REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF BENGAL

1872

BY

H. BEVERLEY
Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

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1872.

has appeared in the administration reports of recent years, has been explained to have had its origin in a typographical error.

Noakhally.

273. South of Tipperah is the small district of Noakhally, with a population of three-quarters of a million, or 460 to the square mile. Situated at the mouth of the Megna, it is strictly alluvial in its character, detached portions of the district forming islands in the sea. The enormous volume of water which comes down the Megna, keeps back the tide from encroaching on the land, while the annual inundation of the surrounding country tends to raise it higher and higher, and thus cultivation is carried almost to the very sea-board without the intervention of any malarious jungle like that found in the Sunderbuns.

Chittagong.

274. East of Noakhally and south of Hill Tipperah, the district of Chittagong skirts the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Under the Mughul empire Chittagong was a thannahdari or frontier garrison, and its lands were at an early period partitioned as jageer or provision for the militia which had to be constantly maintained for the protection of the neighbouring districts against the incursions of the Mughs or Arakanese. In course of time, when the military establishment ceased to be of use, these jageers became so many distinct zemindaries, their proprietors being the ancestors of the numerous body of petty landholders which we find in the district at the present day. In September 1760 Chittagong, together with Burdwan and Midnapore, was ceded to the English by Meer Kasim Ali as a provision for the troops which they bound themselves to keep up for his protection. The district proper is a narrow strip of country, a hundred and fifty miles in length, and comprising about 2,500 square miles, but behind this strip lie a series of mountain ranges separating Bengal from Burmah, and known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts. These ranges run north and south, and are probably connected with the mountains to the south and east of Cachar. They are for the most part covered with dense forest, their only denizens being wild animals and a few savage tribes with whose names the late Lushai expedition has made us familiar. The district of Chittagong, however, is densely populated, considering its extent and the large area which is occupied by hills. The number of persons to the square mile in the sudder sub-division is over 600. The southern portion of the district, which forms the Cox's Bazaar sub-division, contains a large quantity of uncultivable land, the hills here approaching the sea and forming a natural barrier between Bengal and Arracan. The population is consequently sparse, being no more than 161 to the square mile. The average for the whole district is thus reduced to 451.

Cultivation in Chittagong.

275. In 1801 the population of Chittagong was estimated at 1,200,000, exclusive of the Mugh settlers. As Adam says, this was a large estimate when the limited area and physical circumstances of the district are considered. At the time of Lieutenant Siddons's survey in 1837-41, the cultivated land only amounted to 824 out of 2,717 square miles, or less than one-third of the entire district. The same figure is repeated in the Board's statistics for 1868-69, but it is probable that cultivation has largely extended within the last thirty years. The population is now 1,127,402, which, if the Board's figure is correct, would give nearly 1,400 souls to each square mile of cultivation.

Annual migration to Arracan.

276. The south of the district is largely peopled by Mughs, who fled from Arracan when it was conquered by the Burmese at the close of the last century. In 1824 we took Arracan, and the immigration of the Mughs ceased; in the present day the tide of migration flows in the opposite direction, and large numbers now leave Chittagong annually to till the rice fields of British Burmah. The Assistant Magistrate in charge of Cox's Bazaar sub-division estimates that about 15,000 persons were thus temporarily absent in Arracan at the time the census was taken.

Why thannah areas are not supplied for this division.

277. In the districts of this division it has been found impossible to ascertain the correct area of each thannah, and the column has therefore been left blank in the tables appended to this Report. In Noakhally and Tipperah the thannah boundaries have not yet been laid down, and the Boundary Commissioner has not been able to furnish any figures whatever for those districts. For Chittagong thannah areas were indeed furnished, both by the Boundary Commissioner and by the Magistrate, but, as in Sylhet, the census does not appear to have been taken according to the Boundary Commissioner's thannahs, while the Magistrate's figures are altogether incorrect. Mr. Clay has taken his areas from Siddons's map of 1840, since which time not only have thannah jurisdictions been re-arranged *inter se*, but the district boundary itself has been considerably altered.

Towns in the eastern districts.

278. The largest city in the eastern districts is of course Dacca, of which the population has been noted in a previous paragraph. The other towns of any importance are the following:—

		Population in 1869	Population in 1872.
Naraingunge	...	.....	10,911
Manickgunge	...	.....	11,542
Furreedpore	..	.....	8,593
Syedpore	.	.....	6,324
Burrisal	..	6,380	7,684
Mymensing	.	....	10,068
Jumalpore	...	.....	14,312
Sherpore	..	.....	8,015
Kishoregunge	...	.....	13,637
Sylhet	..	18,136	16,846
Chittagong	..	15,518	20,604
Commilla	...	10,869	12,948
Brahmanberia	...	12,050	12,364

Naraingunge and Manickgunge are noted marts for country produce. This is the general feature indeed of towns in Lower Bengal. They have no manufactures, but are simply entrepôts of country-trade, situated at the junction of two large rivers, or on some great commercial route. In some cases they derive an additional importance from being the head-quarters of the district administration. Chittagong is a port with some little foreign trade. In the early days of European enterprise in India, it was a place of some consequence, commanding as it did the mouth of the Megna and the commerce of the north-eastern corner of the Bay. It was long held by the Portuguese, whose descendants still form a distinct community in the town.

BEHAR.

PATNA DIVISION—*Districts of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun and Chumparun.*

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION—*Districts of Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

Description of Behar.

279. The soubah of Behar under the Mughul Government not only comprehended the territory now so called, but the greater part of the present division of Chota Nagpore. Its western limits were much the same as in the present day. On the east the Kosee river was the boundary, the district of Purneah and a part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs being excluded. On the south it embraced the old districts of "Palamow, Ramghur, and Chota Nagpore," extending as far as the confines of Orissa.* It does not, however, seem to have included Singbhoom or Maunbhoom,

* Fifth Report.

known then as the zemindari Raj of Pachete. Mr. James Grant, in his *View of the Revenues of Bengal*, computes its area to have been 52,000 square miles, and this figure will be found to be approximately correct within the limits I have described. In the present day the term Behar is confined to the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions. This territory is bounded on the north by the Nepal frontier; on the south by Chota Nagpore; on the east by the districts of Gorukpore, Ghazeepore, Benares and Mirzapore of the North-Western Provinces; and on the west by Dinagepore, Maldah, Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom, —all districts of Bengal Proper. "The soubah of Behar," writes Mr. Grant, "derives its superiority over most of the other provinces of the Mughul empire from the great natural advantages of a temperate climate, high and fertile soil, well-watered, productive of the drier grains, and all the luxuries required by the more active, warlike inhabitants of the north; with a centrical situation having easy communication internally, and serving as an emporium, or by means of the river Ganges a thoroughfare, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Bengal, as well as foreign maritime countries, and the more interior provinces of Hindustan. These advantages drew arts and manufactures from abroad; and after the Pathan conquest produced an increased population, in soldiers or emigrants, of that martial agricultural people who were induced to become settlers either from local allurement or the political encouragement of Government in establishing a national feudal militia towards the eastern imperial frontier. * * * The independent state of numerous Mussalman jageerdars, joined to the refractory spirit of a hardy warlike race of Hindu landholders and peasantry, differing greatly in bodily temperament, nourished by the hearty food of wheat and barley, from their effeminate neighbours of Bengal, living chiefly on the watery diet of rice, served in some measure to preserve internal tranquillity, and resist the tyranny of lawless foujedarry usurpers in time of recent public anarchy. Accordingly agriculture, manufactures and commerce have always highly flourished in this favoured province."

Rivers and hills.

280. The broad stream of the sacred Ganges runs almost due west and east through the province, dividing it into two nearly equal portions. North of the river lie the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Purneah and part of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore; south of it are Shahabad, Patna, Gya, the rest of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The river Gogra forms the western boundary of the Sarun district. The northern half of the province is moreover watered by the great and little Gunduk, the Kumla, the Kosee, and the Mahanuddy, or, as it is more properly called, the Mahananda. These rivers, with many other smaller tributaries, take their rise in the Himalayas, and draining the intervening country fall into the Ganges. On the south the Kurumnassa and the Soane flow on either side of Shahabad; while numerous smaller streams help to convey the drainage of the southern highlands to the sacred river. The greater part of the province is a fertile level plain. The north of Chumparun, however, is hilly, as well as the tract along the border line between Behar and Chota Nagpore. The East Indian Railway runs throughout the length of the province from Rajmehal to Buxar, the chord line also traversing Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Distribution of the population.

281. Excluding the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the physical character of which district seems to call for separate notice, the area of Behar as described above is 36,929 square miles. The population aggregates 18,476,814 souls, the average pressure upon the soil being thus 500 persons to the square mile. South of the Ganges the most populous district is Patna, which has 742 persons to the square mile. The city naturally raises the average for the sudder sub-division, in the south of which the people do not number more than 500 to the square mile. In thannah Mokameh, too, which borders on Monghyr, the average falls below this figure. In Gya the central thannahs of Jehanabad, Tikaree, Gya, and Nowadeh, have a population of 500 or 600 to the square mile, but the parts on the bank of the Soane and

In Patna and Gya.

along the southern frontier of the district are comparatively thinly inhabited. The existence of the Rajgeer hills explains why thannah Uttree, though surrounded by densely peopled thannahs, has no more than 440 to the square mile.

In Shahabad.

282. The distribution of the population on the left bank of the Soane is similar to that on the right. We are now in the district of Shahabad. The thannahs along the bank of the Ganges are densely populated, there being from 600 to 700 to the square mile. South of these comes a row of thannahs, corresponding to Paleegunge and Urwul on the other side of the Soane, with a population of between 400 to 500 to the square mile. Further south the population gradually becomes thinner, till in the Sasseram thannah (which is over 1,000 square miles in extent) we find no more than 169 to the square mile. In this and the neighbouring thannah of Bhubhooa there is much hilly uncultivated land.

In Monghyr and Bhaugulpore.

283. Still keeping south of the Ganges, the thannah which adjoins Mokameh is Soorajgurrah in Monghyr, with 500 to the square mile. Adjoining Nowadeh and Behar is Shaikpoorah, with 578 to the square mile. Moving east, we come to Monghyr with 830 to the square mile, but the population begins to thin in Kurrukpore, Jumoee and Secundra, falling as low as 166 in Chukye. This thannah mainly consists of barren hills, covered with forest and infested with wild beasts. Outlying spurs crop up in the neighbourhood, their inclination extending as far north as Jumalpore in the sudder thannah. Adjoining Chukye is Katooria in Bhaugulpore, with a population of only 145 to the square mile; but, as we proceed north, the average rises to 400 and 500, until in Bhaugulpore itself we find a density of 900 to the square mile.

284. Crossing the river now, and going back to the western boundary, we find ourselves in the most populous district in Behar. Sarun occupies the 'doab' between the Gogra, Ganges and Gunduck rivers. It is extremely fertile, and there is little or no uncultivated land. The population averages nearly 800 persons to the square mile. In the adjoining tahseels in the districts of Gorukpore and Ghazeepore the census figures of 1865 show from 550 to 650 souls to the square mile. In the Benares district there were 803 persons to the square mile. In Sarun the population is distributed very equally over the district. The sparsest thannahs are those of Baragaon and Barowlee, which border on Gorukpore and Chumparun. The river Gunduck divides Sarun from the last-named district. The bank of this river is well inhabited, and in thannah Dhaka Ramchunder which borders on Tirhoot, the density is as high as 686 to the square mile. But, as we go north, there is much jungle and hilly land, and the density of the population consequently diminishes from 463 to the square mile in Bettiah to 332 in Lowrea, and further north to 124 in Bugaha.

In Sarun and Chumparun.

285. The district of Tirhoot, to the east of Sarun and Chumparun, is the largest of the regulation districts of Bengal, and contains an enormous population. The average number of persons to the square mile for the whole district is nearly 700; but the density is much higher in the south and west than it is in the north-east of the district. In the Hajeepore sub-division, which borders on Sarun, there are 822 persons to the square mile; in Tajpore there are 855; but in Mudhoobunee the average is only 538, and it falls in the northern thannahs which adjoin Nepal as low as 400.

In Tirhoot.

286. On the south-east corner of Tirhoot the Monghyr sub-division of Begooserai has a population of 700 to the square mile, but east of this point the population begins to diminish. Thannah Gogree and the trans-Gangetic parts of Bhaugulpore have 440 only to the square mile; while the average for Purneah does not exceed 350, some parts falling as low as 200. In the large thannah of Dhumdaha, in the last-named district, the annual inundations

In trans-Gangetic Monghyr and Bhaugulpore and in Purneah.

of the river Kosee cause great devastation, sometimes destroying whole villages and washing away all traces of cultivation. Last year and the year before, the Magistrate informs me, the inundations were particularly heavy, and the inhabitants in consequence left this part of the country in large numbers. Gondwara also suffered from the same cause, but not to the same extent as Dhumdaha. "The largest and at the same time the most thickly populated thannah in the district," writes Mr. Kemble, "is Kaliagunge. This is not subject to inundation, but is comparatively healthy, and has a fine soil suited to the cultivation of tobacco, jute, &c. Bahadoorgunge, Kissengunge, and the eastern part of Araareea, are equally fertile and well populated."

Buchanan's estimate of the population.

287. Dr. Buchanan's survey embraced a large portion of the province of Behar, and it will be interesting to compare his estimates of the population as he found it sixty years ago, with the figures disclosed by the recent census. Buchanan's districts of Behar and Patna corresponded with the present districts of Patna and Gya, exclusive of the thannahs of Sherghotty, Barachutty, Aurungabad and Nubbeenugger, but including the thannah of Shaikhpoorah in Monghyr. These districts included seventeen thannahs, comprising 5,358 square miles, and Buchanan estimates the population at 3,364,420 souls. According to the present returns, the area of this tract is 5,225 square miles, and the population 3,168,706 souls.

Survey estimate for Patna

288. In Lieutenant Maxwell's survey report of Patna (1841-43) he says:—"The census taken in 1837 gives a population of 561,658 souls for the mofussil, and 284,132 for the city, making a total of 845,790 souls for the whole district." The area of the district was then 1,836 square miles. In the parliamentary returns of 1857 the population is stated at 1,200,000 for an area of 1,828 square miles, but this figure was for some reason or other subsequently reduced to 900,000, which has been the received number of late years.

Gya

289. The survey of the Gya district (1841-44) gave an area of 5,689 square miles, in which were found 203,312 houses. Since that time, however, two pergunnahs, comprising 653 square miles, have been transferred to the Palamow sub-division of Lohardugga, besides other changes. The area of the district is now 4,718 square miles, and the number of houses 327,845. The thannah of Jehanabad was one of those selected by Mr. Adam for his statistical inquiries, and he found it contained 803 villages and 14,953 families, comprising 81,480 souls. According to the recent census, it contains 784 villages, 41,227 houses, and 254,553 inhabitants.

Shahabad

290. The area of Shahabad is probably much the same as it was in Buchanan's time. He made it 4,087 square miles, with a population of 1,419,520 souls. In 1849 Mr. W. Travers compiled a return based upon the survey of 1844-46, showing the area of the district to be 4,404 square miles and the population 1,602,274. The area is now 4,385 square miles, and the population 1,723,974 souls.

Tirhoot.

291. Tirhoot was not visited by Buchanan. Mr. Adam took a census of the Bhowareh thannah, and found 402 villages and 13,143 families, comprising 65,812 souls. According to the recent census, the number of villages in this thannah is 238, with 27,815 houses, comprising 165,223 souls. At the time of the survey the district contained 6,114 square miles; the number of houses was 327,509, and assuming five persons to each house, the surveyor, Mr. Wyatt, estimated the population at 1,637,545 souls. The area is now 6,343 square miles; the number of houses 622,314, and the population 4,384,706 souls.

Sarun and Chumparun.

292. Mr. Wyatt also reported on the survey of Sarun and Chumparun. The area of the former was 2,613, and of the latter 3,781 square miles. The number of houses returned by the Magistrate of Sarun was 250,221; and of Chumparun 140,399.

These estimates Mr. Wyatt himself says must be received "with much caution," and they were probably far below the truth. How Mr. Wyatt twisted the figures to make them support his own ideas as to the population, I have explained in a previous chapter of this Report.

Bhaugulpore.

293. The district of Bhaugulpore in Buchanan's time included the greater part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Jungipore sub-division of Moorshedabad, and the present districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, with the exception of the Shaikhpoorah thannah, and the sub-divisions of Begooserai, Soopool and Mudhypoorah. Buchanan puts the total area at 8,225 square miles, and estimates the population at 2,019,900 souls. Within the limits above described, the area is really 8,573 square miles, and the population is now 2,990,692. At the time of the survey in 1851 the area of the district was 7,801 square miles, and the population is said to have been found very scanty. The highly cultivated parts were estimated to have a pressure of no more than 343 persons to the square mile, the average for the whole district being only 109·5. At that time there were large unoccupied tracts to the south now included in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; but the estimate nevertheless appears to have been singularly wide of the truth. In the 1,699 square miles north of the Ganges, for instance, the number of houses found was 90,460. The surveyor (Mr. Pemberton) allowed five persons to a house, and thus obtained a population of 452,300 souls, giving an average of 266 persons to the square mile. The average as now ascertained for this part of the country is not less than 400.

Monghyr.

294. Monghyr was surveyed in 1845-47, when its area was found to be 3,600 square miles, rather more than one-half being situated north of the Ganges. No details of the population are given, but it was ascertained that out of 2,303,667 acres, 1,438,369 were under cultivation.

Purneah.

295. Purneah in Buchanan's time seems to have contained, besides the present district of that name, all that part of Maldah which lies between the Ganges and Mahanunda rivers (thannahs English Bazaar, Gorgoriba, Kaliachuk, Khurba and Shibgunge), as well as thannah Nathpore now in Bhaugulpore. In 1789 Mr. Suetonius Grant, the then Collector, computed the number of villages at 5,800, from which he inferred a population of 1,200,000 persons. In 1801 Mr. W. S. Rees reported the number of villages to be 7,056, and the estimated total population to be 1,450,000. Dr. Buchanan was informed that within the previous forty years the population had at least doubled, and he states that there is reason to think that at no very remote period the whole country was nearly a desert. Comparing his figures with those arrived at in the recent census, the result is exhibited in the following table :—

	Buchanan's figures, 1809.		Census of 1872.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
Present district of Purneah	4,877	2,208,500	4,957	1,714,795
Five thannahs of Maldah	1,081	553,880	1,014	468,353
Thannah Nathpore in Bhaugulpore	382	142,000	438	141,557
Total ...	6,340	2,904,380	6,409	2,324,705

It will be seen that while the area differs by less than 70 square miles, the population as now ascertained by a most careful census falls short of Buchanan's estimate by upwards of half a million, or nearly 20 per cent. Either the population of Purneah has diminished during the present century, or Buchanan's estimate was an excessive one.

Towns—Patna.

296. The towns in Behar are far more compact and populous than those in Lower Bengal. First in size and importance comes Patna, a city nine miles long, and stated by Buchanan to cover a space of 20 square miles. Within this area Buchanan estimated that there were rather more than 52,000 houses, giving, at an average of six persons to a house, a population of 312,000 souls. In 1837 the population of the city was ascertained to be 284,132 souls. The present municipal boundaries comprise about nine square miles, and the population is returned at 158,900 souls. The experimental enumeration of 1869 made it 117,124 only, and the preliminary census of 1870, 123,056, but both these figures were known to be utterly untrustworthy. It may indeed be doubted whether the present number is not much below the real population. It has already been remarked that the census of the Behar towns as a rule was not well managed, and the city of Patna was no exception.

Patna is a place of great antiquity, having been identified as the Palibothra of the ancients. Under the Mughuls it was the capital of the soubah of Behar, and is sometimes known as Azimabad, so called from Azim, the son of Aurungzeb, who was made Governor of Behar and took up his residence at Patna. The English, Danes, Dutch, and French, established factories here at an early period, and carried on an extensive trade in rice, opium and cotton cloth.

Behar.

297. The town of Behar is also worthy of special mention in the census report as having been the capital, first of the Hindu division of Magadha, and subsequently under the Mughul dynasty of the province to which it has given its name. Behar abounds in historical associations and antiquarian remains. Its population was estimated by Buchanan to be 30,000 souls. At the experimental census of 1869 it was returned as containing 29,842 souls. It is now found to have 44,295.

Other towns in the province.

298. The more important of the rest of the towns in this province are enumerated below, and for the purpose of comparison I have, as in other divisions, placed against each town of which an enumeration was made in 1869, its population as then ascertained. Thus—

	1869.	1872.
In the Patna district we have—		
Barh	11,662	11,050
Mokameh	8,592	10,715
Futwa	8,211	11,295
Dinapore (including the cantonment)	36,247	42,084
Baikutpore	5,211	6,088
Nowadah	3,069	3,894
In the Gya district we have—		
Gya	.....	66,843
Jehanabad	.....	21,022
Daudnugger	.....	10,058
Tikaree	.....	8,178
Sherghotty	.....	7,033
In Shahabad—		
Arrah	23,934	39,386
Jugdeespore	8,864	9,400
Buxar	10,066	13,446
Doomraon	14,615	17,356
Bhabhooa	4,662	5,071
Sasseram	17,114	21,023
Nasirgunge	4,059	5,732

	1869.	1872.
In Tirhoot we have—		
Mozufferpore	18,979	38,223
Durbhangah...	29,102	47,450
Rowserah	7,372	9,441
Hajeepore	.....	22,306
Lalgunge	.....	12,338
Seetamurhee	2,435	5,496
In Sarun—		
Chupra	45,069	46,287
Revilgunge	11,968	13,415
Sewan	10,084	11,099
In Chumparun—		
Motiharee	3,821	8,266
Bettiah	19,499	19,708
In Monghyr—		
Monghyr	53,981	59,698
Jumalpore	7,377	10,453
Burheea	.....	10,405
Shaikpoorah...	8,816	11,536
Soorajgurrah	.....	7,935
Jumoee	4,619	5,197
In Bhaugulpore—		
Bhaugulpore	60,222	69,678
Colgong	4,849	5,239
In Purneah—		
Purneah	11,108	16,057
Raneegunge...	.....	6,144
Kissengunge	3,673	3,800

Eastern boundary of Behar.

299. Purneah lies on the border of Behar and Bengal, and in the absence of any frontier barrier, it is not surprising to find the district inhabited partly by Hindustanis and partly by Bengalis. The Kosee river used to be the old boundary of Behar, but Hindustanis are the prevailing race for some distance beyond. The thannahs east of the Mahanuddy—Kaliagunge, Kishengunge and Bulrampore—are purely inhabited by Bengalis, and large numbers of them are found on the right bank of that river. If it were possible to draw a hard and fast line which should divide the country inhabited by Bengalis from that inhabited by Hindustanis speaking a dialect of Hindee, it should perhaps run in a vertical direction through the police stations of Amourkusbah and Kudba. In the former thannah about one-fourth of the people are Bengalis; in the latter one-half. The Mahanuddy itself might be taken as a natural boundary-line, but it must be borne in mind that Bengalis are apparently as numerous on the right bank as on the left.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

300. At the north-east corner of the Chota Nagpore plateau the hills trend upwards till they meet the Ganges at Rajmehal, forming a natural barrier between the soubahs of Bengal and Behar. The northern highlands have long been inhabited by a race believed to be of Dravidian extraction, and known in the present day as Mal Paharias, or Rajmehal hill-men. Their depredations were long a source of trouble both to the Mughuls and to ourselves, until the policy which was inaugurated by Cleveland induced them gradually to settle down to peaceful habits. Meanwhile, the hill country was being invaded from the south by the Sonthals, another aboriginal tribe common in Western Bengal, whose

increasing numbers compelled them to extend the margin of cultivation. Soon the two races came into contact, and when in 1832 the Government marked off by pillars the territory of the highlanders, it was only the Sonthals who dared to venture inside the ring-fence. The territory thus marked off is known as the Damun-i-koh. The ring-fence is 295 miles in circumference, containing 1,366 square miles, of which 500 are said to be cultivable. In 1838 the Sonthals within the Damun had established some forty villages, containing 3,000 souls.* In 1847, according to Mr. Hunter, this number had increased to fifteen hundred villages, containing a population of about 100,000 souls. The survey of 1851 showed the population to be as follows :—

Mal Paharias ...	921 villages,	6,750 houses,	giving at five souls to a house ...	33,780
Sonthals ...	1,473 ,,	16,653 ,,	,,	83,265
Total ...	2,394	28,409		117,045

At this time 310 square miles of the tract were under cultivation.

By the recent census the population of the Damun amounts to—

Paharias	...	53,866
Sonthals	...	191,462
Others	...	18,985
Total	...	264,313

Meanwhile the rest of the country now called the Sonthal Pergunnahs remained attached, the northern half to Bhaugulpore and the southern to Beerbhoom. In 1856, however, after what is known as the Sonthal rebellion, the country was constituted a separate district with its own staff of officers and a special administrative code. The district owes its name to the large number of Sonthals who have found their way into it during the past few years, and who began the disturbances. Including the Damun, its area is 5,188 square miles, the population aggregating 1,257,281 souls. Of these 455,557, or more than one-third, are Sonthals.

ORISSA.

Districts of Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, and the Tributary Meha's.

301. Fringing the sea-coast in the north-west corner of the Bay of Bengal lies the British province of Orissa. Physically it comprises two distinct regions, which also differ in the character of their population and their mode of government. The greater part of the province is occupied by a succession of mountain ranges, inhabited by a sparse and half-civilized people. But on the sea-board these ranges are skirted by a narrow strip of level land which runs almost from the mouth of the Hooghly in a south-westerly direction to the Madras frontier at Ganjam. The length of this strip is about 200 miles, its breadth varying from twenty miles in the Balasore district to sixty in Cuttack, where the estuaries of three large rivers have reclaimed a large and fertile delta from the sea. On the coast the land to a depth of from five to ten miles is covered with malarious marsh jungle, but the east of the delta is fertile and well populated. Under the Mughul Government it formed one of the three soubahs of Bengal, the Dewanny of which was bestowed on the East India Company in 1765; but Orissa, south of the Subhanrekha, had been ceded to the Mahrattas fourteen years previously, and it was not until we wrested it from them in 1803 that it really became British territory. It now comprises three districts, Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, their aggregate area being 7,717 square miles.

Description of the Orissa littoral.

* Hunter's *Annals of Rural Bengal*, page 223. Dr. Buchanan estimated the Paharias at 35,340 souls, contained in 589 villages and 7,068 houses. There seem to have been no Sonthals in the country at that time.

The hill country.

302. The mountainous territory which rises behind this deltaic plain and separates it from the Central Provinces, is 80 miles in width and constitutes what are called the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. These mehals or estates, nineteen in number, are managed by petty Rajahs who pay tribute into the British treasury and are otherwise subordinate to the control of a British Superintendent. Two of the estates (Bankee and Ungool) were annexed some years ago for misconduct on the part of the Rajahs, and portions of two others (viz. Bamunghattee in Mohurbhunj and the Khondmals in Boad) are also under British management. The hills in parts rise to a height of nearly 4,000 feet, intersected by broad valleys which are said to "yield rich crops in return for negligent cultivation." The total area of the Estates is 16,184 square miles.

River system.

303. Orissa is watered by three principal rivers—the Mahanuddee, the Brahminee, and the Byturnee. The Mahanuddy takes its rise in the Central Provinces, and flowing past Sumbulpore, enters the Tributary Mehals in Boad. "After collecting the drainage of 45,000 square miles in the hill country, it dashes itself down upon the plains a little above Cuttack through a gorge barely half a mile wide. Here it immediately divides, forming a delta head and sending out four great arms,"* the two most important of which carry down the bulk of its waters to the sea at False Point. The total length of the Mahanuddy is about 600 miles; and for a considerable length of its course it is navigable for boats throughout the greater part of the year. The Brahminee and Byturnee rivers rise in Chota Nagpore, and after traversing the Tributary States, permeate the delta by numerous channels which unite again before reaching the sea at Point Palmyras.

Distribution of the population.

304. The population of the three Orissa districts is 3,034,690 souls, giving an average of 392 persons to the square mile. In the north and south, and along the sea-coast, the population is comparatively thin, the most densely inhabited part of the province being the very heart of the delta. The number of persons to the square mile in Pooree is 311; in Balasore 365; in Cuttack 470. In the south of the Pooree district the Chilka Lake occupies a large area, and the population in the neighbourhood is extremely sparse.† But from Pooree north to Cuttack, and thence along both sides of the trunk road to Calcutta as far as Bhuddruck, the population varies from 430 to 770 souls to the square mile. The densest thannahs are those of Pipply, Salipore and Jajpore, in all of which the population averages more than 600 persons to the square mile. The Cuttack thannah, although it contains the metropolis of the province, has a large area taken up by river-beds and mountain forest, and it is therefore not surprising to find no more than 439 souls to the square mile. The thannahs bordering along the coast are only partially cultivated, a considerable extent of country being occupied by pestiferous jungle similar to that found in the Sunderbuns of Bengal. The number of persons to the square mile in these thannahs does not exceed 250.

Towns in Orissa.

305. Orissa is the Holy Land of the Hindus. Year after year thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India flock to its sacred shrines; its temples and monastery lands support whole communities of priests and devotees. But its position is too isolated for it ever to become remarkable for its trade or commerce. Its inaccessibility and the want of communication with the rest of India were the main causes why the famine of 1866 proved so fatal. It is essentially an agricultural country. The towns of Orissa are for the most part mere centres of religious enthusiasm inhabited by priests and Brahmans and such artizans and traders only as are required to satisfy the wants of the devout. No

* Hunter's *Orissa*, page 47.

† The area of the Chilka Lake is 344 square miles, of which 313 lie within the Bengal Presidency and are included in the 470 square miles shown as the area of thannah Lubba.

commerce or manufactures stimulate the ambition or cupidity of the Oorya peasant. The only towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls are—

	Estimated population in 1825.	Population in 1869.	Population in 1872.
Cuttack ...	40,000	46,436	50,878
Pooree ...	30,000	19,825	22,695
Balasore ...	10,000	13,987	18,263
Jajpore ...	.....	9,180	10,753
Kendrapara ...	.....	11,821	10,682

The ancient capital of the province was Jajpore, now the head-quarters of a sub-division and a noted place of pilgrimage. Nine hundred years ago the royal stronghold of Cuttack was founded on the peninsula between the Mahanuddy and Kajoory rivers, and this city has continued to be the seat of government to the present day. Its position as the key of the hill territory, and as the centre of the net-work of the Orissa canals, may some day make it a place of some importance; but at present it is mainly known in the world for its beautiful filigree workmanship in silver and gold. Pooree contains the famous temple of Juggunnath, and may almost be described as the city of lodging-houses. At the time of the great festivals every building is crowded to excess, the town on such occasions being estimated to contain from 75,000 to 100,000 souls. Balasore, fifteen miles up the Burabulung river, was founded by the English in 1642, and was for many years a flourishing entrepôt of commerce. But the formation of a bar across the mouth of the river, and the abandonment of the Government salt manufacture, have interfered with its prosperity, although a considerable trade with Calcutta is still carried on during the cold weather. The present town is little more than a mere cluster of villages, occupying six and a half square miles. Kendrapara is the head-quarters of a sub-division, and to some extent a place of pilgrimage, though inferior in sanctity to either Pooree or Jajpore.

Former estimate of population.

306. Very little is known of the population of Orissa in former times. Judging from the part which it has played in history, it must always have been a fairly populous country; but its liability to drought and inundation would doubtless suffice to check any overgrowth in the number of its inhabitants. The continual wars of the eighteenth century almost devastated the province. The graphic picture which Mr. Hunter has drawn of its miserable condition at the time it passed under British rule is probably not one whit exaggerated. Mughul mismanagement and Mahratta tyranny had reduced the country to the very verge of desolation. No peasants were forthcoming to till the fields. The land was well-nigh depopulated. In 1822, nineteen years after peace and order had been re-established, the inhabitants of the Mogulbundi were estimated by Stirling "from data prepared with much care and accuracy" to number no more than 1,296,365. Thirty-three years later, according to Mr. Hunter, the population had more than doubled. Previous to the great famine of 1866, it was estimated to have been at least 3,015,826. The Famine Commissioners gave it as their opinion that one-fourth of the population was swept away by that tremendous calamity. At its close the inquiries that were made showed only 2,086,288 survivors. Yet in 1872, five years after, the population has again risen to over three millions.

Extent of Oorya element.

307. It is difficult to say where the border line of the province should be drawn. It is well known that there are large numbers of Ooryas both in Midnapore and Singbhoom on the north and in Ganjam to the south. The census returns, however, unfortunately exhibit such flagrant discrepancies in the matter that it is impossible to place any reliance whatever upon them. For instance, the returns for the Rughunathpore thannah show a proportion of only 27 per cent. of Ooryas, while Egra, a thannah more remote, has 96 per cent. Bhugwanpore, a thannah much farther off, has 59 per cent. according to the returns, while Pataspore, the adjoining thannah on the Orissa side, has only one per cent. Nundigram has

13 per cent., while Contai and Kedgeree have no more than 4 and 2½ per cent. respectively. It is, I believe, the case that the Oorya villages in this part of the country are very irregularly distributed, but the discrepancies shown above cannot be satisfactorily explained in this way. A more probable explanation is that, no uniform definition being laid down, the term Oorya was understood by the enumerators in different senses, some including as such all who were of Oorya extraction, others those only who were born in Orissa and had migrated into Midnapore. The general opinion, Mr. Harrison informs me, is that in the south-western thannahs about 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are of Oorya extraction. The languages, however, in these parts merge into each other so as to be scarcely distinguishable. In Singbhoom, too, it is believed that there are a large number of Ooryas, but the census returns show them to be less than one per cent. of the population. In regard to Ganjam no information is forthcoming at present, but the subject will no doubt receive attention in the Madras census report.

The Tributary Mehals.

308. The area of the Tributary Estates is 16,184 square miles; the population numbers 1,283,309 souls, giving an average of no more than 79 persons to the square mile. The largest estate is Mohurbhunj, which comprises 4,243 square miles, with a population of a quarter of a million. A large portion of this estate called Bamunghatty is now managed under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, in consequence of disturbances arising out of the oppression of the aboriginal inhabitants by the Rajah's officials. Next in importance comes Keonjhur, with an area of 3,096 square miles, and a population of 181,871 souls. Pal Lehara formerly belonged to this estate, and its tribute is still credited as part of that due from the Keonjhur Rajah; but for all practical purposes it is otherwise independent. Dhenkanal has an area of 1,463 square miles, and a population of 178,072. Ungool was confiscated in 1847, and is now managed by a tehsildar under the orders of the Superintendent. Tigariah is the smallest estate of all, comprising no more than 46 square miles, but it is one of the most populous for its size, having an average of 357 souls to the square mile. Bankee was confiscated in 1840, and is under the direct management of Government. Its area is 116 square miles, with a population of 49,426 souls, making it the most densely populated of all the estates. Khundpara, another small estate of 244 square miles in extent, has an average of 249 persons to the square mile. Boad, including the Khondmals, measures 2,064 square miles, with a population of 108,868 souls. The Khondmals comprise the hilly country to the south of the estate, which was ceded to us in 1840 on account of the Rajah's inability to put down the practice of human sacrifice among the aboriginal inhabitants. The population of this tract numbers 51,810 souls; some interesting details regarding it may be found in Mr. Hunter's *Orissa*.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

Districts of Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, Singbhoom and Maunbhoom and the Tributary Mehals.

Description of Chota Nagpore.

309. The modern province of Chota Nagpore lies between Behar on the north and the Tributary Mehals of Orissa and the Central Provinces on the south. On the east it marches with Bengal; on the west it is bounded by the independent state of Rewah. It comprises, besides the Chota Nagpore plateau, the old district of Palamow, and the greater portion of Ramgurh, Pachete, Dhalbhoom, and a number of Tributary Estates, the charge of which constitutes what is known as the South-West Frontier Agency. The Chota Nagpore plateau may be considered an offshoot of the great Vindhyan range. It is said to have been a portion of the great Dandaka forest, and was sometimes spoken of under the name of Jharkhund, or the forest tract. "The mean elevation of the plateau,"

writes Colonel Dalton, the present Commissioner, " is upwards of two thousand feet above the sea level. In the west it rises to three thousand six hundred, and to the east and south its lower steppe, from eight hundred to a thousand feet in elevation, comprises a great portion of the Maunbhoom and Singbhoom districts. Rivers flow from it in all directions, forming grand waterfalls as they bound from the upper plateau to the lower levels. The whole is about fourteen thousand square miles in extent."* The climate of Chota Nagpore is dry and healthy, but the soil is not fertile, and large tracts are occupied by hills or jungle. The population is therefore extremely sparse, there being on an average no more than 87 persons to the square mile. The area of the province, inclusive of the Tributary Estates, is 43,901 square miles; the population numbers 3,825,571 souls.

310. When first we assumed the administration of Bengal, Chota Nagpore was for the most part a collection of border states, whose hardy and uncivilized tribes had long been a source of trouble to the soubadars of Bengal and Behar. Compelled to interfere by frontier outrages and internal disturbances, we have by degrees assumed the direct management of the greater part of the country. The introduction of British rule has been followed by peace and security, and the Kols of Chota Nagpore are now among the most peaceful and orderly of Her Majesty's subjects.

Hazareebagh.

311. At the present time the province comprises four British districts and seven Tributary Mehals. The district of Hazareebagh lies south of Gya and Monghyr, comprising the greater part of the old district of Ramgurh. It is naturally divided into two parts by the line of ghats under which the Grand Trunk Road runs; the northern division being lower and better cultivated than the southern, which forms the table-land of Ramgurh. The district is 7,021 square miles in extent, of which less than one-third is cultivated. At the time of the survey, which lasted from 1858 to 1863, it contained 124,592 houses, with a population of 715,386 souls. By the recent census the number of houses is 150,493, and the population 771,844, the general average for the district being thus 110 persons to the square mile. It was stated at the time of the survey that the northern division of the district, consisting of Khurrukdiha and the open portion of Ramgurh, viz. that bordering on the trunk road, was much more thickly inhabited than the higher plateau to the south, it being estimated that the northern half of the district had 125 persons to the square mile, and the Ramgurh plateau 95. The present census shows that the most populous thannahs are Hazareebagh, Tandwa, and Kasmar in the extreme south. These thannahs, however, have only 150 persons to the square mile. The thinnest thannahs are Goomea just north of Kasmar, and Huntergunge at the north-west corner of the district; in these thannahs there are scarcely more than 60 persons to the square mile.

Palamow.

312. South and west of Hazareebagh lies Lohardugga, the most extensive district of Bengal. Its area is 12,044 square miles, or about half again as large as Wales. It comprises the old estate of Palamow as well as the table-land of Chota Nagpore. Palamow is a large pergunnah which was brought to sale for arrears of revenue in 1813, and has since remained the property of Government. It is now a sub-division, the head-quarters being situated at Daltongunge. The country generally is broken and hilly, particularly in the south-west, where it rises to an elevation of 3,400 feet above the sea level. The hills are covered with dense jungle, which is said to have an unfavourable effect upon the climate. Cultivation is confined to the valleys of the Amanat and the Koel, which traverse the centre of the pergunnah at an elevation of not more than 600 feet above the sea. The whole extent of cultivation at the time of the survey was not more than one-eighth of the area of the sub-division; but it is said to be rapidly extending in the present day, a steady tide of immigration having of late years set in from Behar. During the survey operations (1862-1866) the population of the pergunnah was

* *Ethnology of Bengal*, page 163.

computed to number 156,876 souls, contained in 34,299 houses. In 1868-69 the police took a census which gave a population of 188,432 souls. Since then two pergunnahs have been added to the sub-division, and the population by the late census amounts to 336,519 souls, contained in 68,719 houses.

Lohardugga.

313. At the time of the topographical survey, Lohardugga, exclusive of pergunnahs Toree and Palamow, contained 139,116 houses. From an examination of 128 houses, an average was deduced of 6·34 souls per house, which gave for the portion of the district above defined a population of 881,995 souls, or 123·9 persons to the square mile. Adopting this average for Palamow and Toree, the surveyor estimated that the district as it then stood, with an area of 11,404 square miles, had a population of 1,412,956 souls. "At any rate," added Captain Depree, "this calculation cannot give a result too high." In 1869 an experimental enumeration of the whole district was taken through the rural police, and the population was ascertained to be 1,393,707 souls. Since that time the district has received an accession of territory from Gya. Its area is now 12,044 square miles, but the population is only 1,237,123, or some 160,000 less than in 1869. The average number of souls per house is only 5·1.

Emigration.

314. A large number of the inhabitants of this district annually migrate for labour to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. A register kept from 1864 to 1867 showed that in those four years 12,369 men, women and children, or 1 per cent. of the total population, were recruited in this district as coolies. It must be recollected, too, that a large number emigrate of their own accord without the medium of licensed recruiters, and are therefore not shown in the registers kept up under the Labour Transport Act.

Singbhoom.

315. At the south-east corner of the province lies the district of Singbhoom with an area of 4,503 square miles. This district is made up of (1) the Kolhan, or Singbhoom Proper, of which we took possession in 1837, the Rajah having admitted his inability to restrain the outrages of the Hos or Lurka Kols settled there; (2) Porahat, or Chukerdherpore, the remainder of the Rajah's territory, which was confiscated in 1857 in consequence of his rebellion; (3) Seraikela and Khursowan, two small estates, which came into possession of younger branches of the Rajah's family, and which they continue to administer; and (4) Dhalbhoom, a pergunnah originally attached to the Midnapore district.

The north-western portion of the district is a continuation of the plateau of Chota Nagpore, which culminates in the south in a series of inaccessible peaks 3,500 feet in height. The Kolhan and Dhalbhoom are more level, but north-west of the Subhanrekha again is another range of hills which divides the district from Maunbhoom and Midnapore.

Increase of population.

316. At the time of the last settlement of the Kolhan in 1867, the Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. H. Hayes, took a census of the population, and for the rest of the district estimates were drawn up at the time of the survey based upon an average of 6·3 persons to a house, as in Lohardugga. The figures thus obtained are compared with the results of the present census in the following table:—

	1867.		1872.	
	Houses.	Population	Houses.	Population.
Kolhan	.....	118,281	31,640	150,904
Porahat	8,889	56,001	10,327	54,374
Khursowan	4,633	29,227	5,251	26,280
Seraikela	12,849	80,949	13,675	66,347
Dhalbhoom	22,124	139,381	23,523	117,118
Total	.....	432,839	84,416	415,023

In the Kolhan therefore there has been a large increase of population, amounting to as much as 28 per cent. As regards the rest of the district, it would seem that the survey estimate of 6·3 persons to a house was too high, as it proved to be in Lohardugga. The number of houses, it will be observed, has uniformly increased by the present census; but the average per house is only 4·9 persons. If this multiple be taken in calculating the human contents of the houses found at the time of survey, the population of the district would aggregate 336,509 instead of 432,839, showing an increase in the last five years of 78,554, or about 23 per cent. It may be added that Captain Depree in his survey report himself considered his estimate to be too high by at least six per cent.

Distribution of the population.

317. It will be seen that the population is very unequally distributed in different parts of the district. Khursowan and Seraikela are twice as densely populated as the Kolhan and Porahat. The average number of persons to the square mile in these two estates is about 150. Dhalbhoom has less than 100 souls to the square mile.

Emigration.

318. Singbhoom is a great recruiting ground for labourers for the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. In 1868 the number of registered emigrants was estimated to be 869, or one in every 4,800 of the population.

Maunbhoom.

319. The district of Maunbhoom lies north of Singbhoom, and is the most eastern district of the province, marching with the Bengal districts of Bancoorah and Midnapore. The aspect of the district is undulating; the character of the soil being similar to that of the higher parts of the Burdwan division. In the west of the district the land gradually rises into the table-land of Chota Nagpore. Though far from being a populous district when compared with Lower Bengal, Maunbhoom is much more thickly inhabited than the rest of the province, the average number of persons to the square mile being 203. The population, moreover, is very equally distributed over the district—the population being densest in Rughunathpore thannah at the north-east corner of the sudder sub-division, where there are 289 persons to the square mile; and thinnest in Burrabhoom in the south of the district, where there are only 152.

Towns.

320. There are few towns in Chota Nagpore, and none of any importance. The following places only contain upwards of 5,000 inhabitants:—

In Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ...	11,050
	Echak	8,999
	Chattra	8,818
In Lohardugga	Ranchee	12,086
In Maunbhoom	Purulia	5,696
	Rughunathpore ...	5,380

The population of Purulia in 1869 was 5,892. The other places enumerated in 1869 are the following:—

	Population in 1869.	Population in 1872.
Maunbazar	2,261	2,429
Jhalda	2,639	3,281
Gobindpore	1,280	765
Burrabazar	1,722	2,015
Chass	2,367	2,001

Tributary Mehals.

321. South-west of the plateau, and dividing it from the Central Provinces, lie the seven Tributary Estates which are attached to the commissionership of Chota Nagpore. Commencing from the west, these estates are Chang Bhokar, Korea, Sirgoojah,

Oodeypore, Jushpore, Gangpore, and Bonai. Those to the west form the link which connect the highlands of the Chota Nagpore plateau with the Vindhyan and Satpoora ranges. They are all more or less mountainous, thinly cultivated, and inhabited for the most part by wild aboriginal tribes. Taken together, they cover a space of 15,419 square miles, the largest estates being Sirgoojah and Gangpore. Their aggregate population amounts to 405,980 souls, giving an average of no more than 26 persons to the square mile. The most populous estate is Jushpore, where there are 34 persons to the square mile.

322. There are no towns in the Tributary Estates, and only three villages with more than 1,000 inhabitants. "Adjoining the houses of the chiefs," writes Colonel Dalton, "there are a few shops, but nothing that would be called even a bazaar in Lower Bengal. The extraneous wants of the people of the western mehals are supplied annually by traders who proceed in bodies from the bazaars in Chota Nagpore Proper and Palamow, taking with them an ample supply of piece-goods and other ornaments, which they exchange for the produce of the country or for cash. These traders make a circuit through the country, always halting about the same date every year at certain fixed points for several days. Then fairs are held which attract a large attendance of the country people."

ASSAM.

Districts of Goalpara, Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Luckimpore, Naga Hills, Khasia and Jynteah Hills, and Garo Hills.

Description of Assam.

323. The province of Assam comprises the valley of the Brahmaputra lying between the Himalaya mountains on the north and the Garo, Khasia, and Naga ranges on the south, with so much of the hill territory as is comprised within our frontier. The valley runs east and west, with a slight inclination to the north at the upper end. It is 500 miles in length and averages 60 miles in breadth. The soil is extremely fertile, but the population is too sparse and indolent to bring it into subjection, and large tracts are overrun with malarious jungle. Much of this land is now, however, being reclaimed by European capital and labour imported from the more populous districts of the west, and the smiling tea gardens and neat bungalows of English planters are gradually usurping the haunts of the tiger and the bison.

Its history

324. The earliest historical notice we have of Assam mentions it as a part of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamroop, which included Rungpore, a large part of Mymensing, and Sylhet. With the fall of the Pal dynasty, the country became a prey to contending factions, and appears to have been invaded by successive hordes of aboriginal tribes both from the east and from the west. Amongst these the most powerful seem to have been the Kochs, who established a dynasty in Kamroop or Lower Assam, the Chutiyas, who ultimately occupied the north bank of the river, and the Ahoms, who entered from the east and gradually extended their conquests over almost the entire valley. The Mughul Emperors never seem to have gained any firm footing in the country. About the beginning of the 17th century they occupied the lower portion of Kamroop, and in 1662 their general, Meer Jumla, advanced as far as Seebsaugor; but he was ultimately defeated and driven out of the country, and the Muhammadans after this appear to have acted merely on the defensive, confining themselves to the Goalpara frontier and making no further attempt to obtain possession of the valley. At the end of the last century our aid was invoked by Rajah Gourinath Singh to put down an insurrection of the Moamaria sect in Upper Assam. Having effected our object, we unfortunately withdrew, and a weak government succeeding at the time, the country fell into a state of anarchy, of which the Burmese took advantage to overrun and devastate the valley as far as Gowhatty. Meanwhile

their encroachments upon our Cachar frontier had led to a declaration of war, in the course of which we drove them out of the province, and since 1827 Assam has continued in the undisturbed possession of the British authorities.

Distribution of the population in Goalpara.

325. Commencing from the west, the first district in the valley is Goalpara. As I have already stated in a previous page, this district, under the name of Rungamutty, formerly formed part of Rungpore, and was made over to us by the Mughul Government with the rest of Bengal. Soon after Assam became a British province, however, the district of Goalpara was placed within the division to which geographically it belongs, and it was only on the creation of the Cooch Behar division a few years ago that it was again separated and placed under another Commissioner. As formerly constituted, the district comprised 2,571 square miles of territory, with a population of about 400,000 souls. But part of the Dooars wrested from Bhootan has lately been attached to Goalpara, and its area is now 4,433 square miles. In the older portion of the district Buchanan estimated that there were not more than 60 persons to the square mile; there are now 92; but the sparse population in the new territory lately added reduces the average for the entire district to 71. This sparse population is partly to be accounted for, no doubt, by the Mughuls having withdrawn their frontier line of posts to the neighbourhood of Ghoraghat, with the object of converting the intermediate country into an impassable jungle. "It seemed to have been the wish of the Mughul Government," says Buchanan, "to encourage the growth of forests and reeds, which might serve as a check to the incursions of the Assamese."

In Kamroop.

326. East of Goalpara, and, like it, lying on both sides of the Brahmaputra, is the district of Kamroop. In 1840 the area of this district was estimated to be 2,520 square miles, of which 788 were said to be cultivated. Since then the district has been more accurately surveyed, and its area is found to be 3,631 square miles. In his account of Assam, Robinson gives the following details of a census which, he says, had lately been taken of the province:—

	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Cacharis and other tribes.	Slaves	Bondsmen
North bank	193,212	108,536	84,606	17,284	149,411	26,517	14,204	2,641
South „	78,732	42,666	36,076	6,206	52,197	20,329	2,160	1,148
Total ...	271,944	151,202	120,742	23,490	201,608	46,846	16,364	7,99[illegible]

The population in the present day amounts to 561,681 souls, giving an average density of 155 persons to the square mile. There is not much tea cultivation in Kamroop.

In Durrung.

327. Still ascending the valley, the next districts reached are Durrung to the north, and Nowgong to the south, of the river. The area of the former district was estimated by Robinson to be 1,911 square miles, of which 232 square miles were said to be cultivated. The population is put by him at 80,000 souls. The area is now stated by the Boundary Commissioner to be 3,413 square miles; the population amounts to 236,009 souls. The average density of the population in the Mungledye sub-division which adjoins Kamroop, is 127 to the square mile, but in the rest of the district 32 only. There are numerous tea gardens in this district.

In Nowgong.

328. Nowgong was put by Robinson at 3,870 square miles, with a population of 90,000. Its area is ascertained to be 3,648 square miles, and the population 256,390, giving 70 persons only to the square mile. The banks of the river Kullung, which

flows through the district, are perhaps the richest and most populous parts of Assam, but a large area is taken up by the Meekir and other hills, the population of which is extremely sparse.

In Seebsaugor.

329. East of Nowgong lies Seebsaugor, formerly the seat of the Ahom dynasty and now the centre of the tea industry of the province. The Ahoms are still numerous in the district, but there are few really pure families in the present day. The old capital was originally at Hulugurinugger, between Jaipore and Dihing Mookh. From there it was transferred to Ghergaon on the Dikhoo, thence to Rungpore lower down the same river, on the opposite bank of which is Seebpore, and finally to Jorehat. The area of the district was estimated by Robinson at 5,440 square miles, but this figure was probably intended to include a large slice of hill territory to the south. It is now returned at 2,413 square miles. The population, which Robinson estimated at 200,000 is now 296,807, giving an average of 123 persons to the square mile. The Assam Company's gardens are at Nazeerah, near the site of the old capital Ghergaon, about six miles from Seebsaugor.

In Luckimpore.

330. The district of Luckimpore occupies the north-east corner of the valley. It lies north of Seebsaugor, on both sides of the Brahmaputra, extending to some distance on the east. On three sides it is surrounded entirely by hills, except where the Brahmaputra and its great tributaries, the Dihong, the Dibong, and the Subansiri, penetrate them. The junction of the former in the neighbourhood of Suddya, is particularly holy ground in the eyes of the devout Hindu. The area of the entire district is said to be 11,600 square miles, but a very large extent of this area consists of almost inaccessible mountains, inhabited, so far as they are inhabited at all, by wild and uncivilized hill tribes claiming to be more or less independent. The area occupied by the surveyed and revenue-paying mehals is 3,145 square miles, having a population of 120,742 souls.

Naga, Jynteah, Khasia, and Garo Hills.

331. The three districts of Naga Hills, Khasia and Jynteah Hills, and Garo Hills, occupy the mountain chain which runs along the south of the Assam valley and separates it from the Bengal districts of Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar. These hills have been but very partially explored, and anything like an accurate census of their inhabitants was of course out of the question. In the Naga Hills the figures shown represent the population of those villages which were visited by, or of which the existence was known to, the Deputy Commissioner; but Lieutenant Butler explains that a large part of his district having been unexplored, no returns whatever could be furnished for it. The western half of the Naga Hills district is part of the country formerly known as Toolaram Senaputty's territory, the remainder belonging to the Cachar district. The Jynteah Hills are British territory, the Rajah having been deposed for misconduct in 1834. The population amounts to 49,088 souls. The Khasia Hills, on the other hand, mainly consist of a number of semi-independent confederacies, the British villages comprising no more than 8,372 souls. A road runs through the district connecting Gowhatty with Sylhet. Shillong and Cheerrapoonjee are sanitaria; the former is a military station and the head-quarters of the district, but the latter is now almost deserted. West of the Khasia are the Garo Hills, of a great part of which little or nothing is known; no attempt of course could be made to take a census, and the figure at which the population is set down is a mere estimate. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner (Captain E. N. D. LaTouche) is of opinion that, reckoning seven persons to a house, the people may number from 100,000 to 120,000 souls, of whom two-thirds, or perhaps four-fifths, may be British subjects paying revenue into the treasury. Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner, considers this estimate to be far too high, and would reduce it by at least one-half. Accordingly a mean between these estimates has been adopted, the population being taken at 80,000, which, it will be observed, is the number

at which Captain LaTouche estimates the revenue-paying Garos. This figure, too, gives about the same average density per square mile as for the Khasia Hills, though it may perhaps be doubted whether the latter are not the more densely populated of the two.

Towns in Assam.

332. The chief and almost the only town in the province of Assam is Gowhatty, which has 11,492 inhabitants. In 1869 the population was returned at 9,230 only. Seebsaugor has 5,278 inhabitants according to the present census returns, against 3,606 in 1869. The other stations are mere bazaars. Tezpore had 2,112 inhabitants in 1869 and 1,877 in 1872; Nowgong had 3,321 in 1869 and 3,241 now; Debrooghur 3,868 in 1869 and 4,452 now.

Explanation of the map.

333. Accompanying this Report is a chart illustrating the comparative density of the population in the different districts of Bengal. Though sufficient to give a general idea of the manner in which the people are distributed throughout the province, the map is not on a large enough scale to show the distribution of the inhabitants in each district. It will have been observed, however, from what has been said in the previous pages, that the density of the population varies considerably even within the same district, and the chart is therefore liable to mislead, unless it is borne in mind that the districts are shaded according to the general average. In a map on so small a scale, it has been impossible to show the different gradations by which a densely populated district should be shaded off into one which is more sparsely inhabited. Shahabad, for instance, is shaded as though the population was nowhere in excess of 400 to the square mile; but the fact is that the northern thannahs are as densely populated as the neighbouring district of Patna. Midnapore, again, to take another instance, is represented as though the average density was everywhere 500 to the square mile; but, as I have already pointed out, the north-western thannahs are very thinly peopled, while the east of the district is as populous as any part of Bengal. If any one will take a map large enough to show the thannah boundaries and will be at the trouble to shade each thannah according to the average density shown in the table I.A annexed to this Report, he will be surprised at the nice gradations with which the various shades blend into each other, and he will also, I imagine, if he is possessed of any local knowledge, derive confidence in the correctness of the census returns by observing the different degrees of the density of the population in different parts. In a future census report, when the thannah boundaries have been completely laid down and all their areas are known, it may be possible to compile such a map for the whole of Bengal, reducing it, if necessary, by the aid of photography to the size of the present.

The most populous districts.

334. Taking the map, however, as it stands, it will be seen that the most populous parts of the country are—

		Sq. Miles
(1) The metropolitan districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah,	comprising	4,220
(2) The districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, and Pubna	,,	6,359
(3) The district of Rungpore	,,	3,476
(4) Patna, Tirhoot and Sarun in Behar	,,	11,098

These nine districts, with an aggregate area of 25,153 square miles, have a population of over 600 persons to the square mile, or about one person to every acre.

335. Next to the above as regards the density of their population come the seven districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Tipperah. These districts, with an area aggregating 19,413 square miles, occupy the greater part of the lower delta, and have a population of between 500 and 600 persons to the square mile.

336. The next gradation of density which is shown in the map distinguishes those districts in which the population is from 400 to 500 to the square

mile. Of such districts there are eleven, viz. Midnapore, Bogra, Cooch Behar, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakhally, Gya, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Cuttack. Their total area aggregates 36,547 square miles.

337. Adding these tracts together, we have 27 districts, with an aggregate area equal to that of Great Britain, in none of which the population averages less than 400 to the square mile, the average for the whole being of course very much higher.

Tracts thinly peopled.

338. But though Behar and the Gangetic delta are thus densely populated, it will be seen that there are large tracts of territory left unshaded on the map as having less than 200 souls to the square mile. Maunbhoom is the only district in Chota Nagpore which has more than 200 souls to the square mile. In Assam there is no district with a population anything like it. Of the total area of Bengal, including Tributary States, only one-half is entitled to any shade of colour at all. Yet in Europe an average density of even 200 souls to the square mile would be considered a tolerably abundant population. At any rate it is a density which neither France nor Germany as yet possesses.

CHAPTER III.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Classification of religions prescribed by Government of India.

339. In the forms prescribed by the Government of India for exhibiting the results of the census, the population is supposed to be divided into five great religious classes, namely, *Hindus*, *Muhammadans*, *Christians*, *Buddhists* and *Others*. In Lower Bengal the Christians and Buddhists are comparatively few in number; but the other three classes are all well represented. In the absence of any definition of the term *Hindu*, it is possible that some tribes have been shown as such who might more fitly have been included under the heading of *Others*. The word 'Hindu' is used in these forms in a two-fold sense, implying a distinction of race as well as of religion. The old meaning of the word comprehended nothing more than an Indian origin. All natives of India were broadly spoken of as Hindus. When it began to assume a religious sense, its use was confined to designate that great section of the people which was not Muhammadan. All who were not Muhammadans were Hindus. But a finer distinction was probably intended to be made in the census tables, the term Hindu being applied to those only who profess the Hindu religion, and all aboriginal tribes, and even several of what we have hitherto been accustomed to regard as Hindu castes, however low in the social scale of Hinduism, finding a place in the comprehensive class of 'Others.'

No definition of Hinduism.

340. It is difficult to say, however, where the line should be drawn which is to separate the pure Hindu from the low castes which have adopted some or other form of Hinduism. The problem can only be satisfactorily solved by a clear definition of what we mean by Hinduism, and no one has ventured as yet to lay down any such definition. It was only the other day that we were reminded by high authority that Hindus are only heathen, little differing from the aboriginal tribes who worship stocks and stones. What then is to be the test of faith which is to distinguish the real Hindu from the semi-Hinduised aboriginal? Which of the gods in the Hindu Pantheon shall be made to step down and decide between them? Shall a belief in Krishna or in Doorga constitute a pure Hindu? Or shall those only be classed as Hindus from whose hands a Brahman will receive water? Shall the disposal of the dead be made the test, and the various castes be distributed according as they practise cremation or burial? Or shall some form of creed be extracted from the Shasters which we may make those subscribe who are henceforth to enjoy the dignity of being styled Hindus. Some practical shibboleth of the kind is required, it is clear; without some such test, no two men will agree in the classification of the numerous aboriginal tribes and castes in India who profess Hinduism in some or other of its multifarious forms.

Large number of semi-Hinduised aboriginals in Bengal.

341. This difficulty of classification is one of peculiar force in Lower Bengal. Here we have a great variety of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribes who have been brought into contact with the Aryan Hindus and have been partially civilised by them. Living for centuries side by side, the two communities have acted and reacted on each other. On the one hand the savage tribes have renounced their barbarism and adopted many of the rites and customs of the invaders; on the other the Hindu religion has itself been debased from the Vedic monotheism of the Middle-land. Those who have made the subject their study, tell us that the Hinduism of the present day is as unlike the Hinduism of the Vedas as we may suppose the modern Bengali ryot is unlike his Aryan prototype.

The ring of the true metal is wanting. The coin has been adulterated and debased. And the cause of this, they go on to say, is due to contamination from aboriginal sources. Hinduism has been lowered from its purer type in order to meet the necessities of the indigenous tribes among whom it made its home. Its Pantheon has been crowded with elephant gods and bloodthirsty goddesses, of whom the first Aryans knew nothing, but who have been adopted into the Hindu system to win the goodwill and reconcile the superstitions of a wild and devil-worshipping race. And just as we find in the present day tribes in every stage of civilisation, so does the Hindu religion in Bengal assume a Protean form, from the austere rites practised by the shaven pundits of Nuddea to the idol-worship of the semi-barbarous Boona. The Bauris, Bagdis and Chandals of the lower delta; the Kochs and Poliyas of Dinagepore and Rungpore; the Dosadhs and Musahars of Behar, with many others, are probably all of aboriginal extraction, but have adopted as their religion a form of Hinduism, and can scarcely be classed as other than Hindus. In classifying the people according to race and nationality, an attempt has been made to group such semi-aboriginal tribes together, and to distinguish them from those of purer Hindu or Aryan blood. But in regard to religion it seems to me that unless a test of belief is prescribed and a line of demarcation laid down by authority, it is impossible to adopt a classification which will meet with universal acceptance.

Tables somewhat defective in this particular

342. It will be understood, then, that I place no great confidence in the tables in which the population is classified according to religion, so far as the two classes of *Hindus* and *Others* are concerned. As a rule, I have shown mixed and impure castes among *Hindus*, well-marked aboriginal tribes like the Kols and Southals being included with *Others*. In the Assam division some of the wild Hill tribes, like the Miris and the Meekirs, seem to have been included with the Hindus; but the fault does not altogether lie with the compiling staff. The mohurrirs were of course entirely ignorant of these tribes, but probably not more so than the enumerators; for in a large number of returns which I have myself examined, I have found such tribes invariably described as Hindus. The only possible method of attaining a correct classification in this particular would have been, as I have already said, to extract the details for each separate caste or tribe, and then to arrange them after such inquiry as might be necessary. This of course can be done now, so far as the total numbers are concerned, but the details of males and females, children and adults, of each caste have not been compiled.

Preponderance of Muhammadans in the Central and Eastern districts

343. Not the least interesting of the facts brought out by the late census is the large number of Muhammadans found in Bengal. The total number of Muhammadans in these provinces exceeds twenty and a half millions (20,664,775). The vast majority of them, namely seventeen and a half millions, are found in Lower Bengal; in Behar they hardly number more than two and a half out of a total population of nearly twenty millions In Assam, Chota Nagpore, and particularly in Orissa, they are very sparse In Assam indeed they are perhaps more numerous than might have been expected, owing chiefly to the inclusion in that province of the district of Goalpara, which formerly formed part of Rungpore. Rungamutty in this district was for some years a frontier station of the Mughuls, and large numbers of the Kochs and other aboriginal tribes seem to have been converted by them to Islam.

Mr Adam's remarks upon the Musalmans of Rajshahye

344. The preponderance of the Musalman element in the district of Rajshahye was pointed out by Mr. Adam so far back as 1836. In his report upon the state of vernacular education in that district, he wrote as follows:—"Before visiting Rajshahye, I had been led to suppose that it was a peculiarly Hindu district. Hamilton, on official authority (the estimates of 1801), states the proportion to be that of two Hindus to one Musalman; and in a work published by the Calcutta School Book Society for the use of schools

(1827), the proportion is said to be that of ten Hindus to six Musalmans." Mr. Adam's own investigations led him to reverse this proportion. From his census of the Nattore thannah and the inquiries he made elsewhere, he inferred an average for the district of "seven to three, in the proportion of 1,000 Musalmans to 450 Hindus." The present census gives 1,017,979 Muhammadans out of a total population of 1,310,729; or 1,000 Musalmans to 288 Hindus; the term Hindu being accepted in Adam's sense as equivalent to non-Musalman.

"It is not difficult," continues Mr. Adam, "to perceive how a contrary impression has gained ground among the European functionaries, and from them has been transferred to the publications of the day. The Hindus, with exceptions of course, are the principal zemindars, talookdars, public officers, men of learning, money-lenders, traders, shop-keepers, and engaging in the most active pursuits of life and coming directly and frequently under the notice of the rulers of the country; while the Musalmans, with exceptions also, form a very large majority of the cultivators of the ground and of day-labourers, and others engage in the very humblest forms of mechanical skill and of buying and selling, as tailors, turban-makers, makers of huqqa-snakes, dyers, wood-polishers, oil-sellers, sellers of vegetables, fish, &c.,—in few instances attracting the attention of those who do not mix much with the humbler classes of the people, or make special inquiry into their occupations and circumstances."

Tracts in which the Muhammadans are most numerous

345. A map accompanies this report showing the distribution of Muhammadans in Lower Bengal. The districts tinted green are those in which they constitute more than 45 per cent. of the population, the darker shades representing their greater preponderance. On the other hand the red tint denotes the parts where Hindus or aboriginal tribes are in excess, the shade being darkest where there are fewest Muhammadans. It will be seen that throughout the central and eastern districts (with the exception of the 24-Pergunnahs) the Muhammadans constitute at least one-half of the population. Within these districts is a central tract running from Rungpore and Mymensing on the north to the Bay of Bengal, in every part of which the Muhammadans are in a decided majority. In two places again within this broad belt of dark green are two patches of a still darker shade in which the Muhammadans constitute upwards of 70 per cent. of the population. The district in which they are most numerous as compared with other classes of the community is Bogra,* where they compose upwards of 80 per cent. of the population. In Rajshahye they are over 77 per cent., and in Pubna 69 per cent. It may be said therefore that the old district of Rajshahye, which comprised the greater part of these three districts, represents the tract in which the Muhammadans are relatively most numerous at the present day. The other dark patch upon the map comprehends the districts of Chittagong and Noakhally. Here also the Muhammadans are in an overwhelming majority, forming as much as three-fourths of the population.

Chittagong and Noakhally.

346. Noakhally was for many years a frontier district of the Mughul Empire. In order to check the incursions of the Mughs, a strong Musalman garrison was posted there from the beginning of the seventeenth century. Chittagong was not finally annexed to the empire till 1666, but from that date it too was occupied by Mughul troops. When the district was ceded to us in 1760, it was still spoken of as a 'thannah' or military post, and its lands had been assigned in jageer for the support of the armed militia whom it was found necessary constantly to maintain there. The descendants of these defenders of the Faith are the petty landholders found in Chittagong at the present day. Their descent is probably very far from pure, but the mixture of up-country Muhammadan, Bengali, and Mugh blood, has produced a race physically very different from the Musalman population of other parts of Bengal.*

* In a paper lately read before the Asiatic Society "On a new King of Bengal," Mr H Blochmann quotes a legend ascribing the first conquest of Chittagong and the conversion of its inhabitants to Islam to Nusrat Shah during the years 1523 1533, A D Mr Blochmann considers the legend to be historical, and adds that it is of interest as being the only one extant, so far as he is aware, on the subject of the conversion of the Bengal Muhammadans.

Sea-faring occupations of the Musalman inhabitants.

347. In these maritime districts too, it must be borne in mind that a sea-faring life is necessarily one of the main occupations of the people—an occupation, however, which no Hindu can follow without loss of caste. All the sailors of the East are Musalmans. *A priori*, therefore, it might be expected that these two districts would have a Muhammadan population. On the other side of the Bay, it is true, we find a maritime country with an essentially Hindu population; but in its inhospitable beach and the malarious belt of jungle which separates the sea from the cultivated districts, Orissa presents obstacles to the development of maritime pursuits which do not exist in Chittagong. At any rate the coincidence is worthy of mention. Chittagong has facilities for maritime commerce and its people are Musalmans; Orissa has not the same facilities and its people remain Hindus.

Bogra and Rajshahye.

348. No such explanation, however, will suffice to account for the large preponderance of Musalmans in the districts of Rajshahye and Bogra. Further north, indeed, on the borders of Rungpore, strong military detachments were stationed by the Mughuls to check the ravages of the Assamese. Towards the end of the seventeenth century these advanced posts were withdrawn to Ghoraghat in the north of Bogra, which was thus for some years after a military station of some importance On the other side of the district lie the ruins of Gour, the capital of the Muhammadan Kings of Bengal. These circumstances may help to explain the existence of large numbers of Muhammadans in this part of the country. But probably the real explanation of the immense preponderance of the Musalman religious element in this portion of delta is to be found in the conversion to Islam of the numerous low castes which occupied it. The Muhammadans were ever ready to make conquests with the Koran as with the sword. Under Sultan Jelaluddeen, for instance, it is said that the Hindus were persecuted almost to extermination. The exclusive caste system of Hinduism, again, naturally encouraged the conversion of the lower orders from a religion under which they were no better than despised outcasts, to one which recognized all men as equals. It is not clear indeed that this conversion of the lower castes was more general in the part of the country of which we are treating than elsewhere, though of course the greater number of Muhammadans located between Gour and Ghoraghat adds probability to the supposition. History is unfortunately silent on this subject of conversion.* But that conversion was very largely carried on in Bengal, appears not only probable, but is the only explanation of the large numbers of Muhammadans found here in the present day who occupy the same social position as their Hindu neighbours.

Rural population Muhammadan.

349. Curious as it may appear, it is not in the vicinity of the great Mughul capitals that we find the Muhammadans most numerous. We have seen that in some districts they form three-fourths of the population, and in Bogra as much as four-fifths. In Dacca, however, which for a long time contained the seat of Government, Muhammadans are very slightly in excess of Hindus. In Maldah, which contained the city of Gour, the Muhammadans form only 46 per cent. of the population. In Moorshedabad they are scarcely 45 per cent. In Patna they only form 12 per cent. of the inhabitants of the district. On the other hand, in Backergunge, Tipperah, Rungpore and Mymensing, they constitute two-thirds of the population, and in Dinagepore, Nuddea, Jessore and Furreedpore more than half. This circumstance again seems to point to the conclusion that the existence of Muhammadans in Bengal is not due so much to the introduction of Mughul blood into the country as to the conversion of the former inhabitants for whom a rigid system of caste discipline rendered Hinduism intolerable.

Probably converts from low castes.

350. That it was the lowest castes or tribes who thus embraced Islam, facts as well as reason seem to warrant us in believing. Thus, in the Backergunge and Furreedpore districts, in which Muhammadans largely abound, we also find large numbers of Chandals, the lowest among Hindu castes, and said to be the most amenable to

proselytising influences in the present day. In Rungpore we know the Kochs, who were not admitted to the dignity of Rajbunsees, largely adopted the profession of Islam. And so elsewhere. Wherever the Muhammadans form the bulk of the population, it will be found as a rule that they are the cultivating and labouring classes of the people, while the middle and upper classes are Hindu. An exception may perhaps be made in the case of Chittagong for the reason I have already stated.

Comparatively few in Behar.

351. The number of Muhammadans in Behar is comparatively small, and they mostly belong to the upper orders, living in towns such as Patna, Barh, and Behar. The great mass of the people and the cultivating classes are still Hindu. The fabric of Hinduism was probably too firm to be shaken by the Musalman invasion, and conversion had little or no success. Though aboriginal tribes are still to be found in Behar, they probably did not at that time form so large a percentage of the population as in the lower delta of Bengal. Swept on by the Aryan tide of immigration, large numbers of them had probably been exterminated or were driven down the Gangetic valley or into the wilds of Chota Nagpore. The Aryan element was thus left more to itself, and seems to have consolidated its position sufficiently to be able to resist the shock of a proselytising faith urged on by an invincible military power. At that time probably, as at present, much of the land was held by Brahmans and Rajpoots who had nothing to gain by renouncing the religion of which they were the representatives, for one which would deprive them of their social prestige.

Hinduism not so firmly consolidated in Bengal

352. In Bengal, however, it was not so. There the Musalman invasion found Hinduism resting on weak and uncertain foundations, with but a feeble hold over the minds and affections of the great bulk of the inhabitants. The Aryan element, so far from displacing the indigenous children of the soil, was only able to hold its own by frequent importations of fresh blood from Upper India. The Hindu religion itself was of a baser and more degraded type, being driven to assimilate and adopt the barbarous practices and superstitions of the aborigines which it sought to embrace within its folds. At the same time these huge masses found themselves occupying the position of serfs to a superior race who had overcome them by brute physical force, and in whose social system no place could be found for them. They were merely the hewers of wood and drawers of water for a set of masters in whose eyes they were unclean beasts and altogether abominable. Hemmed in by the sea, it was no longer open to them to retire further before the face of their pursuers, even had the Aryans ever entered Bengal in sufficient force to drive them to such an extreme measure. But when, in their turn, the Musalman conquerors of Hindustan invaded the lower delta with the sword and the Koran, it may well be conceived that they were not altogether unwelcome. At any rate they brought with them a religion and social system under which, instead of being a despised and outcast race, the semi-amphibious aborigines of Bengal might occupy a rival, if not an equal, position to that of their late masters. We can imagine that very little persecution was required to change the faith of these miserable helots of Bengal. Persecution has rarely, if ever, succeeded of its own innate force to establish any religion. The times and circumstances of the country must demand the revolution before it can be brought about by persecution alone. In Behar it was unsuccessful because Hinduism was strong enough to repel it. In Bengal Hinduism succumbed, and the great mass of the people embraced the faith of Muhammad simply to escape from their ignoble position under the Hindu system.

Close resemblance between low-caste Hindus and Muhammadans of Bengal

353. If further proof were wanted of the position that the Musalmans of the Bengal delta owe their origin to conversion rather than to the introduction of foreign blood, it seems to be afforded in the close resemblance between them and their fellow-countrymen who still form the low castes of Hindus. That both were originally of the same race seems sufficiently clear, not merely

from their possessing identically the same physique, but from the similarity of the manners and customs which characterise them. Caste distinctions, the main object of which would seem to be to prescribe the limits of the *jus connubii*, are as prevalent and as fully recognized among the Muhammadans of Bengal as among Hindus. As Buchanan pointed out sixty years ago, they not unfrequently meet at the same shrine, both invoking the same object of worship, though perhaps under different names. The Satya Narain of the Hindu is the Satya Pir of the Bengali Musalman. Instead of commencing a letter "in the name of God," the Bengali Musalman will superscribe the name of a Hindu deity. He speaks the same language and uses precisely the same nomenclature and expressions of thought as his Hindu neighbour. Their very names are the same, the prefix of Shaikh alone distinguishing the convert to Islam.

Probably one and the same race

354. All this, it may be urged, can be sufficiently explained by long residence of Hindus and Muhammadans side by side and their frequent intercourse with each other. It was thus, it will be said, that the aboriginal tribes became so Hinduised, that in the present day it is difficult to know where to draw the line between them and Hindus. This no doubt is true enough, but the case is very different in regard to the Bengali Musalmans. In the first place the introduction of the Muhammadan faith into Bengal is an event which has occurred within historical times; whereas no one has yet succeeded in determining the date of the Aryan immigration. Moreover, even after the lapse of ages, the aboriginal element has not yet been so thoroughly effaced from the low-caste Bengali as to conceal his origin from the most superficial observer. But place a Chandal or a Rajbunsee and a Bengali Musalman together, and were it not for some peculiarity of dress or the mode of cutting the hair, it would be difficult to distinguish the one from the other. The probability is, they are one and the same race, and only within the last few centuries have they ceased to profess the same religion.

Is the Muhammadan a growing community?

355. It is an interesting problem how far the relative numbers of Muhammadans are increasing or diminishing in the present day. Are external forces still forthcoming to stimulate conversion? Or putting the question of conversion aside, and assuming that in the present day the growth of the Musalman community is left entirely to the operation of natural processes, have they really multiplied so rapidly of recent years as to form some excuse for our ignorance of their true numbers which the census has now disclosed? It is as difficult to obtain trustworthy information on these points as in regard to the growth of the population generally, and the only sources available to us are those which we have already made use of in the last chapter. I shall therefore begin by collecting together the information we may derive on the subject from Buchanan's papers. The question will be discussed again when we come to consider the ages of the people and the proportion of children to adults.

Buchanan's estimates.

356. In his account of Rungpore, Buchanan says that the Moslems in his time were to the Hindus as 10 to 9, and that "the faith in Muhammad seemed to be daily gaining ground owing to converts who no longer could have been received in their original castes." He also remarks that the progress of the arts appeared to be nearly in proportion to the greater number of Muhammadans. His population figures represent the Muhammadans as 56 per cent. of the whole; in the present district of Rungpore they form 60 per cent., but in Julpigoree and Goalpara they are naturally much fewer. In Dinagepore Buchanan found that no less than 70 per cent. of the people were Muhammadans; but he states that their numbers were on the decrease, for most of the landholders and their agents being Hindus, encouraged their co-religionists to settle in the district, and Buchanan estimates that at least half the Hindus then in the district had immigrated from other countries, especially from Kamroop. In the present day the Muhammadans form only 53 per cent. of the population.

In Purneah Buchanan estimated the proportion of Muhammadans to be 43 per cent. of the people; it is now 40 per cent. In Bhaugulpore as then constituted

the Muhammadan population was reckoned at 23 per cent., and it was said to be diminishing, "the converts having less encouragement and means of subsistence than formerly." In the present districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore the Muhammadans do not form more than 10 per cent. of the inhabitants. In Patna and Gya the Muhammadans were estimated by Buchanan at 23 per cent., and in Shahabad at not more than 7 per cent. In the last district they form the same proportion of the population in the present day, but in the former they have fallen off by one-half. On this subject Buchanan writes:—"Converts are occasionally made from the pagans, especially by the purchase of slaves; but this operation is now going on much more slowly than formerly when the Moslems possessed the government and an enormous income, a great part of which was dissipated on the means of propagating their faith. Still, however, there is reason to think that within these twenty years a considerable increase in the number of the faithful has taken place. * * * I doubt much whether such conversions as have been made by the Muhammadans among the Hindus have been advantageous to the proselytes. They call indeed upon Allah and the Prophet; but still I doubt much if they have been weaned from any of their former superstitions. The higher ranks of Moslems here in general abstain from making offerings to the pagan gods, but the multitude in all distresses have recourse to the idols, and even make offerings at many holydays. It is on the contrary the higher ranks of Hindus that are chiefly addicted to send offerings to the saints." If Buchanan's estimates may be trusted, therefore, the Muhammadans would seem to have been diminishing within the present century in the north of Bengal and in Behar. This does not, however, seem to be the case in the lower delta.

Muhammadans in Moorshedabad.

357. Moorshedabad is often supposed to be a peculiarly Muhammadan district. In 1801 it was estimated that the Hindus were to the Muhammadans in the proportion of 2 to 1. At the time of Mr. Hathorn's census in 1829 the Muhammadans in the city formed 38 per cent. of the population, and in the district 43 per cent. When Mr. Adam made his inquiries in 1838, he found 100 Hindus to 48 Muhammadans in the city, and 100 Hindus to 86 Muhammadans in the thannah of Dowlutbazar. At the time of the survey in 1855 the proportion of Muhammadans found in the district was 36 per cent. The average is now 45 per cent. for the whole district, 40 per cent. for the thannahs which include the city, and 27 per cent. for Berhampore. If anything, therefore, the proportion of Muhammadans in this district has tended to increase during late years.

In the lower delta.

358. South-east of Moorshedabad lies Nuddea, in which the Muhammadans constitute 54 per cent. of the population. In 1801 the proportion was estimated at 37½ per cent. only. East of Nuddea we come to the three districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, and Backergunge. In 1801 Jessore included the greater part, if not all, of Furreedpore, and the Muhammadans were reckoned to form 56 per cent. of the inhabitants. In Backergunge only 37½ per cent. were Muhammadans, "many of whom," says Adam, "reside in boats the whole year." At the time of the survey (1855-1863) the proportion of Mussulman households was in Jessore 52·5 per cent., in Furreedpore 55·5 per cent., and in Backergunge 61 per cent. The surveyors allowed the same number of persons to each household, whether Hindu or Musalman, and if this average may be correctly assumed, the above would exhibit the proportion of Muhammadans to the rest of the community. In the present day we find 55·5 per cent. of Muhammadans in Jessore, 58 per cent. in Furreedpore, and 64·8 per cent. in Backergunge. Thus in each case there is an increase of from 6 to 8 per cent., supposing that Musalman households contain the same average number of inmates as other classes of the community.

In Dacca and Chittagong.

359. In Dacca the Muhammadans and Hindus were supposed in 1801 to consist of equal numbers, and at the time of the survey in 1857-60 they were found to be in the same ratio. The Musalmans are now 56½ per cent. of the population. When Mr. Walter

took his census of the city of Dacca in 1830, the Musalmans were found to be slightly in excess of the Hindus. The proportion of Musalmans to a house was 4, of Hindus 4⅔ths. In the present day their numbers are about equal. In Chittagong the Muhammadans were in 1801 said to be to the Hindus as 3 to 2. In the Board's return for 1870-71, they are entered as constituting 68½ per cent. upon a total population of 800,000. They are now ascertained to be 70½ per cent.

Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

360. It has been noticed that the Twenty-four Pergunnahs is the only district in the lower delta in which the Muhammadans are not at least equal in number to the Hindus. At the time of the survey (1846-52) 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Alipore division were Hindus; in the Baraset division the Musalmans were slightly in the majority. This calculation of course excluded Calcutta. In Calcutta there are 133,131 Muhammadans only out of a total population of 447,601, or about 30 per cent. In the district outside Calcutta the proportion of Muhammadans is 40 per cent., and, just as at the time of the survey, the Muhammadans are more numerous in the north and east of the district than in the south. In the Baraset, Busseerhat, and Satkhira sub-divisions, they constitute about half the number of inhabitants, but in the Sudder, Barripore and Diamond Harbour they are not more than one-third. It will be recollected that it was in the Baraset sub-division that the Ferazi outbreak headed by Doodoo Meah occurred.

Muhammadans probably on the increase in Bengal

361. So far as any reliance, then, can be placed upon the fragmentary information which has been handed down to us on the subject, the number of Muhammadans would seem to have increased rather than diminished in the lower delta of Bengal. This view of the case is confirmed, as we shall see in the next chapter, by the fact that the Muhammadans appear to have a larger proportion of children than the Hindus. At the same time any examination of the subject in the present state of our knowledge must be to a certain extent tentative; and we must be content to wait, I think, till another census has been taken before we can solve the problem with any degree of satisfaction.

No information as to sects available.

362. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are divided into various religious sects, and it was originally intended to collect information regarding their relative numbers. But the column was on further consideration omitted from the form of return prescribed for Bengal, and the scanty particulars that have been recorded on this head in some of the returns are only calculated to mislead. Even in Calcutta, where an elaborate form was used, only 92 persons returned themselves as Brahmos, though we know that they number a considerably larger community. In the mofussil very few persons indeed have returned themselves as such, though I believe there are *samajes* or congregations of them in almost every zillah. The great bulk of Muhammadans in Bengal, as elsewhere in India, are Soonis, very few Shias being found in this country. The eastern districts, it is well known, abound in Ferazis.

Christians.

363. Christians, Native and European together, number no more than 93,013 souls. At least one-half of these are Europeans or East Indians, but, to ascertain this, it will be necessary to refer to the table of nationalities. The native converts are chiefly found in the Presidency, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore divisions. There are several missions in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, though apparently not more than about 3,000 native converts in Calcutta itself. In Nuddea, too, there are a large number of Christian villages. The Christian communities in Backergunge will be treated of hereafter. A few scattered mission stations are found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Orissa, but it is in Chota Nagpore that the exertions made for the evangelization of the country seem to have been crowned with the most signal success. Our returns show nearly 16,000 Christians in that province, nearly all of whom are native converts. For the reason

stated in the last paragraph, it has been found impossible to specify the relative numerical strength of the various Christian sects.

Buddhists.

364. The Buddhists are nearly all found in Chittagong, where they consist of the Mughs in the south of the district and in the Hill Tracts. There is also a small colony of Mughs in Backergunge. In Darjeeling the Lepchas and Serpa Bhotiyas profess a form of Buddhism. In Assam we also find the Khamtis and some other Buddhist tribes. So little, however, is known for certain on this head, that I place no great confidence in the correctness of the figures. According to the returns, the Buddhists number 86,496.

Others.

365. The class of "Others" mainly consists, as I have said, of decided aboriginal tribes who still preserve a form of religion which may be said to be untinged by Hinduism. The tables show a total of 2,351,904 souls under this class, and if we include the aboriginal tribes found in Hill Tipperah and the Garo, Khasia Jynteah, and Naga Hills, it will probably not fall far short of two millions and three-quarters. A much safer estimate of the number of these tribes, however, is to be gathered from the tables of nationalities, and I reserve further discussion regarding them till I come to the chapter which will treat of that subject.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEX AND AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

Number of males and females in Bengal

366. If we exclude Hill Tipperah and the Naga and Garo Hills, in which the mere numbers of the inhabitants were estimated without distinction of sex, the population of Bengal amounts to 66,672,679. Of this number 33,398,605 are males and 33,274,074 are females.

Females in excess of males in Europe.

367. It is said to be a law of nature that while slightly more males are born into the world than females, the sexes of adult age exist in equal numbers. In European countries it has generally been found that the females of all ages are in excess of the males. At the last census of the United Kingdom, the number of females exceeded the males *at home* by 925,764 in a population of 31,609,910, or, after adding the soldiers and sailors abroad, by 718,566 in a total population of 31,817,108. In Sweden, Norway, and Holland, too, it is found that there are from 104 to 105 females to every 100 males, and the phenomenon is usually explained by the maritime position of those countries and the attractions of a seafaring life which draw away a certain number of the males. The disparity of the sexes in these countries, and especially in the United Kingdom, is also due in a large measure to the greater number of males who emigrate to foreign lands. In fact, the phenomenon of a preponderance in the female element of the population is not confined to maritime countries in Europe. According to the Berlin *Borsen Zeitung*, the last census of the German Empire, taken on the 1st December 1871, shows 20,898,060 females to 20,145,718 males,* which is in the ratio of 103·7 to 100. The excess of females in Germany, therefore, though less than in England, where they bear to males the proportion of 104·6 to 100, is still considerable, and though it may partly be accounted for by the casualties of the late wars in which Germany has been engaged, it is borne out by what we know of emigration from Germany to the United States of America and elsewhere. In Russia, I find from the *Statistical Journal* for September last, the proportion of females to every 100 males of the population is 102·5, in Poland 106·8, and in Finland 105·4. In short, I believe it is accepted as the rule, though of course there are exceptions, that the females are more or less in excess of the males in Europe.

But apparently not in India.

368. In India, on the other hand, it has generally been found that the males are greatly in excess of the females.

In the N-W. Provinces	the census of	1865	disclosed	86·49	females to	100 males.
„ Oudh	„	1869	„	93·0	„	„
„ Punjab	„	1868	„	81·8	„	„
„ Central Provinces	„	1866	„	95.3	„	„
„ Berar	„	1867	„	95·5	„	„

In Bengal there are 99·6 females to every 100 males. So far as our experience goes, then, the females are apparently in a minority all over India. The disproportion is greatest in the Punjab; the North-Western Provinces come next; then Oudh; and then the Central Provinces and Berar. In Bengal the sexes are very nearly equal, though there is still a slight preponderance in favour of the males.

* I quote these figures with some diffidence, not having seen the official report. The total population given in the newspaper referred to is not the sum of the males and females as quoted, neither does it agree with the aggregate population of the several States.

Bengal an exception.

369. I am not prepared to discuss at any length the possible causes which may operate to bring about this result so contrary to European experience. The subject has been ably handled by both Mr. Plowden in the Report on the Census of the North-Western Provinces in 1865, and by Mr. Williams in the Report on the Oudh Census of 1869. The Bengal figures do not show such a decided preponderance of males in the population as to call for more than a passing observation. But even if they did, it seems to me that Indian statistics are scarcely as yet sufficiently trustworthy to justify the deduction of general laws or to demand the construction of ingenious theories to explain them. In Bengal this is our first attempt at a census, and though I believe that the enumeration has been made with a fair approximation to accuracy, and that in this respect it will bear comparison with any other Indian census, still, until our results have been confirmed by one or more future censuses, it would probably be only a waste of time to endeavour to base scientific physiological theories upon them. It will be more instructive to examine the results themselves and see how far they are borne out by what we know of the circumstances of the country and its people.

Equality of sexes confirms the accuracy of the census in Bengal.

370. Notwithstanding that it is somewhat at variance with our previous Indian experience, I am inclined to regard the close equality of the sexes in Bengal as a confirmation of the general accuracy of the census. That in a population of sixty-seven millions the numbers of the sexes should differ by no more than 124,531, or ·02 per cent., seems to my mind to agree so remarkably with the law of nature of which I spoke above, as to corroborate in no small degree the trustworthiness of our figures. At the same time I do not forget what I stated in a previous chapter, that, though correct enough for all practical purposes, our census does not pretend to scientific accuracy. A very slight error in the numbering of so large a population would suffice to double the excess of males or to cause it to disappear altogether. To take an instance. I have already explained how we attempted to enumerate the floating population, and I have estimated the number of persons counted under the arrangements that were made at 300,000 souls. These of course were almost without exception males. But several officers have recorded an opinion that the boat census was imperfect, and I think it is very possible that a large number of boats may have escaped enumeration. If so, the excess of males, supposing the females to have been accurately returned, is really greater than it appears in our tables. It is generally believed, however, that in an Indian census the numbers of the females are always understated. The natives of India have peculiar ideas in regard to the sex, and look upon any inquiries in connection with the subject with suspicion and distrust. If we were to suppose that no more than one per cent. of the females in Bengal were thus omitted from the returns, the ratio which the sexes bear to one another would at once be reversed. These instances will suffice to show how slight an error might affect the result.

Proportion of the sexes in different divisions.

371. As it is, the proportion of the sexes to each other varies considerably in different parts of the country. Thus—

In the Burdwan division we find an excess of				142,741	females,	or	2·0	per cent.
,,	Presidency	,,	,,	,,	222,270	males,	,, 3·4	,,
,,	Rajshahye	,,	,,	,,	3,948	,,	,, 0·0	,,
,,	Cooch Behar	,,	,,	,,	51,128	,,	,, 4·9	,,
,,	Dacca	,,	,,	,,	55,564	,,	,, 0·6	,,
,,	Chittagong	,,	,,	,,	2,074	females,	,, 0·0	,,
,,	Patna	,,	,,	,,	168,031	,,	,, 1·3	,,
,,	Bhaugulpore	,,	,,	,,	27,228	males,	,, 0·4	,,
,,	Orissa	,,	,,	,,	37,877	females,	,, 0·9	,,
,,	Chota Nagpore	,,	,,	,,	41,189	males,	,, 1·0	,,
,,	Assam	,,	,,	,,	73,927	,,	,, 3·6	,,

With one or two exceptions, these results are just what we should have expected.

We know that large numbers of clerks and others come to take service in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, leaving their families behind in Burdwan. Palkee-bearers and domestic servants similarly come up from Orissa. The Patna division supplies up-country servants to all Bengal, besides a fair proportion of the soldiers of the native army. The imported labour of the tea districts naturally comprehends a majority of males. On the other hand, it might perhaps have been expected that the Chittagong division from its maritime position would have exhibited a larger excess of females. And, considering the extent of emigration from Chota Nagpore, I must confess I was hardly prepared to find an excess of males in that division.

And in different districts.

372. It will be interesting, however, to carry the analysis further, and to observe how the sexes are distributed in the several districts of each division.

In the Burdwan division.

373. In the Burdwan division the females are in excess in every district, but more particularly in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Beerbhoom. This is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of the male inhabitants of these districts come to Calcutta for employment in commercial houses or public offices, while their wives and families remain behind. It is believed, moreover, that a considerable amount of recruiting for the West Indies and Mauritius is carried on in Burdwan and Beerbhoom.

In the Presidency division.

374. In the Presidency division, Calcutta and its suburbs alone account for about 200,000 of the excess number of males. In Nuddea, however, the females are in excess by some 60,000 souls. The fact would seem to be that a large number of males annually go down to the Sunderbuns for the rice harvest, and they were therefore absent from their homes in January last, when the census was taken. Mr. Stevens says that he himself met large parties of them on their way when he was out on tour in Bongong. It will be observed that in all the thannahs bordering on the Sunderbuns, not only in the 24-Pergunnahs but in Jessore and Backergunge, the males are invariably in excess of the females.

In the Rajshahye division.

375. In Rajshahye the only districts in which there is any great disparity between the sexes are Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. In the first the females exceed the males by 62,610 persons; in the two last the males are in excess. The explanation is similar to that which I have given in regard to the districts bordering on the Sunderbuns. In the north of Bengal there would seem to be an insufficiency of local labour, for it is well known that at the reaping season large bodies of labourers move northward to find employment in the rice-fields of Purneah and Dinagepore. This may explain the excess of females in Moorshedabad. I observe, moreover, that Adam mentions three classes of women, who, he says, "are found in considerable numbers within the limits of the city jurisdiction, viz. public women; aged women who reside on the banks of the Bhagirutty on account of the holiness which its waters confer; and widows." Even in the city of Moorshedabad the females exceed the males, though it might be expected that, as in other towns, the number of traders, shopkeepers, and day labourers who resort to the city from the surrounding district without their families would cause an excess in the male portion of its population.

In Cooch Behar.

376. In the portion of the Cooch Behar division which is north of Rajshahye, the males are in a majority, and though of course Darjeeling is an exceptional district, this would seem to be the rule, as already pointed out, throughout the north of Bengal. In Darjeeling an excess of males would naturally be expected, a large number of the labourers employed on the tea gardens of the district being residents of Nepal who have left their wives and families in that country.

377. In the Dacca district the females are 42,000 in excess of the males. The disproportion of the sexes is specially marked in the Sreenugger and Moonsheegunge thannahs. "These thannahs," the Magistrate explains, "are almost entirely in Pergunnah Bikrampore. The males of this part of the district are employed all over Bengal in Government service, in all ranks, executive, judicial, ministerial and educational, and in most cases they leave their families at their homes. This quite accounts for the very marked preponderance of women. Kulinism may also have something to do with it." In the adjoining sub-division of Madaripore and in the Deora thannah of Furreedpore, we also find a large excess of females, but as we move south, the relative numbers of the males increase, until in the Patooakhally sub-division (which comprises a large portion of the Backergunge Sunderbuns) they are considerably in excess of the females. A similar phenomenon was noticed in the Presidency division. With regard to the north of the division, just as we observed in Rajshahye that the males seemed to have moved northwards, leaving the central districts for Purneah and Dinagepore, so in Mymensing. In the southern sub-divisions of Attia and Kishoregunge females are in the majority; in the Sudder and Jamalpore there is an excess of males. This excess is particularly marked in Netrokona. In Sylhet the males exceed the females by 40,000, the proportion of the sexes being pretty much the same all over the district. In Cachar the sexes are more nearly equal than might have been expected, considering the large number of imported coolies employed on the tea gardens of the district.

In the Dacca division.

378. Passing to the Chittagong division, it is not surprising to find an excess of 55,000 females in Chittagong. Chittagong is the district which mainly supplies lascars or native sailors for vessels trading in Indian waters. It also supplies Arracan with labour during the cold season. Noakhally is also a maritime district, and many of its residents follow a sea-faring occupation. I should, therefore, have expected to find here also an excess of females. On the contrary, however, there is an excess of males. It will be recollected that it was in Noakhally where the people manifested the greatest alarm regarding the census operations, and it may possibly be the case that the number of women in the district has not been correctly returned. But I think the excess of males may with more show of reason be explained in another way. Noakhally and Tipperah are great rice-growing districts, and it is quite possible that at the time the census was taken they contained an abnormal number of male adults, who may have come from the other side of the Megna, where we found a large excess of females. The phenomenon of an excess of males in Noakhally indeed only agrees with what we have already observed in the Presidency and Dacca divisions. Owing to the large volume of fresh water which is poured down the Megna, cultivation in Noakhally has been carried to the very seaboard, and there is now little or no intervening forest as there is in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore; but the country nevertheless partakes of the character of a Sunderbun district, and its extensive rice-fields may require the importation of foreign labour to till and reap them. After all, the males only exceed the females in Noakhally by 10,000 souls; in Tipperah the excess is 31,000.

In the Chittagong division.

379. Behar tells the same story as the Rajshahye division and Mymensing. In the north the males preponderate; in the south the females. Thus in Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Sarun, and Monghyr, the excess of females is considerable. Shahabad and Sarun of course supply a large number of soldiers and servants. In Calcutta, for instance, we find 49,087 male Hindustanis against 17,043 females; but when we come to Chumparun, just north of the latter district, we find an excess of 34,000 males. In Tirhoot, which stretches from the Ganges to the Nepal frontier, the sexes are nearly equal in numbers; but while the females preponderate in the Sudder, Hajeepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions, we find an excess of males in Durbhangah and Mudhoobany. So in the northern sub-divisions of Bhaugulpore and

In Behar.

Purneah the males are greatly in excess of the females. This is particularly the case in the Kaliagunge Thannah, which marches with the Dinagepore boundary.

Apparent general law.

380. So far as the figures go, then, they seem to show that at the time the census was taken, there had been a movement of males from the central districts of Bengal to the extreme north on the one hand and the extreme south on the other. In the central parts of Behar and Bengal the females preponderate; while in the parts bordering on the northern frontier, as well as in those at the extreme south of the delta, there is a large excess of males. This phenomenon is so general throughout the districts we have examined as to confirm the accuracy of the census in no small degree. The coincidence—for it can hardly be called a law—read in the light of the explanation I have suggested, accords with what we know of the actual circumstances of the country, and so far goes to prove that our figures represent the actual condition of things and have not been fabricated for the occasion. In order to test the sufficiency of our explanation, however, it would be necessary, when the next census is taken, to select another season, when the people have not the same inducement to leave their homes.

In Orissa.

381. In Orissa the males preponderate slightly in Pooree and the Tributary Mehals; the females in Cuttack and Balasore. I can only conclude that it is mainly from the latter districts that the Ooryas found in Calcutta and elsewhere migrate. The Calcutta census accounts for nearly 20,000 of the males who appear to be absent from their homes in Orissa. The temple of Juggannath apparently does not affect the relative proportion of the sexes; the excess of males is noticeable in most of the thannahs of the Pooree district, and the census was not taken at the time of any festival.

In Chota Nagpore.

382. In Chota Nagpore the males are in excess of the females everywhere except in Singbhoom, the greatest disparity occurring in Hazareebagh. This may be due to immigration from the densely peopled districts of Behar. There are a large number of Hindustani traders and shop-keepers in the province, who naturally are not accompanied by their female relatives.

In Assam.

383. In Assam also the males are largely in excess of the females. This excess may be to some extent due to the importation of cooly labour for the great industry of the province, the preponderance of males being greatest in Upper Assam. In the Khasia and Jynteah Hills the tables show an excess of females, which Colonel Raban, who was Deputy Commissioner at the time, is at a loss to explain.

Comparison of the sexes among Hindus and Muhammadans.

384. I now pass on to the examination of the ratio of the sexes among Hindus and Muhammadans respectively. It has been said that the preponderance of males which has been so marked in previous Indian censuses is due to the persistent concealment of large numbers of women. But, as if to show that this cannot be the true explanation, it has been found that whereas it might be expected that the Musalmans would be the most scrupulous in declaring the true number of their women, the excess of males is always greater among Hindus than among Muhammadans. Thus in the North-Western Provinces the percentage of males among Hindus is 55·37, and among Muhammadans 52·79 only. In the Punjab there are 81·66 females to every 100 Hindu males, while in the Muhammadan community there are as many as 85·99. In Oudh 48 per cent. of the Hindu population belongs to the female sex, but 49·6 per cent. of the Muhammadan. In Bengal we find that among Hindus the males form 50·0 per cent., and among Muhammadans 50·3 per cent.

Figures for each division examined.

385. Taking each division separately, we have the following results:—

Division.	Percentage of males in total population.	Percentage of males in Hindu population.	Percentage of males in Muhammadan population.	Difference
Burdwan	49·0	49·1	48·4	+0·7
Presidency	51·7	51·6	51·7	—0·1
Rajshahye	50·0	49·9	50·1	—0·2
Part of Cooch Behar	52·4	52·8	51·8	+1·0
Dacca	50·3	49·9	50·5	—0·6
Chittagong	50·0	50·0	49·8	+0·2
Patna	49·4	49·5	48·1	+1·4
Bhaugulpore	50·2	50·1	50·7	—0·6
Orissa	49·6	49·5	48·5	+1·0
Chota Nagpore	50·5	50·6	51·2	—0·6
Assam and part of Cooch Behar	51·8	52·0	52·2	—0·2
Total	50·1	50·0	50·3	—0·3

Percentage of females among Muhammadans probably *less* than among Hindus in Bengal

386. It seems to me impossible to deduce any general law from this table. The preponderance of one or other sex is as often to be observed among the followers of one religion as the other. Nor is the difficulty removed if we compare district averages instead of those for divisions. Putting aside Behar for the present, and confining ourselves to Bengal proper, we find that the proportion of females among Muhammadans is *greater* than among Hindus in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Bogra, Chittagong and Noakhally; while it is *less* in Burdwan, Nuddea, Jessore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rungpore, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing, and Tipperah.

387. In the Chittagong division the lower percentage of males among Muhammadans may of course be explained by the fact that Muhammadans follow sea-faring occupations which the Hindus do not. It might indeed have been expected that the excess of Muhammadan males in Chittagong and Noakhally would have been greater than it is. In both districts the proportion is only 0·4 per cent. less than among Hindus, but the significance of this figure is recognized when we observe that in Tipperah, which is not a maritime district, the proportion of males among Muhammadans is one-half per cent. greater than among Hindus. It may therefore be assumed that were Chittagong and Noakhally not maritime districts, they too would show a larger percentage of males among Muhammadans than among Hindus. On the whole I should be inclined to say that in the central and eastern districts of Bengal, in which it will be seen that Muhammadans constitute more than half the population, the percentage of males among the Muhammadans is slightly greater than among Hindus; but the difference is so slight and the circumstances of these districts are so abnormally affected by the migrations referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, that no safe conclusion can, I think, be arrived at in the matter.

But *greater* in Behar.

388. In the Patna division the females exceed the males by one per cent., the excess being particularly marked in the districts south of the Ganges and Sarun. In all these districts (as well as in Tirhoot, where the sexes are just equal), the excess is much

more marked among Muhammadans than among Hindus. In Patna and Gya the Muhammadan females constitute 54 per cent. of the Muhammadan community; in Shahabad, 53 per cent.; in Sarun, 52 per cent.; and in Tirhoot, 51 per cent. In all these districts the percentage of Hindu females among Hindus is less, the difference in some cases amounting to as much as three per cent. This result confirms the experience of the North-West and other provinces as to the larger proportion of females among Muhammadans than among Hindus; but it is hardly perhaps what we should have expected. The excess of females over males in the Patna division was attributed above to the large number of males who take service either in the native army or in the families of Europeans and others throughout Bengal; and such persons are almost always Hindus. Taking this fact into consideration, then, the difference between the relative percentages of Hindu and Muhammadan females is even greater than the figures represent. The disparity in question may partly be explained by the existence of a large class of public women in Behar who are almost always Muhammadans. In Chumparun the males are in excess of the females, and, as we might expect, the excess is greater among Hindus, who form the agricultural class of Behar, than among Muhammadans.

Purneah an exceptional district.

389. In Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, again, the percentage of females among Muhammadans is greater than among Hindus; but in Purneah we find the reverse to be the case. The males there are 50·7 per cent. of the Hindu population, and 51·8 per cent. of Muhammadans. It must be remembered that we are now on the confines of Bengal, where we have already noticed the percentage of males among Muhammadans is generally, if anything, slightly greater than among Hindus, and where, it will hereafter be pointed out, the Muhammadans are mainly an agricultural class. The thannahs in which the excess of males is most marked in Purneah are the rice-growing tracts which border on Dinagepore and Maldah. We may be pretty certain therefore that the excess is due to Musalman immigrants from the districts of Central Bengal.

Classification according to age.

390. I proceed to consider the classification of the people according to age. In the simple enumerator's form which was approved for use in Bengal, the column for age was omitted. All that was attempted, was to distinguish between children and adults—the age of twelve years being taken as the limit of childhood. I am far from thinking that this decision is to be regretted. Enquiries regarding the age of individuals would have been certain to excite dissatisfaction, and the results, when obtained, are not very valuable. There is hardly one native in a thousand who knows how old he is, and the information collected on the point must have been more or less untrustworthy. Even in the simple distinction of children from adults, the results cannot be depended on. It will be seen that everywhere the boys largely exceed the girls, while the number of adult men always falls short of that of adult women. The explanation of this is perfectly simple. Girls arrive at maturity sooner than boys, and many of them are returned as women, while males of the same age continue to be classed as boys. It must be recollected that in this country girls are married while mere children, and are not unfrequently mothers at the age of fourteen. They thus come to be looked upon as women at an earlier age than that at which a boy would be reckoned to have attained manhood. It is possible, too, that some girls may have been omitted from the returns altogether. At the time of the experimental census, it was found that married girls were sometimes excluded on the pretext that when they reached maturity they would remove to their husbands' homes, and no longer be members of their own families. Particular attention was drawn to this error in the instructions for the present census, but at the same time it is quite possible that omissions may have occurred.

391. It will be instructive, however, to compare the proportion of children to adults in Bengal with the statistics of the North-West and other Indian

censuses. It may at least be said that our figures are as worthy of credit on the point as those of other provinces.'

Numbers of children and adults of each sex.

392. Excluding Hill Tipperah and the Naga and Garo Hills as before, the total number of persons returned as under 12 years of age is 22,995,977, against 43,676,702 returned as being over that age. Distinguishing these classes as children and adults respectively, we find that of the former class 12,530,272 are males and 10,465,705 females. Among the adults 20,868,333 are males, and 22,808,369 are females. Thus 34·5 per cent. of the population is said to be under 12 years of age, and 65·5 per cent. over that age. The proportion per cent. of the adults and children of each sex is as follows:—Men, 31·3; boys, 18·8; women, 34·2; girls 15·7. The women thus exceed the men by nearly the same figure as the girls fall short of the boys, the total number of the sexes being nearly equal.

Two points for consideration.

393. Two points present themselves for consideration in regard to those figures: *first*, the ratio in which children stand to adults in this country; and *secondly*, the proportion of the sexes in either class.

Large excess of children in India.

394. In his report on the census of the North-Western Provinces in 1865, Mr. Plowden brought to notice the abnormally excessive proportion of children in an Indian population as contrasted with European countries; and each successive census that has been taken in this country has exhibited the same phenomenon. In the North-West the proportion per cent. of children under 12 in the population was found to be 35·58; in the Punjab it was 35·42; in Oude 36; and now in Bengal it is 34·5. In the Berars the age at which children were distinguished from adults was taken to be 13, and the children were found to compose 35·7 per cent. of the population. In the Central Provinces the age was 14, and the children numbered 39·9 per cent.

395. In England, which of all European countries has the largest proportionate number of children, the percentage up to 12 years of age upon the total population is 29·44. It will be seen, therefore, that in every province of India, so far as we know at present, the ratio which children bear to the rest of the population is considerably in excess of European countries. The excess appears to be least in Bengal, but even here our figures show the children under 12 to be no less than 17 per cent. more numerous than they are in England. It will be seen further on that there is reason to believe that the excess is even greater than this.

Analysis of the figures for each division.

396. Analysing the figures for each division, we have the following results:—

In the	Burdwan division	the children form	30·9	per cent.	of the population.
,,	Presidency ,,	,,	30·8	,,	,,
,,	Rajshahye ,,	,,	34·0	,,	,,
,,	Cooch Behar ,,	,,	34·0	,,	,,
,,	Dacca ,,	,,	35·5	,,	,,
,,	Chittagong ,,	,,	37·9	,,	,,
,,	Patna ,,	,,	34·4	,,	,,
,,	Bhaugulpore ,,	,,	36·2	,,	,,
,,	Orissa ,,	,,	35·5	,,	,,
,,	Chota Nagpore	,,	38·6	,,	,,
,,	Assam ...	,,	35·7	,,	,,

In the Burdwan and Presidency divisions, therefore, the proportion of children appears to be abnormally low for India; in Chittagong, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Nagpore, it is much above the general average for Bengal.

In Burdwan.

397. In the Burdwan division we find that in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, where the epidemic fever has been raging, the proportion of children in the population is not more than 29·2 and 29·4 per cent. respectively. In Beerbhoom the percentage is

31·4; in Midnapore, 32·3; and in Bancoorah, where there has been no fever at all, 33·6. These results corroborate in a remarkable degree what the medical authorities tell us regarding this fever. They say that one of its characteristics is that those who are attacked by it are enervated to such an extent as to be unable to propagate their species. The fact that in Burdwan the number of children is 12 per cent. less than in the neighbouring district of Bancoorah, where there has been no fever, is singularly confirmatory of this view.

Presidency division.

398. In the 24-Pergunnahs the proportion of children in the population is largely affected by the peculiar circumstances of the town of Calcutta. Calcutta has only 14·8 per cent. of its population under 12 years of age. This is, of course, explained by its existence as an emporium of trade—a *colluvies gentium*, where male adults from all parts of the world settle temporarily for purposes of trade without becoming permanent residents. The children of Europeans are usually sent to England at an early age, and a large number of the native inhabitants of Calcutta have their homes and families elsewhere. The influx of reapers into the Sunderbuns, too, helps to reduce the proportion of children in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. In the former district they constitute 28·3 per cent. of the population; in the latter 32·1. In Nuddea they form 32·9 per cent. of its population.

Rajshahye.

399. The Rajshahye division gives some curious results in this particular. The proportion of children in each district is as follows:—

Moorshedabad ...	32·1	per cent.
Dinagepore ...	35·1	,,
Maldah ...	34·6	,,
Rajshahye ...	36·1	,,
Rungpore ...	32·4	,,
Bogra ...	34 4	,,
Pubna ...	35·1	,,

Thus Moorshedabad and Rungpore have apparently much fewer children than Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Pubna, which lie between them. I can pretend to offer no explanation of this phenomenon.

Dacca.

400. In the Dacca division the proportion of children is below the average in Furreedpore only, where they number 31·8 per cent. of the population. In Sylhet, the great fish-eating district of Bengal, the children compose as much as 37·3 per cent. of the population. Elsewhere the proportion varies from 35·4 to 36·0 per cent.

Chittagong.

401. In Chittagong the percentage is 39·8, in Noakhally 38·0, in Tipperah 36 4, and in the Hill Tracts 34·2. The maritime position of the two former districts will help to account for the singularly large proportion of children found in the population. It will be recollected that in Chittagong we found a large excess of females—due, it was suggested, to the absence of a number of male adults in sea-faring occupations.

In Behar

402. In Behar the percentage of children is fully up to the average which has been found in the North-West. The children are comparatively fewest in the Patna district, where they constitute 32·8 per cent. of the population. In Gya, Shahabad, and Purneah they are about 34 per cent., in Tirhoot 34·5; while in Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Bhaugulpore, they range between 35·2 and 36 per cent. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the children are remarkably numerous, forming as much as 40·7 per cent. of the population. This coincides exactly with what we know of the Sonthals, among whom the proportion of children is even higher. In the Sonthal villages in that portion of the Damun which lies in Rajmehal, the children under twelve constitute 47·5 per cent. of the population. In Godda the percentage is 46·5. In the Paharia villages, on the other hand, the percentage of children is only 41 and 40·5 respectively. The Sonthals are said to be a most

prolific race. We have already seen how rapidly they have increased in numbers of late years in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. We shall also find that throughout Chota Nagpore, which is inhabited mainly by similar aboriginal tribes, the proportion of children to adults is very excessive.

Orissa

403. Orissa calls for no particular remark. In the three regulation districts the proportion of children ranges between 34·1 per cent. in Pooree to 34·8 per cent. in Balasore. In the Tributary Mehals, where there are a large number of aboriginal tribes, the proportion is as high as 37·8.

Chota Nagpore

404. But it is in Chota Nagpore that we find the largest proportionate number of children. I give the figures for each district:—

In Hazareebagh	the children	form	36·4	per cent.	of the	population.
,, Lohardugga	,,	,,	40·4	,,	,,	,,
,, Singbhoom	,,	,,	40·0	,,	,,	,,
,, Maunbhoom	,,	,,	37·1	,,	,,	,,
,, Tributary Mehals	,,	,,	40·4	,,	,,	,,

Hazareebagh is more or less peopled by Hindustanis, Maunbhoom by Bengalis. But in Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and the Tributary Mehals, where few Hindus are located, the average is nearly as high as we found it to be in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Assam

405. Assam is also largely peopled by aboriginal tribes, who have become Hinduised to a certain extent. The people are always said, however, to be extremely prolific. The proportion of children found in each district is as below:—

Goalpara	...	...	...	...	36·4	per cent.
Kamroop	.	...	..	...	36·2	,,
Durrung	...	..	...	...	33·1	,,
Nowgong	....	...	...	...	36·9	,,
Seebsaugor	...	...	...	...	36·0	,,
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	35·4	,,
Khasia Hills	...	...	...	..	40·6	,,

In Durrung the proportion seems abnormally low. It is possible that the average in the tea districts is to some extent affected by the importation of cooly labour, though a large portion of the imported coolies now-a-days are accompanied by their wives and families.

Proportion of children in each religious class

406. In the tables in the appendix will be found most elaborate calculations, giving the percentages of children to adults in the several religious classes for each district in Bengal. It may be convenient to give an abstract for divisions in this place:—

Proportion per cent. of children under 12 in each religious class of the population.

Divisions.		Hindus	Muhammadans	Christians	Others.	Total.
Burdwan	...	30 6	31·5	31 6	39·9	30 9
Presidency	...	28 7	33 0	29 4	32·2	30 8
Rajshahye	...	31 0	36·0	29 5	37 8	34 0
Cooch Behar	...	34 7	37 6	26 2	35 0	34 0
Dacca	...	31·5	38 2	38 3	35·2	35·5
Chittagong	...	32 2	40 4	31 5	.	37·9
Patna	...	34 5	34·0	29 7	26 7	34·4
Bhaugulgore	...	35·3	35 6	29·5	45 3	36·2
Orissa	...	35·2	34·9	39·2	37 8	35 5
Chota Nagpore	...	37 9	37 0	41·7	40 9	38 6
Assam	...	35·4	35 9	28 5	34·3	35·7

Except in Chittagong, the Buddhist community is very insignificant, and the figures have therefore been excluded from the above table. In most places the representatives of Buddhism are a sprinkling of Jain merchants, or a few Mugh cooks employed in European families. The Christian community is also subject

to abnormal conditions sufficient to explain the great variation in the proportion of children in different divisions.

Proportion greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus in Bengal

407. The table, however, discloses certain phenomena well worthy of careful consideration. In the first place, except in Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, the proportion of children is everywhere greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus. In some cases the difference is only slight, as in Burdwan, Bhaugulpore, and Assam. In these divisions, as in those previously mentioned as exceptions to the rule, the number of Muhammadans is comparatively small. In the divisions where the Muhammadans are more numerous—in the central and eastern districts of Bengal—the Muhammadans would seem to have much larger families than the Hindus. The excess varies in different divisions, but, as a rule, it may be said that the proportion of children among Muhammadans in these districts is about one-sixth as large again as among Hindus. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions the difference is considerable, the percentage of children among Muhammadans being as much as 38·2 and 40·4 respectively. In the former division the districts in which the difference is most marked are Dacca, Mymensing and Sylhet, in all of which the children of Muhammadans are nearly one-fourth as numerous again as those of Hindus. In Chittagong we should have expected the proportion of children in the Muhammadan community to exceed that among Hindus, but, curiously enough, the excess is greatest, not in the Chittagong district, which supplies the bulk of the lascars who go to sea, but in Tipperah, which is not a maritime district at all. In this district the percentage of children among Muhammadans is 39·2 against a percentage of 29·4 only among Hindus.

Muhammadans an agricultural class in Bengal.

408. In the Patna division the proportion of children among Muhammadans is only 34 per cent. against 34·5 per cent. among Hindus; and in Monghyr and Bhaugulpore we have a similar excess of children among Hindus. This is opposed to the results of the North-West census of 1865, when there were found only 35·6 per cent. of children among Hindus against 36·1 per cent. among Muhammadans. I can offer no explanation, but the fact ought not to be overlooked, that while in Central and Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans form the great bulk of the agricultural classes, they appear to have very much larger families than the Hindus; in the North-West and Behar, where they are comparatively few in number, and not, as a rule, agriculturists, their families are not much, if at all, larger than those of Hindus.

Marriage probably not more common with them than with Hindus.

409. Of course there is another explanation which suggests itself, namely, that marriage is more universal among the Muhammadans of Lower Bengal than in Behar. While I am not prepared to say that this is not the case, the explanation seems to me to be altogether insufficient to account for the phenomenon we have noticed. It must be borne in mind that the proportion of children among Muhammadans in Bengal is not only greater than among Muhammadans elsewhere, but also greater than amongst Hindus.

Children most numerous relatively among aboriginal tribes

410. A possible explanation of this curious phenomenon is suggested by a consideration of the column headed *Others* in the above table. The *Others* there referred to consist mainly of aboriginal tribes. We have already found that in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Chota Nagpore, where large numbers of these tribes are located, the proportion of children to adults is very high; and the table shows that in every division where aboriginal tribes are found in any number, the proportion of children among them is much higher than in the other classes. Thus in the Burdwan division the percentage of children among *Others* is 39·9; in the Bhaugulpore division, which comprises the Sonthal Pergunnahs, it is as high as 45·3 per cent., in Orissa 37·8, and in Chota Nagpore 40·9. The aboriginal tribes indeed, so far from dying out, seem to be the most prolific race in India. When discussing the growth of the population in Chota Nagpore, I adduced reasons for believing

that it had enormously increased in numbers within the past few years, and I fully expect that the next census will satisfactorily demonstrate the fact.

If Muhammadans are converted aboriginals, excess of children explained.

411. In the last chapter it was suggested that the Muhammadans of Lower Bengal are in all probability largely tainted with aboriginal blood. There seems reason to believe that many of the wild aborigines, who were driven down the Gangetic valley by the invading Aryans, and who were not absorbed in the Hindu system, seized the opportunity of the Musalman dynasty to embrace Islam, and so recover themselves as it were from the degrading position in which Hinduism placed them. If there is any basis for this theory, may it not be owing to their aboriginal extraction that the Musalmans of the Bengal delta are found in the present day so much more prolific than either their Hindu neighbours or their co-religionists in the North-West? While throwing out this suggestion, however, I feel that I must leave its thorough discussion to an abler pen than mine.

If girls are returned as women, proportion of children is really higher.

412. Before quitting the subject, however, I would draw attention again to what I said in a previous paragraph regarding the excess of girls over boys. I pointed out that while the boys compose 18·8 per cent. of the population, the girls are only 15·7 per cent., the ratio of the sexes being inversed in the case of adults. And I suggested as an obvious explanation—not that large numbers of girls were purposely omitted from the returns, for that would involve a huge disparity in the relative numbers of the sexes, but that girls were more likely to be returned as women than boys to be returned as men. If this supposition is correct (and I see no reason to doubt it), it follows that we have something like 3·1 per cent. of the population returned as being over twelve years of age, whereas it is really under that limit. Thus the proportion of children in the total population is increased from 34·5 per cent. to 37·6 per cent., against 29·41 per cent. in England. In other words, three-eighths of the population of Bengal is under twelve years of age; whereas less than three-tenths of the population of England is under the same age. Either therefore the rate of mortality in this country must be infinitely higher than in England, or there must be a greater proportionate number of births. Looking at the singular uniformity which marks the proportion of children in every province of India in which a census has been taken, I do not think the difficulty can be got over by the mere assumption of inaccuracy in the figures.

Births more numerous probably than in England, and higher rate of mortality.

413. In a paper which I read three years ago before the Social Science Association of Bengal, I made the following remarks, which I may be permitted to quote in connection with this subject:—

"The wider prevalence, I may say the universality, of marriage in this country will of course account for a larger proportion of births among the population. Marriage and the raising of offspring is considered a religious duty by the Hindu, and both sons and daughters are early provided for in this respect by all right-minded and orthodox parents. So important, too, is it considered to have male offspring by whom the funeral rites may be duly celebrated, that not only is a second marriage allowable to males, but a pretext is thus found even for polygamy. It is quite possible again that, owing to the early age at which marriage is consummated as compared with European countries, larger families as a rule should be the result. It may, of course, be urged that the interdiction of widow marriages must have an injurious effect upon the increase of population; but after all I should be inclined to doubt whether the total number of Hindu widows at all approaches the number of unmarried women in England or other European countries. And we must further bear in mind that moral restraints upon marriage do not exist in this country. The information which this Association lately collected in regard to the agricultural classes, conclusively showed that marriage takes place as a matter of course, and is scarcely, if at all, influenced by any consideration of the means of living. * * * *

"That the rate of mortality in this country is higher than in Europe, will only be conclusively demonstrated when a system of mortuary returns shall have been established upon a satisfactory basis. Such, however, is the universal belief of those who have studied the question; and if we consider the earlier maturity of life in this country, and consequently the earlier expenditure of the forces of nature; or if we regard the absence of many of those comforts, or rather necessaries in the way of food, shelter and medical skill, which in civilised countries are such prophylactics to longevity; or, lastly if we contemplate those vast calamities, such as famines and pestilences, which periodically devastate whole provinces, we must admit that *primâ facie* there are not wanting causes sufficient to produce such a result."

If the proportion of births is the same, mortality of adults must be higher.

414. The point whether more children are born to a given number of persons in this country than in England, is one on which opinions differ, and unfortunately we have nothing better than opinion to guide us in the matter. If, however, as some authorities contend, early marriages do not result in a greater number of births, it seems to be admitted that they tend to shorten life. Given the abnormal excess of children which we find in India, and assuming that our figures are approximately correct, either more children must be born into the country proportionately, or the adults must die earlier. If the proportion of births is the same—that is, if no larger proportion of the people have children, and if those who have children have as a rule no larger families than people in England—the only conclusion is that the mortality must be something frightful.

Excess of boys over girls in different divisions and in different classes of the population.

415. I return to the subject of sex. We have seen that as a rule the boys form 3·1 per cent. more of the population than the girls. The following table shows the excess in each division and in each of the great religious classes:—

Division.	Percentage of boys in total population.	Percentage of girls in total population.	Difference	Difference among		
				Hindus	Mahammadans.	Others.
Burdwan	17·1	13·8	3·3	3·1	3·9	2·3
Presidency	17·2	13·6	3·6	3·1	4·0	2·2
Rajshahye	18·8	15·2	3·6	3·0	4·0	2·0
Dacca	19·5	16·0	3·5	3·1	3·8	1·4
Chittagong	20·7	17·2	3·5	3·2	3·8	..
Patna	18·3	16·1	2·2	2·1	2·4	5·1
Bhaugulpore	19·5	16·7	2·8	2·7	4·2	1·9
Orissa	18·9	16·6	2·3	2·2	3·5	2·6
Chota Nagpore	21·3	17·3	4·0	4·5	5·0	2·7
Assam	18·8	16·9	1·9	1·8	3·5	1·1

Uniformity of excess in Bengal.

416. One or two points for consideration suggest themselves on looking at this table. In the first place it will be observed that while the proportion of children gradually rises as we proceed from the west to the east of Bengal, the difference between the proportions of the sexes remains wonderfully steady, ranging between 3·3 and 3·6. It is impossible not to regard this uniformity as confirming the accuracy of our figures.

Excess greater in Bengal than elsewhere.

417. In the next place it is worthy of notice that the difference between the proportion of boys and that of girls in the total population is much less in Behar, Orissa, and Assam, than it is in Bengal and Chota Nagpore. The average for the Bhaugulpore division is abnormally affected by Purneah, which in all these percentages shows itself much more of a Bengal than a Behar district. The difference in the proportions of boys and girls in Bengal is no less than 4·2 per cent. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, on the other hand, the difference is only 2·1, which at first sight hardly seems to agree with the large difference noticed in Chota Nagpore. But when we examine each district of that province, we find that

while the difference is 6 per cent. in Hazareebagh, it is 4 and 4·1 per cent. in Lohardugga and Maunbhoom respectively, 2·8 per cent. only in Singbhoom, and 1·6 per cent. in the Tributary Mehals. What the explanation of these curious results may be, I am not at all prepared to say. The large excess of boys over girls in Hazareebagh is particularly inexplicable.

Greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus, and greater among Hindus than among aboriginal tribes.

418. Turning now to the religious sects, we find, *first*, that the difference is everywhere greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus; and *secondly*, that, with some exceptions, it is greater among Hindus than among Others. The exceptions are the Patna and Orissa divisions, in the former of which the number of Others is so inconsiderable, that it may be left out of the question altogether. In Orissa the difference among Others is 2·6, and among Hindus 2·2. As a rule, then, it would seem either that there is a larger proportion of male births among Muhammadans than Hindus, and among Hindus than among aboriginal tribes, or, if we accept the supposition that a certain number of girls are returned as women, most girls are so returned among Muhammadans and fewest among aboriginal tribes. This is probably what we should have expected.

Not due to concealment of girls.

419. I am aware that there is a third explanation which, though not, as I think, the correct one, is yet of sufficient importance to deserve notice. Our figures may be used to prove that many girls are not returned at all; for it would naturally be expected that if concealment is practised, it would be practised by the various religious classes precisely as these figures go to show. In other words, the excess of boys over girls being greatest among Muhammadans, and greater among Hindus than among aboriginal tribes, it may at once be said that the excess is due to the persistent concealment of the girls. If this were the case, however, we must recollect that two consequences would follow. First, the equality of the sexes would be impaired; we should have to make allowance for a large number of concealed females, which would result in an excess of females over males, contrary to all Indian experience. In the next place, we have seen that children are, as it is, more numerous relatively among Muhammadans than among Hindus; and if we are to suppose that more girls are concealed among the former class than among the latter, the result must be a still greater disproportion in the relative numbers of the children.

But to them being returned as women.

420. The explanation suggested, however, seems to me to be quite sufficient. The same motives which would prompt a man to conceal the number of his daughters, would prompt him to return them as grown-up women. It is quite as likely that more girls should be returned as women among Muhammadans than among Hindus as that they should be concealed and not returned at all. In the absence of any registration of births, it is impossible to say whether male births do or do not predominate in this country; and if they do, whether the predominance is more marked among Muhammadans than among other classes of the population. For the present we must be content simply to chronicle our results. Further light will doubtless be thrown upon the subject by the census in other provinces, and the day may arrive when we shall be able to interpret the social and physiological laws which are at work in our midst with some degree of certainty and satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

THE NATIONALITIES, RACES, AND TRIBES OF THE PEOPLE.

Ethnical varieties in Bengal.

421. THERE is certainly no part of India—perhaps there is no country in the world—which contains so wide a variety of races and tribes as we find in Bengal. The nationality of the inhabitants of these provinces is, in truth, of the most heterogeneous description. In Bengal Proper we have a people physically distinct from any other race in India. Whether, on the one hand, they are to be attributed to climatic influences and the natural characteristics of the country, or, on the other, to the greater infusion of aboriginal blood, this people presents national peculiarities sufficient to identify it in any part of the world. Living amid a net-work of rivers and morasses, and nourished on a watery rice diet, the semi-amphibious Bengali in appearance belongs to a weak and puny race, yet he is able to endure an amount of exposure to which the up-country Hindustani would soon fall a victim. In active pursuits the Bengali is timid and slothful, but in intellect he is subtle and sharp-witted; and these latter qualities, combined with a plodding industry and a natural fondness for sedentary employment, have carried him into Government offices all over the country, and raised him to some of the highest judicial posts in the land. Besides inhabiting the province of Bengal Proper, Bengalis are found in considerable numbers in the border districts, such as Purneah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maunbhoom, and Goalpara. The total number of Bengali-speaking people may thus be put down at between 37 and 38 millions.

The Bengalis

The Ooryas.

422. Allied to the Bengali by language as well as descent, the people of Orissa have nevertheless derived a peculiarity of physiognomy and character from their isolated position. The Ooryas are even more timid than the Bengalis. Conservative to a degree, they are wanting in enterprise, contented to follow the practices of their forefathers, and evincing a thorough dislike of all modern improvements. The same characteristic makes them the most bigoted and priest-ridden people in India. Their numbers may be reckoned at about 4 millions.

The Assamese.

423. At the other extreme of Bengal we find another distinct nationality in the Assamese—a race speaking a language very similar to Bengali, but largely tainted in descent by the mixture of Indo-Chinese blood. The valley of the Brahmaputra has been the scene of frequent revolutions, by which one tribe has succeeded to another, and each has left its traces on the character and physique of the present inhabitants. The purest Assamese, it is believed, are the Ahoms of the Seebsaugor district, but few have kept their lineage undefiled; and the present inhabitants of the provinces may be described as a mongrel race with Ahom, Chutiya, Koch, Bodo, and Aryan blood in their veins. They are a proud, haughty, and indolent people; the use of opium, to which they are addicted, having, it is said, an injurious influence upon the national character. They number less than 2 millions.

The Hindustanis.

424. Perfectly distinct from the three nationalities above mentioned, the up-country Hindustanis of Behar are of a hardier and more manly type. They speak Hindee, the language of Upper India; though some of the inflections used in the vulgar dialects exhibit a remarkably affinity to the language of Bengal. The Hindustanis are more decidedly Aryan than any of the other races found in Bengal.

Even the semi-aboriginal tribes met with in that part of the country are of a better build and of a nobler mien than similar tribes in Lower Bengal. This no doubt is partly due to the climate, partly to their more substantial diet, and partly to the circumstance of a larger infusion of Aryan blood into the country. The Hindustanis are too well known to need any further description. Their numbers in Bengal may be put at 20 millions.

Aboriginal tribes

425. Besides these four distinct nationalities, Bengal contains a vast number of tribes, whom, as having been but partially subjected to Aryan influences, and hardly as yet coming within the pale of civilisation, we may fairly continue to designate as aboriginal. Who were the real autochthones of the country, no one of course pretends to be able to say; wave after wave of immigration has poured into India in the long past, each successive tribe being pushed on in turn by more valiant or more numerous invaders. In using the term "*aboriginal*" therefore, it is not meant that the tribes so designated were the indigenous autochthones of the country. The word is rather used in Dr. Hunter's sense of non-Aryan, as implying that there has been no such amalgamation between them and the Aryan race as that which has left its impress upon the inhabitants of the deltaic plains.

Explanation of map

426. The broad distinctions of nationality which have thus been indicated, are illustrated by the accompanying map, which exhibits in different colours the locality inhabited by each. The Bengalis, Ooryas, and Assamese, are represented by different shades of the same tint to indicate the bond of linguistic affinity which to a certain extent connects them. The Hindustanis of Behar speak a different language, and may fairly be represented as a different nationality. As regards the aboriginal tribes, it would clearly be an impossibility to show the exact locality of each in colour on the map. The tribes are mixed up in much confusion, and a separate habitat could hardly be assigned to any of them exclusively. I have therefore contented myself with designating the supposed locality of the more important tribes by printing their names upon the map; but it must not be understood that these tribes are always confined to the localities thus denoted.

Tribes and castes

427. Hitherto I have spoken only of the broad distinctions of nationality. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the ethnical varieties observable in the people of Bengal ended here The fact is that within each nationality we find numerous tribes and castes which clearly indicate a difference of origin and race. The proud Brahman who traces his lineage back to the palmy days of Kanouj, and the half-civilised Koch or Poliya of Dinagepore, may both be fitly spoken of as Bengalis, but they are probably the representatives of two perfectly different stocks. And even where no distinction of race can be traced, we frequently meet with tribal sub-divisions with ethnical peculiarities of their own.

428. The number of separate tribes and castes which have been found to exist in Bengal do not probably fall far short of one thousand. If their respective sub-divisions and septs or clans were taken into account, they would probably amount to many thousands. The aboriginal tribes alone are very numerous, while those for whom, though Hinduised to a certain extent, an aboriginal origin may be claimed, would swell the number by a very large increment. In point of fact, no finer field presents itself to the ethnologist and the historian of Ancient India than the territory comprised within the present limits of Bengal. The field of research is comparatively new, and promises a mine of wealth to the honest and diligent investigator. In the present report no attempt will be made to give a full and exhaustive account of the numerous castes and tribes which have been mentioned in the census returns. Our knowledge of the subject is, as I have said, very imperfect. In many cases the most conflicting—not to say contradictory—replies have been received to our inquiries from local officers, and there is clearly much more to be done in the way of local investigation before any correct classification of the people of Bengal according to their ethnical affinities can be finally laid down.

429. A detailed description of many of the tribes has, moreover, been rendered unnecessary by the recent publication of Colonel Dalton's *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal.* The timely appearance of this valuable work has vastly facilitated the classification adopted in the present report. In regard to the tribes of Chota Nagpore, there is no higher authority living than the present Commissioner of the province, and while it would be presumptuous to venture to question his deductions, it is almost impossible to supplement his description by fuller or later information.

Dalton's Ethnology of Bengal.

430. The tribes and castes found in Bengal being so numerous and so distinct, it has been thought best to arrange them separately for each province ; and in attempting to classify them, we have been guided rather by the occupation of the various castes than by the stereotyped, though somewhat exploded, four-fold classification of Manu. Sub-divisions of a tribe or caste have been grouped together, no special mention being made of septs or clans which are numerically insignificant. If the census returns could be relied on in regard to the relative numbers of such septs, the information would no doubt be full of interest ; but in point of fact the figures, if given, would only mislead. For every Brahman who returns the particular *sreni* or *gotra* to which he belongs, there are probably a thousand who are content with describing themselves as Brahmans simply. The numbers of the *sreni* or *gotra* therefore, as gathered from the returns, are very wide of the truth, and it would serve no practical object to encumber the tables with them.

Principles of classification

431. An attempt has been made to give more or less of a description of the castes and tribes in each province. The account of the Behar castes has been written entirely by Mr. C. F. Magrath, who was for some time in charge of the branch census office at Patna. In the classification and description of the castes of other provinces also, I have received most valuable assistance from Mr. Magrath, who has devoted much patient labour and research to the whole subject.

432. Various theories have from time to time been put forward to account for the miscellaneous and heterogeneous character of the Bengal people ; but the matter is so densely enveloped in the mist of antiquity, and there is so little really trustworthy information in regard to it, that it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. For many years to come we must be content to go on prosecuting our investigations and patiently collecting facts. Our best guide in the present day is undoubtedly linguistic science. Of course linguistic affinities taken by themselves cannot be implicitly relied on. Many aboriginal tribes have lost their own language altogether, adopting a bastard form of Hindee or Bengali, as the case may be. But on the whole this is probably the direction in which we may expect further light to be thrown upon our present knowledge. As yet we know little or nothing of the languages of the vast majority of the aboriginal tribes ; but it is to be hoped that before another decade has passed, this reproach will have been wiped away.

No satisfactory explanation of the variety of race in Bengal

433. Colonel Dalton quotes with apparent approval a passage from Dr. Muir's Sanskrit Texts, giving the following summary as the explanation "now commonly received" of the variety of races found in the present day in Northern India. Originated by Dr. Caldwell, this theory assumes the succession of four separate strata, so to speak, of Indian population in the following order :—

Dr. Caldwell's theory

First and earliest—The forest tribes, such as the Kols, Sonthals, Bheels, &c., who may have entered India from the north-east.

Second—The Dravidians, who entered India from the north-west, and either advanced voluntarily towards their ultimate seats in the south of the Peninsula, or were driven by the pressure of subsequent hordes following them in the same direction.

Third—We have the race (alluded to at the end of the preceding head) of Scythian or non-Aryan immigrants from the north-west whose language afterwards united with the Sanskrit to form the Prakrit dialect of Northern India.

Fourth—The Aryan invaders.

Aboriginal element stronger in Bengal than elsewhere.

434. Whether or not this theory be correct, it seems tolerably certain that Bengal has been overrun by successive hordes of invaders, who have gradually pushed each other on into the wilder and more mountainous tracts, where we find remnants of them still in existence at the present day. The tribes that were in possession of the plains at the time of the Aryan invasion (which appears to have been the last) either amalgamated with the Aryans, like the Kurmis, or were driven down the Gangetic valley into the lower delta of Bengal. Hemmed in by the sea here, they may have made a stand, or the Aryans may not have been sufficiently strong in numbers to occupy Bengal in force, and to consolidate themselves so firmly as in Upper India. The Aryan element in the population is decidedly less in Bengal than in Behar and the North-West; and, on the other hand, we find a greater variety of semi-Hinduised aboriginal tribes. I have already suggested that this predominance of low aboriginal castes is probably the true explanation of the rapid progress which the faith of Islam made among the inhabitants of the lower delta of Bengal.

Castes of each province treated separately.

435. I now proceed to give such explanation as seems necessary of the caste tables of each province, and, in order to avoid repetition, I shall commence by inserting a very interesting and exhaustive note which, as I have said, Mr. Magrath has drawn up in regard to the castes of Behar.

BEHAR.

Memorandum on the Tribes and Castes of the Province of Behar, by C. F. Magrath.

1. In writing a short notice of the different castes of Behar, I am fully alive to the difficulties which surround the subject. Not the least amongst them is the difficulty of classification. It would have been more satisfactory, perhaps, to have merely arranged the different castes and races in alphabetical order, indicating, where possible, the group to which each class seemed to belong. It was, however, necessary to attempt some sort of classification, and that finally adopted has not been selected without careful inquiry and consideration. In the first place, as no hard and fast line can at present be drawn between aboriginal tribes and Hindus, it has been necessary to introduce a class for semi-Hinduised aborigines; but it may as well be stated that in the classification attempted it is in no way pretended that the lines dividing the three groups of aboriginals, semi-Hinduised aboriginals, and Hindus, are rigid. In fact, no line whatever exists. Even in the higher castes there is reason to believe that considerable intermixture with aboriginal tribes took place, and Mr. Carnegy, in his tract on the Races of Oude, gives instances where Rajputs, such as the Ponwars, have taken wives from Pasi and other aboriginal races within the last hundred years, and that without any degradation of caste resulting to their descendants.

2. In the next place, it was necessary, if the classification was to be of any use, that the now meaningless division into the four castes alleged to have been made by Manu should be put aside. Mr. Beames, in his edition of Sir Henry Elliot's Supplemental Glossary, well observes:—"In the present time there are no Sudras and no Vaisyas; no Kshatriyas except the Rajput; only the Brahman is recognizable." As an illustration of this, I may observe that in many cases, where I found the name Sudra abstracted in the registers, I have gone back to the original enumerators' books. My researches on this point have led me to the belief, that, with the exception of the Suds of Orissa (of whose purity of race I am not in a position to speak), the name is adopted almost always either by Sunris, who have given up their proper vocation and taken to cultivation, or by Chasa Kaibarthas, although both these castes are

admitted to be mixed castes, and Kaibarthas are expressly mentioned as such by Manu. In his classification of beings according to their goodness, Manu himself joins "Sudras and contemptible Mlechas" (or out-castes), and omits all mention of Vaisyas whatever.

3. Given the classification, the labour of identifying the castes and outcastes was not small. Passing over the general ignorance of the Hindu on the subject of even his own particular caste, no little confusion arose from the utter carelessness of the Kayesths, who formed the major portion of the enumerators in this province, as to what caste they assigned to the lower Hindus. It was with the greatest difficulty, when I was engaged in supervising the compilation of the Behar returns, that I prevailed upon the mohurirs to ask any questions about a caste which puzzled them. Amongst the lower castes, again, there is a great tendency to substitute a title for their caste, by way of being taken for something better than they are. Thus the Hela styles himself Raut; the Dosadh, Hazra; and the Dhusia or Jhusia Chamars, many of whom are found as syces in Lower Bengal, almost always style themselves Jaswar. Many sub-castes or *gotras*, though belonging to different castes, have the same name, and it is extremely difficult without local knowledge to distinguish them.

4. So far as I have been able, I have throughout this paper referred to written authority for confirmation of my inquiries and for information where I was in doubt. In the matter of the castes of the Bhaugulpore district, I received some valuable information from Mr. V. T. Taylor, and hints found in the returns of other districts not included in those of which I am treating, have often helped me in a difficulty.

Non-Asiatics.

5. No special notice is required of the non-Asiatics, though the class presents a greater diversity of race than might have been expected. A portion of them in each case is made up of civil officials, and in Patna the railway officers and servants help to swell the figures, but by far the greater number belong to the soldiers of the line and artillery stationed at Dinapore. In Gya and Shahabad the irrigation works brought an increased number of Europeans on the register. In the latter zillah, as in Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore and Purneah, the indigo planters form a part, and in North Behar, Bhaugulpore and Purneah the chief part, of this class. In Monghyr the railway officials are the most numerous. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the civil and railway officials with the missionaries make up the non-Asiatic inhabitants.

Mixed races.

6. The Eurasians in Patna are partly a colony of some extent at Dinapore, and partly the subordinates of the opium godown in Patna city. In Monghyr a large number are employed on the railway, and most of those enumerated in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are so employed. Of the remainder, more than one-half are connected with the production of indigo.

Asiatics other than natives of India.

7. Of Asiatics who are not natives of India, a few Armenians are mentioned in Shahabad and Monghyr, but I have not learnt how they are employed. The Bhotias, who are all in the north of Bhaugulpore, are employed as coolies. The term does not necessarily imply that they came from Bhútan; it as often means a Thibetan in the language of Hindustan. The Jews enumerated are mostly in business in Dinapore, but there are some in Monghyr and some at Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Nepalese are, more than half of them, in Chumparun; they are chiefly Parbatiyas and Thapas employed as labourers. Of the rest, some are Goorkhas, mostly in the police. There are a few Damai or tailors, and the rest are Limbus. Of the two Malaccans and the one Syrian, I have not heard the particulars.

Original tribes.

8. To give a good account of the various aboriginal and semi-aboriginal tribes to be found throughout the province would fill a volume. Colonel Dalton has done a great deal in this way, and I fancy much more might still be done especially amongst

the inhabitants of the Shahabad plateau and of the Nepal Terai. I pass on to the tribes enumerated.

Bhars.

9. The first on the list, are not by any means the least interesting of the tribes who ruled in India before the arrival of their Aryan conquerors. I cannot, however, pretend to add anything to Bhar literature. Mr. Sherring has devoted a chapter to the subject in his Hindu tribes and castes. It seems to me, however, that most of the so-called Bhar figures shown in the plates are evidently Aryan, as they wear the *janao*. I have occasionally met with Bhars as a Magistrate, generally as robbers, and they almost always have tried to make themselves out of some other caste. Remains of them are found in Shahabad and Patna, and more plentifully in Gorukhpore and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces. They are now one of the most degraded of races, and especially take to the keeping of pigs. The Rajbhars are said not to eat with the Bhars, but different accounts are given of their comparative respectability. Some Bhar Rajahs are said to be found still near Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. Carnegy, in his *Races of Oudh*, says that the Amethia Rajputs are Bhars. The fort at Behar seems to have been a Bhar fort, and many stone forts all over the country formerly ruled by them are said to be their handiwork. The practice, however, lately seems to have been to stigmatize any high mound of earth as a Bhar fort,—a mode of investigation which of course carries no weight with it. The Patna and Gya goddesses are attributed to the Bhars, and there is next to no doubt that they are at all events not Hindu deities. Buchanan mentions that the Parihar Rajputs of Shahabad (who, he alleges, carry palkees) are only Bhars, but having little personal acquaintance with that district, I am unable to judge on the point. A Bhar Rajah is said to have reigned over the country from Rhotas to Rewah, and there are certainly three stone forts attributed to Bhars in Shahabad. If the Bharata and Bhars are the same, they are mentioned in the *Puranas;* anyhow they seem to have been one of the tribes who ejected the Pramaras from Bhojpore after their first conquest of that district. Three castes in the North-West—Bharar, Gurhar, and Tikait—admit an admixture of Bhar blood, but I have no acquaintance with any of them. The Bhars seem to be only found in large numbers in Shahabad, Sarun, and Chumparun, and extend nearly from the Grand Trunk Road to Nepal in a strip of no great breadth to the east of the 84th degree of longitude, meeting the Kharwars on the south and the Tharus on the north.

Cherus.

10. It will probably very much surprise the student of the early history of India to find that the Cherus are not by any means most numerous in their old home on the plateau of Shahabad. According to the returns, not 400 of them still remain there, whilst above 2,000 are to be found in the land bordering on Nepal. A petty population, not 3,000 in number, represent the nation once rulers of Behar. Asoka is said to have been a Cheru, and Cheru monuments are found throughout the province. At Deo, in Gaya, there is a temple attributed to them, and there are two at no great distance from Boodh-Gaya, whilst at Tilothi, in Shahabad, there is a large image which is said to have been their handiwork. If Asoka was a Cheru, they must have been Buddhists. Mr. Forbes, in his report on Palamow, says that they all wear the *janao*, and that none but the poorest will hold the plough. In Shahabad I am informed that they do not cultivate at all, but live on what they can pick up in the jungle, and on the sale of honey and firewood. Mr. Forbes says they intermarry with Rajputs, but this is not I think the case in Behar. He also gives the tradition that the Cherus starting from Moorung took Kumaon, that thence under Phul Chand they made themselves masters of Bhojpore, whence, under the leadership of Shahabul Rai, they marched to Chumparun in A.D. 1611 and took possession of that country, and that in 1613, under Bhugwant Rai, they made themselves masters of Palamow. This legend would account for the colony of Cherus in Chumparun. Buchanan says that the Bais

Rajputs are supposed to be Cherus; he treats them as identical with the Kols, and Colonel Dalton places them amongst the Kolarian family. Mr. Barbour, for some time stationed in Shahabad, tells me that although speaking Hindee to outsiders, they have a language which they use amongst themselves unintelligible to the Hindus. The current legend is that they ruled in South Behar, and that their Rajah lived at Champore in Shahabad, until they were ejected by the Siviras. If the Cherus have fallen from their high estate, the name even of their conquerors has dropped out of the world. Mr. Williams, in the Oudh census report, says "the very name seems now to have perished." They are said to be found in the Central Provinces, but I can find no trace of them there, unless they can be identified with the Sauras. The persons whom Dr. Oldham says he met in Oudh differ in no particular from the ordinary Kanjhar, the name which he says they sometimes give to themselves. A class of about 800 cultivators in Jeley thannah, in the north of the Seetamurhee sub-division of Tirhoot, may possibly be descendants of the old Siviras, but I am more inclined to connect them with the Seori or Siuli, a tribe generally supposed to be a branch of the Pasis and found chiefly in Orissa, or they may be represented by the Syamars whom Mr. Carnegy describes in Northern Oudh. Elliot identifies Cherus and Siviras, but the tradition that the latter expelled the former is against this.

Dhangars

11. Dhangars, who Colonel Dalton says are merely Oraons under another name, are found in small numbers in Behar generally, and are numerous in Bhaugulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Those in Chumparun have, I imagine, been imported as labourers. The Dhangars are a hard-working race, but they apparently have no history whatever. A tribe of the same name is said to be among the pastoral tribe of Madras, but I have not been able to learn any particulars concerning them.

Kanjhars

12. Kanjhars are a vagrant gipsy-like tribe. The men make ropes of grass and collect khus-khus for tattees; the women tattoo the females of the lower Hindu castes. A writer in the *Asiatic Researches* connects them with the gipsies, and even derives our word "conjurer" from them. Some people identify them with the Nats, and the names are certainly often interchanged by outsiders. I am at a loss to imagine why they should be found in such numbers in Purneah, particularly in Muneearee thannah, and Mr. Wyer's report gives me no help on the point. The Kanjhars are said to call themselves sometimes by the name of Sivira. Possibly they may be the people whom I have mentioned under the head of Cheru as seen by Dr. Oldham. Apparently Nats will not eat with Kanjhars, although even the latter will not eat beef. They are, I believe, rapidly dying out or merging into low-caste Hindus.

Kharwars

13. Kharwars are found in Behar Proper, chiefly on the plateau parallel to the Grand Trunk Road in Shahabad; but another branch of them is found on the other side of the Ganges. I am half inclined to think that the superabundant Kanjhars of Muneearee thannah in Purneah are Kharwars. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs few are found, except in Rajmehal, and it is probably from the Rajmehal hills that those enumerated have descended into Bhaugulpore and Purneah. They are said formerly to have ruled in Shahabad, and Rhotas may have been their capital; and if they are the same as the Kirats with whom Colonel Dalton identifies them, they probably were conquered by the Cherus, who, however, have by far the worst of it now. Buchanan calculates that there were 15,000 of them in Shahabad, but there are not 6,000 now. The Bhogtas and Mahats, some of whom are enumerated, belong to them, and they are also said to call themselves Gunju, a name commonly met with amongst coolies from these parts in Eastern Bengal. Kharraghur Pergunnah in Allahabad is said to have received its name from them, and they are found in the Kymore Range. Some of them adopt the title Ben-Bansi, which is, I believe, also common to the

Doms. They claim to be Surajbansi Rajputs in Palamow, but I think that in Shahabad both they and the Cherus call themselves Nagbansi. One of the Sonthal tribes bears the name of Kharwar, and the Sonthals say they were all once Kharwars. The Birhors also claim the Kharwars as relations. They are divided into Dewalbund and Patbund, but I do not know what the difference implied in the division amounts to. I expect Buchanan's Kshetauris in Bhaugulpore were really Kharwars.

Kols.

14. Kols are few in number except in Monghyr, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. I have no personal knowledge of them, and cannot pretend to add anything to what Colonel Dalton has said of them. They appear to be found also in three districts of the North-West—Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Banda.

15. Mals, Pahariyas, Pujahars, and Naiyas, appear to be all of them cognate hill tribes from the Rajmehal range. There is apparently a small colony of Mals in Nowadeh thannah in Gya, the presence of which I am at a loss to explain. Dr. Buchanan gives an account of the Mals whom he calls Maler, and he says that there are two distinct tribes, who have no communication with each another. He calculated them at 38,000, whilst our returns show 9,000 Mals, but nearly 70,000 Pahariyas, whom Buchanan confounds with Nats. The Naiyas, he alleges, were originally priests, who have been degraded from their office. If so, they may be identical with the Pujahars who are enumerated as part of the Pahariyas. Some slight confusion probably arises in the number of Naiyas, from a small class of boatmen being called by the same name. Apparently nothing has been added to our knowledge of these people since the time when Mr. Shaw wrote an account of them in the *Asiatic Researches*, though Mr. Ball of the Geological Survey would appear to have had considerable experience of them. Major Roberts, who published a small vocabulary of their language, tells us that their name for Hindustan was Koler, which would lead to the supposition that the only persons with whom they were brought into contact in the plains were Kols. Several of the words shown in this vocabulary appear to differ very little from the ordinary Hindee or Bengali terms for the same things.

Nats.

16. Nats, like Kanjhars, seem to be found in greatest plenty in Purneah. They are a vagabond race, seldom settling down, and having as their nightly covering a small pent-house of reeds, commonly called a *sirka*. They not unfrequently profess to be Musalmans, and are said to be regularly circumcised; they, however, employ Brahmans to choose lucky names for their children. They, in common with low-caste Hindus, affect to have seven castes, viz. Chari, Athbhai, Bainsa, Parbatiya, Kalkur, Dakhini, and Gangwar. The names, however, by which they generally call themselves are Bajikar and Khodnet (tumblers), Bandarmara (monkey-killers), Gohi (lizard-eaters), Sampheriya (snake-charmers), and the like. The tribes of the Nats are sometimes differently given as Gwaleari, Sanwat, Brijbasi, Bachgoti, Bejareah, Bareah, Mahawat, and Bazigar. Dr. Oldham is quoted by Mr. Sherring as giving the tribes differently, but one at least of the tribes he mentions is a well known sub-division of Doms, which however resembles the Nats in its vagrant and predatory habits. Two of the tribes mentioned by Buchanan are Hill Tribes and not Nats at all. They are most of them hard drinkers, and resemble so much the gipsies of Europe that it seems almost impossible not to identify the two. The Nat women particularly resemble the gipsies, and their stealing propensities, especially as regards fowls, are remarkably similar. In their religion they are said to be Kabirpanthis, followers of the poet who designed a kind of universal religion. Dancing, tumbling, stealing, cattle-gelding, catching and exhibiting *fera naturæ*—anything except steady hard work—they will take to. Tired of one place, they take up their property (and not unfrequently anything else they find about) and march for days till they find another place where they care to stay. The women, when they marry, give up exhibiting in public, and devote themselves to the more domestic duties of the tribe. They have a

secret language, like the gipsies, besides the ordinary dialect in use amongst them. Mention is made of them in Manu, but there seems no reason to believe that they are in any way connected with the Brahmanic tribes. Besides those mentioned above, cattle-stealing is one of their ordinary occupations. The Net cultivators found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are not unlikely to be Nats who have settled down there.

17. The Sonthals, amounting as they do to nearly half a million, have been so fully described by Colonel Dalton and Mr. Man, that I may well leave them without any special notice.

Tharus.

18. Tharus are found almost entirely in the Terai to the north of Chumparun. Mr. Carnegy, possessed with the idea that all the aboriginal tribes are in reality Rajputs, calls them Surajbansis, and refers their origin to the fall of Chittore, at which time a dispersion of tribes is said to have taken place much resembling the account usually given of the building of the tower of Babel. Mr. Williams, who conducted the last census in Oudh, and who studied the accounts of the Tharus with some care, thus speaks of them:—"The Tharus appear to be a "race of Mongolian extraction; their language has no affinity with any "Aryan dialect; their features exhibit a Tartar physiognomy, and all their "customs are markedly opposed to those of Hindus. They eat flesh, even "that of dead animals, drink spirits, are expert sportsmen, and live in grass "huts raised from the ground. In the matter of marriages they are equally "different from their Aryan neighbours; the ceremony requires no previous "betrothal, no consultation with Brahmans, no particular time of the year. "* * * * The women are hardy, assist the men in husbandry, and "bear a high character for chastity." It is therefore not surprising that Mr. Williams says that "the facts adduced in support of the theory" of a Rajput origin "are quite incorrect, and the theory itself is worthless." Dr. Buchanan says:—"I am persuaded that the claim of this tribe to be of the family of "the Sun is groundless, because they retain in their features strong marks of a "Chinese or Tartar origin."

The Tharus number the Musahars amongst their tribes, but I have no knowledge as to what facts they adduce in support of this statement. Buchanan mentions them in Gorukhpore. They are said to resemble the Sonthals strongly. An attempt has been made to prove the Rajput origin of the Tharus by the fact that they intermarry with the Bhuksas, who claim to be Ponwar Rajputs; but Dr. Stewart long ago proved that the Bhuksas are aboriginal and hardly differ from the Tharus at all in appearance and customs, though they indignantly repudiate any race connection. The headmen of the Tharus are said to be called Barwaik. I have never met with any Tharus to my knowledge, and the literature on the subject is scant. I believe, however, that Mr. Bailey, the Deputy Magistrate of Bettiah, has studied and is well acquainted with the tribe.

19. Of the castes not mentioned in the published statements, but found in the returns, we have—Bakho, a gipsy race, nearly all Muhammadans, and probably an offshoot of the Nats; Bhula, said to be a jungly tribe of wood-cutters, whose habit at I have not been able to find, and Kisân or Nageswar, a tribe of whom Colonel Dalton has given an account. It is likely that other tribes might be found hidden in the general mass of unspecified castes, but the difficulty of tracing and finding out such is well nigh insuperable, as they generally are very shy and prefer to merge themselves in the body of surrounding Hindus to having their conditions and circumstances inquired into.

Semi-Hinduised aborigines.

20. Between Hindus and aborigines no hard and fast line can be drawn. Like the colours in the rainbow, the jungle tribes draw steadily nearer and nearer to the Hindus, and the Hindus of lower caste as steadily mingle with the Hinduised jungle tribes. By introducing a class of semi-Hinduised abori-

gines, we avoid the necessity of talking of Aryan and non-Aryan people, which now is, as the fourfold division of castes was formerly, the great obstacle to a rational consideration of the castes of Hindustan.

Baheliyas.

21. Arakh or Baheliya are a semi-civilised class of bird-catchers and shikaris. In Bengal Proper, where Dosadhs are confounded with Doms, it is usual to talk of Baheliyas (or Bahaliyas as they call them) as Dosadhs, but there is no reason for suspecting any connection between them; in fact, the Baheliya (and much more so the Arakh) resembles the Pasi, and the Byadh or Bedia, who is merely the Baheliya under another name, is included by Pasis in the septs they enumerate. They are almost certainly the same as the Aheliyas named by Elliot. The Baheliyas are said to be thieves, and the Byadhs certainly are so. They do not in any way follow the Hindu customs in marriage, but although they keep pigs, eat flesh and drink spirits, they will not touch a Chamar or a Dom. Mr. Williams says that the Arakhs appear to be a branch of the Pasi tribe, and he is upheld in this by Mr. Lyall in the Central Provinces. Sir H. Elliot connects them with the Dhanuks, but without much reason.

Bagdis

22. Bagdi is a low-caste chiefly employed as fishermen, palki-bearers and labourers. They are not found in this province, except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where I am told some of them are zemindars. Colonel Dalton says of them and the Bauris, that they are the "remnant of an aboriginal race, who by intermarriage with Hindus of low-caste have nearly effaced their primitive lineaments." They are said to be divided into Tentulia, Dulia, and Utarwari. They are purely a caste of Bengal Proper, and in no way belong to Behar. The Collector of Hooghly, in his report to the Board of Revenue, thus characterises them – "strongly built, black, no morals."

Baris.

23. Baris are apparently from Oudh; their caste-profession is that of torch-bearer, but they also make the leaf-plates off which Hindus eat. They were known in Oudh as good soldiers, and have had Rajahs of their number. They are said to be of the same class as the Bannanush of that province. They are reputed to be excellent woodmen, and, according to Mr. Reade, are famous for their fidelity. Some of them are said to be employed as barbers; but I fancy the supposition arises from a confusion with the word Barik, not unfrequently used as a synonym for Napit.

Batar.

24. Batar, says Mr. V. T. Taylor in a note on the castes of Bhaugulpore, are a kind of Dhangar. The name is probably a local one, but they seem to be found in large numbers in Tirhoot.

Bauris

25. (Bauri are a caste very numerous in Lower Bengal. There are nearly 15,000 of them in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where some of them hold ghâtwali tenures. They are a fine hardy race, largely employed as palki-bearers in Bengal.) They will eat almost anything. I have frequently seen them devour the remains of meat which I had partially consumed; but one day when we were all very hungry and I had nothing left but bread which I offered to divide with them, they alleged scruples of caste. In Purneah, I am told, some of them are landowners. In Dinagepore some of them keep moodies' shops. They do not in the least resemble Hindus in appearance. In Pooree they are said to be the labouring class. They are not unfrequently thieves, or said to be so; but I have found them honest in my dealings with them. I think they eat with Bagdis, but am not certain. I have no doubt that they are the same as the Bauria, who rob on the Trunk Road in Shahabad and Ghazipore. The Orissa pundits reported to Mr. Ravenshaw that Bhoi was the ordinary name applied to Bauris in that province.

Bhuiyas

26. The Bhuiyas, also called Bhunja and Bhuga, are, I believe, the veritable autochthones of the country. They seem, however, to have been to a great extent pressed out of Behar. They are found indeed in the south of Gya in great numbers, but nowhere else. In south Bhaugulpore, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, they abound. They do not object to labour, but they certainly rob when they get a chance, as they do on the Trunk Road in Gya. They are partially Hinduised, and have no language of their own. Buchanan mentions them and thinks that the Bhuinhars are really Bhuiyas turned into Brahmans. They have a legend of formerly having been powerful, and claim to have had a king of their own race; but as far as I can learn, they identify themselves with no particular place as the capital of this kingdom. Some persons (Buchanan amongst others) identify them with Musahars, but there appears to be nothing beyond conjecture to support this notion.

Binds

27. Bin or Bind, called also Bindu in Bengal, are found throughout Behar, indeed throughout the Bengal provinces. They are generally fishermen, but also labourers. Although I have classed Bin and Bind together, I am by no means certain that they are the same. The former I have met with as robbers on the Trunk Road, whilst the latter I have generally found poor, but inoffensive.

Chains.

28. Chains resemble Binds very much in their occupations. They are chiefly boatmen, but also fish. They are allowed to smoke with the Mallah caste. They have a very bad name, which I do not think they deserve. The cutpurses, thieves, swindlers, whom the common people (and, I may add, the police) of Behar call Chains, have, so far as my own experience goes, always turned out to be Maghaiya Doms, Nats or Rajwars. In the North-Western Provinces they are employed in the preparation of khair or catechu, which is used in preparing pân for chewing. The Chains seem to differ in their habitat from the Binds, in that the former are found thickest south of the Ganges, whilst the Binds are apparently most numerous in North Behar. Both are considerably Hinduised.

Chamars

29. Chamars or Muchis are the men who prepare hides and work in leather. The latter title is chiefly Bengali, though applied in Behar to the men who do saddler's and shoemaker's work. The Chamar is in Behar a village institution like the chokidar or Gorait. He holds his small portion of village land, and is invariably called to post up official notices. He also goes round with the drum to make public announcements. Mentioned in the old Hindu books, he is nevertheless very little of a Hindu. He worships Rahu, eats almost anything, and drinks freely if he gets a chance. They claim to be divided into seven sub-divisions—Dhusia, Kuril, Kori, Dakhini, Birheria, Jatua, and Tantua. Of these the Dhusias not unfrequently call themselves Jaswars, and pretend to be either Tantis or Dhanuks. They form the majority of the up-country syces in Bengal. The Koris and Kurils are often found as weavers, and they also try to conceal their real caste. The Dabgars, who make leathern vessels to hold ghee, affect to be higher than the Chamars, and do not intermarry with them. The Chamain is as great an institution as the Chamar. She is the village midwife. I remember hearing that on one occasion in Tirhoot when the landholders attempted to put some pressure on the Chamars on account of the great number of cattle which had been recently poisoned, the villagers came and petitioned that the Chamars might be left to work their wicked will, as the Chamains had refused to attend at the births of the children, and it was feared that, if this went on, there would cease to be any further increase in the population.

Doms

30. Doms are perhaps one of the most remarkable of the Hinduised aborigines. Impure from his calling, so that his touch is pollution, Hindu in nothing but name, and repugnant in all his ways to Hindu feeling, the Dom has nevertheless attained the

absolute right of making the pyre on which the Hindu is burned, and of providing the means of lighting it. I am doubtful about his giving the light, as I know some castes bring the fire with which the pyre is lighted from their homes. The torch, however, which is generally a bundle of reeds, is provided by him. In Behar they are rather favoured, and their petty villanies winked at in order to prevent them from leaving the neighbourhood in which they settle, as they are the only persons amongst the Hindus who will remove any dead animal. The Dom is the public executioner in Behar, and families of them bear the title of Jallad in consequence. As a rule, they are only found in small numbers in the outskirts of Hindu villages, but the Maghaiya Doms lead a wandering life and are professional thieves. They move about in gangs with reed huts like the Nats, and are the curse of any neighbourhood to which they come. In Sarun, I believe, they were compelled to settle in one place, and subjected to surveillance, but I do not know how it answered. What they may have been as a people, it is now impossible to say. They must have been very numerous, but we have no traditions of any Dom kingdom. They have a kind of priest of their own, who is called in Bengal Dharma-Pundit, and in Behar Dom-Brahman.

31. Dharkar are a kind of superior Dom, who do not touch dead bodies, but confine themselves to basket-making. Bansphor are a similar class Dhakra, I believe, chiefly play on musical instruments, and Turi, besides making baskets, also engage in fishing. The Dom women are notorious for their good looks, and illicit connections with them give rise to serious complications in village life. Wilson has written an account of the Dom religion, but it will not bear abstracting. They have no special language, but no one who has seen them can doubt that, whatever they may be, they are not in any way Hindu.

Dosadhs

32. Dosadh is the ordinary labouring class of Behar. They have nearly monopolised the office of chokidar in Behar (in fact, the name Dosadh is used as a synonym for chokidar), and are one of the most useful classes. Labourers, cultivators, servants, cooks, they are found in every part of both town and country. Towards Bengal they gradually become less and less in number. Mr. Sherring classes them under Chamars, but this is perfectly wrong, and the glossary is equally wrong in saying that they are executioners and remove dead bodies. I think the belief in Bengal that Bahaliya (as they call Bahelya) is a Dosadh is equally incorrect. Though not unfrequently goodmen are to be found amongst them, the bulk of them are either thieves themselves, or connive at thieving. Cattle-stealing, burglary, and dacoity, are their peculiar weaknesses. They are often not wanting in courage, and it is related that a number of them fought in Clive's army at Plassey, and more than one has attained celebrity as a leader of dacoits. Many of them pretend to be Musalmans, and the remainder, along with some Hindu rites, indulge in devil-worship, Rahu being the name of the object. They will eat and drink almost anything, and are not particular about what they touch. They have a kind of priest of their own. I am told that they have many very singular customs, but I have not had leisure to inquire into them.

Gangountas.

33. Gangounta or Gangain are a tribe who live on dearahs and churs, which they bring into cultivation as the sand becomes covered with mud. They are apparently confined to the Bhaugulpore division, and I have not been able to ascertain particulars of them.

Haris

34. Haris are a scavenger caste well known in Lower Bengal, but hardly found in North Behar. They are said to derive their name from the Sanskrit word for bone. I think it much more probable that the word is the same as Ghasi, the sweeper savages of Central India. Many of the women employed as servants by Europeans are Haris. Haris have two divisions, Chotabhag and Barabhag, who do not eat together or intermarry.

35. Kâdars are found in Bhaugulpore alone, where they number above 7,000. Mr. Taylor classes them with Dhangars, but as they come from Banka thannah, the part of the country inhabited chiefly by Bhuiyas, not by Dhangars, I should fancy they are more likely to be of that stock. They are probably the Kawdir referred to in the legend mentioned by Colonel Dalton in page 265 of his *Ethnology*.

Kâdars.

36. Mahili, called also Mauli and Mahali, is a labouring caste found in many parts of Bengal. Some people treat them as Doms, and they certainly are sometimes found employed in basket-making. Mr. Man in his *Sonthalia* joins them with Bhumij, and Colonel Dalton calls them Bedias. They are found chiefly in the part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs bordering on Beerbhoom, and it would seem likely that they too are of the Bhuiya tribe.

Mahilis.

37. Markande is a semi-civilised tribe of cultivators found in considerable numbers in the three districts of the Bhaugulpore division and more sparsely in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. They appear to be tillers of the soil, but no mention of them even is made in any book with which I am acquainted. Mr. Taylor apparently considers them to be Dhanuks, but if so, it is impossible to account for their entire absence from Behar, where the Dhanuks are most plentiful. They are found in the parts of Monghyr, Purneah, Bhaugulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs nearest to Colgong, and seem to be thickest in Gogree thannah of Monghyr.

Markande.

38. Under Mihtar are included Halalkhor, Khakrob, Bhangi, Hela, and the like,—all sweeper castes, who, though similar in their employments, are quite separate, and differ considerably in their habits. Mihtar, when used as a caste name, generally implies that the speaker is a Bhangi. The Helas always call themselves Raut.

39. Musahar is a tribe abundantly found in this province. The line of their habitat is chiefly along the south of Patna and north of Gya, then running diagonally through the south Gangetic portion of Monghyr, across the Ganges into north Gangetic Bhaugulpore. They are not numerous in Shahabad and Sarun, and were probably therefore squeezed out by the pressure either of the great Rajput immigration or by the tribes who immediately preceded it. They use the same round huts as the Bhuiyas; and Buchanan, who is followed by Colonel Dalton, considers that they belong to that race. Their habitat is, however, quite out of the line of that occupied by the Bhuiyas. (I believe them to be Tharus. The Tharus themselves reckon amongst their tribes one called Musahar, who have the title of Manjhi applied to them.) The Tharus have a legend that the chief priest of their king Maddan Sen, Raja of Kasi, was Rasu Musahar. I have before mentioned that the Naiyas, formerly priests of the Pahariyas, are now looked on as a degraded race, and if, as is sometimes supposed, the religion of which they were priests, was Buddhism, a good reason is made out why both they and the Musahars should have come to be regarded as impure under a Hindu Raj. (The Musahars are very timid, though good labourers and steady men. If the slightest pressure is put on them, they will decamp *en masse*, leaving only their huts to show where their residence was. They are much sought after by the indigo planters as labourers in the factories.) They will eat almost anything, and drink spirits sometimes to excess. They worship a host of deities, but I have not been able to learn whether any of them are also worshipped by the Bhuiyas. They make no pretence whatever to be Hindus, though they burn their dead, whilst the Bhuiyas call themselves Hindus, and some of them wear the thread.

Musahar.

40. Pasi, sometimes called Tirsuliya, are one of the most remarkable of the semi-Hinduised aborigines. Originally a great and powerful nation, they were famous for their skill in archery. They are much employed as watchmen in the North-West,

Pasis

but their chief occupation in Behar is the manufacture and sale of the fermented juice of the date and tar palms. It is probable that the Arakhs, Byadhs, and Baheliyas, are all connected with the Pasis, who are themselves not unskilful as bird-catchers. They have a tradition that they were originally Bhars, and, like that nation, they seem to have given their daughters in marriage to the Rajputs. They are said to have owned Pergunnah Khyrabad in the Seetapore district in Oudh, and to have fought on the side of the Chandels against the Chohans in the time of Prithiraj. In Behar they are far more numerous in Patna than elsewhere, and some of them are men of some wealth. Two young Pasis, who were known as the Mihtars or princes of the tribe in Patna, had complete command over them a few years ago, and it was necessary for the Collector not to be too hard on them, as, except with their permission, no Pasi would take out a license for his toddy-shop.

Rajwars

41. Rajwars are chiefly found in the Gya district in the Nowadeh subdivision. Thence, however, they find their way out, and rob along the Grand Trunk Road. They pretend sometimes to have been Kurmis and at other times to have been Rajputs. They work as labourers, and sometimes till a little land for themselves. They claim kindred with the Musahars. The conjecture that they are really Rajbhars seems a likely one.

42. None of the tribes included in "Others" are of any importance, except the Banjaras, a tribe well known in history as carriers throughout India. Sir Henry Elliot notices that they are mentioned by Arrian, and they are said by some persons to be Bháts. The Labhanas, deriving their name from being salt-carriers, sometimes call themselves Brahmans, sometimes Khatris. They as well as Mukeri or Mukhiyar are really Banjaras. The latter tribe are very generally Musalmans.

Hindus.

43. The two higher castes of Hindus, alleged to have sprung from Brahma, are still sufficiently capable of identification to make it advisable to place them by themselves. The Rajputs, however, especially have been very much mixed, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the difference between the highest and the lowest Brahman is almost as great as that between the average Brahman and the average low-caste Hindu. Enough has been written on the subject of the Brahmans generally to make it undesirable that I should do more than supplement the knowledge already available on the subject by an explanation of the classes of Brahmans enumerated. It may not, however, be out of place to point out the fact, that the Brahmans engaged in priestly offices are invariably considered of less account than those who merely engage in worship and in the study of the Vedas. A great deal of the misconception which has arisen in books on this point has been, I believe, caused by the fact that the Sanskrit word generally translated 'sacrifice' means originally worship or adoration of any kind, and not merely sacrifice. A Brahman who acts as priest to another caste, is necessarily degraded by so doing, and the receipt of alms from a low-caste man is almost equivalent to pollution. Kings' priests, according to Manu, descend to the same level as the king himself, and this view seems to have come down to later times. Indeed, although the Brahman has still immense power, he may be said to have had his day, and every year takes him further and further from the Brahmanic ideal set forth in the books of the Hindu law. If indeed the Brahmanic ideal evolved by Manu, and the Sages who fathered their own ideas on that respectable authority, was ever attained, the Brahmans of the present day certainly do not occupy any such position. Not to speak of the cultivating Brahmans of Orissa, there are few trades in which some Brahmans are not now engaged. The Nepalese Brahmans are coolies on tea plantations. Many of the Oudh Brahmans are durwans in Calcutta. I have myself seen a Bengali Kulin Brahman chief drum-player to a band of musicians who accompanied dancing-girls, thus occupying a position in the social scale usually assigned to Doms and Chamars. I must premise that I have taken for

granted in this note the division into Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida usually said to exist amongst the Brahmans.

44. The classes of Brahmans enumerated by name in the lists are:—

Brahmans.

Acharyya, otherwise Grihacharjya. The term properly would imply an instructor, but is used of those who dabble in astrology. They are little, if anything, better than the Ganaks mentioned below. They must not be confounded with the Bombay Acharj, who is a kind of Mahapatra Brahman. *Brahmachari* is the name used for the Brahman during his state of pupilage. It is now, however, assumed by any low Brahman vagabond who, being celibate, professes to be passing his whole life in study, whilst he really uses the name as a cloak for mendicancy. *Daibagya*, otherwise *Ganak*, are hereditary astrologers. They wear the thread, but other Brahmans regard them as contemptible, and will not intermarry with them. *Dakantiya* are a tribe of vagrants from the North-West Provinces, of Brahman origin, though some persons say they are really Ahirs. They are now mere beggars, but some of them earn a living by bringing water from the sacred bathing-places and selling it. They are sometimes known as Bhadauria, but I think Sir H. Elliot was wrong in classing them with Jausi Brahmans. They are fortune-tellers, and have a bad name I am told, though I never remember to have seen one in jail. *Dhamit*, called also Pretiya, are a low class of Brahmans frequently found about the country begging. A peculiar interest, however, attaches to them from the fact that they are the persons who, under direction of the Gayawals, perform the ceremonies for the pilgrims to Gya. They are said to give one-fourth of their profits to the Gayawals. One of the names given to them is Dhanushka, which Dr. Buchanan tries to connect with the Dhanuks. I have failed to be able to trace any relation between them beyond the similarity of the name. They are generally prodigal and dissolute so far as their means will permit. They are allowed to marry as many wives as they please, and may eat meat without loss of prestige. *Dube* is properly the title of any Brahman who is learned in two of the Vedas. It is now, however, I believe, confined to certain families of the Panch-Gaur division of Brahmans; they are neither more or less learned than other Brahmans. *Gayals* or Gayawals are the proprietors of the Gya places of pilgrimage. They affect to be descended from fourteen Brahmans who were created by Brahma at the time when he tricked Gaya (a respectable pagan monster of great sanctity, whose only fault was that he would save sinners from perdition) into lying down for a feast to be held on his body, and having done so placed a large stone on him to keep him there. Gaya, however, struggled so violently that it was necessary, when force failed, to persuade him to be quiet, which was done by a promise being made that the gods would take up their abode on him permanently, and that any one who made a pilgrimage to, and performed certain ceremonies on him, should be saved from the penalties of the Hindu place of torment. The sacrifice performed now is generally a vicarious one for the souls of ancestors, but is not the less profitable to the Gayawals on that account. Although the Gayawals are treated with great consideration at the place of pilgrimage, the respectable Brahmans hold them by no means high in the scale of caste. The Mahant or head of the Gayawals is elected on the death of an incumbent, and is supposed to live a life of celibacy. The numerous descendants of Mahants, past and present, prove that they do not live a life of chastity at any rate, and the Gayawals generally are a dissolute race. Up to a very recent date, they used to practise the most open extortion, and now, though proceeding with less violence, I fancy they are hardly less successful than formerly in squeezing the last pice out of the hapless pilgrim. They are very rich, and are generally very bad landlords, and are often able to evade the penalties of their crimes through the sanctity which attaches to their position. *Jausi*, properly Jyotishi, is a name given to the Brahmans who are chiefly employed as priests of the lower classes in South Behar. They, as their name implies, pretend to astrological knowledge. They are, however, very ignorant as a rule. They are not very careful about what they eat. When employed as village priests, they are

called Dihi and Dihiwar, also Yajak, which answer to the form Barna used in Lower Bengal. They call themselves Kraunchadwip, as coming from the island Kraunch, which is situated somewhere in the Hindu universe, in the midst of a sea of melted butter. I think Sir H. Elliot is wrong in classing them with the Dakauts, than whom they are more respectable. I see, however, that Mr. Williams in the Oudh census adopts the idea. *Kanaujiya* is the first of the tribes of the Panch-Gaur sub-division of Brahmans. This is divided into Kanaujiya proper, Sarwaria, Jijhotya, Sanadhia, and Bengali Kanaujiya. The first two of the sub-tribes are the most common in Behar, though all of them have representatives there. The Kanaujiya tribe is very numerous throughout this province, but more so in Shahabad and Patna than in North Behar or the Bhaugulpore division. Most of the Kanaujiyas are landowners to some extent. I have no means of ascertaining the number of Kanaujiya Bengalis in the province. *Kantaha*, or Mahapatra, also known as Mahabrahman, Agradani and Agnibrahman, is the Brahman engaged in conducting the funeral ceremony and directing the shradh. There seems to be a kind of rank amongst them, dependent on the respectability of the caste for whom they officiate. Their very touch, however, is pollution, and entails bathing and changing the clothes. Buchanan says they object to the name Kantaha. Ward, in his account of the Hindus, draws a distinction between the Maruipara who presides at the burning of the dead, and Agradani who receives gifts at the first shradh. I believe, however, the distinction is a fanciful one. *Maithil* is the fourth tribe of the Panch-Gaur. They are very common in North Behar (whence they derive their name) and Purneah; they are divided into Suti, Majroti, Jogiva, and Grihast. A Suti cannot marry into any of the other divisions of the tribe without descending to their level. They are to be found almost entirely in Tirhoot and Purneah. The Rajah of Durbhungah is one of them, and the Suti Brahmans are at the bottom of almost all the disturbances which occur on his estates. Dr. Hunter makes a curious mistake in saying that the Maithil Brahmans hold a low place in the Brahman community. There is no foundation whatever for the statement. They are not very common in South Behar, though common in the Bhaugulpore division. The *Nagar* are the only class of Dravida Brahmans enumerated in the province, and there are not very many of them. They probably came from the North-Western Provinces, and belong to the Gurjar tribe of Panch-Dravida Brahmans. *Panda* is the name ordinarily given to a temple priest. These may, however, be pilgrim-hunters from Juggannath. *Saraswat* is the second of the tribes of the Panch-Gaur Brahmans. They are not very numerous, but there are apparently some in every district. *Sarwaria* is the second of the sub-tribes of the Kanaujiya tribe. From the fact that Sir Henry Elliot places their home in the districts of the North-Western Provinces which border on Behar, it would be natural to expect to find them in numbers in this province, but I am unable to confirm this by either experience or inquiry. They derive their name from originally settling on the east side of the Gogra, formerly called the Sarjyu, and Mr. Carnegy asserts that they must therefore have been at one time Buddhists; if so, they have managed to be readmitted to all their former privileges. The Bhuinhars pretend to be Sarwarias, and some people place the Kathaks under the same head.

Besides the above which are all that are found enumerated in the census returns, there is a very large tribe of Brahmans called *Shankaldwipi*, from Shankaldwip, a name for the island of Ceylon. They all eat together regardless of the particular line of occupation they may follow, except the priests of low castes, who are not allowed communion with the others. Many of them are landowners. In one curious point they differ from all other pure castes, that they will drink water from a vessel from which another person has already drunk; they were anciently called Magas, but this name is now seldom applied to them. A few Kashmiri Brahmans are settled here, chiefly in Sarun, but they are now not distinguishable to an ordinary observer except from the fairness of their skins. Representatives of many other of the Brahman tribes are probably to be met with, but I have not had sufficient leisure to get any

complete list of them. Buchanan mentions some Utkal or Orissa Brahmans, but I can find no trace of them. I should like much to have given some account of the Dom and Dosadh Brahmans, both of whom are found in this province, but the few notes that I have been able to collect are not sufficient to enable me to throw much light on them.

Rajputs.

45. I pass on therefore to the Rajputs or Kshatriyas. Although the warrior caste is found in great numbers throughout this province, the home of the Rajputs seems to be the districts of Shahabad and Sarun, extending from the Kharwars of the plateau along the Grand Trunk Road to the refuge of the Tharus and Cherus in the terai on the north of Chumparun and fringed along its western boundary by the Bhars. This I take to have been the country where the Rajputs under the Bhojpore Rajah established themselves, when they exterminated the Siviras, themselves the conquerors of the Cherus, thence to be again all but expelled by the Bhars, Cherus, Kharwars and others, again to be re-established under the wing of the Musalman invader. In the few remarks I have made about the Rajputs, I have only noticed the tribes enumerated in the returns. Very great difficulty exists in specifying all the Rajput clans known in the province from the fact that few of them ever mention their clan, Rajput or Kshatri being the term they use of themselves. The chief clans of whose existence in Behar I am aware, besides those mentioned below, are Bisen, Sirnet, Baghel, Chandel, Rathor, Gahlot, Hayobans or Hariho (alleged by some to have been the conquerors of the Cherus), Solankhi, and Deswali or Desi. The latter are said to be the offspring of pure clans by women of lower castes.

The Rajputs of Behar are mostly landowners and cultivators. In Sarun and Shahabad whole villages of them are to be found; they are fairly industrious, and their women, in the absence of the husbands, superintend the cultivation at home. I have found that they have much less dread of their women being seen than any of the other respectable castes, a fact which may possibly be partly accounted for by the fact that the Rajput ladies are as a rule (in Behar at least) far from handsome. Numbers of the Behar Rajputs seek service either in the army, police, or with private individuals, and they are to be found throughout Bengal. The leader of the Rajputs in Behar is the Rajah of Dumraon, a Ponwar Rajput.

The clans enumerated are:—*Bachgoti.* A few men purporting to be of this tribe are found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It is a branch of the Chauhâns, and is said to be connected with the Rajwars, whom Tod enumerates as one of the thirty-six royal tribes of Rajputs. Their habitat is Gorukhpore and Jaunpore. *Baksaria* are a tolerably numerous clan, taking their name from Buxar. I have been unable to identify them with any of the larger Rajput tribes, but as they are from the country formerly held by the Rajah of Dumraon, they may possibly be an offshoot of the Pramara (or Ponwar) tribe. They are also called Bhojpuriya. *Bandawat* wear the thread and claim to be Rajputs. They are only found in this province in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Gya, but many of them are to be met with in Chota Nagpore. Colonel Dalton classes them with agriculturists, but their claim to be Rajputs is commonly admitted. *Bandela,* a clan claiming to be an offshoot of the Gaharwar. They are said to be "spurious" by Elliot. Like the Baghels, they only marry within their own tribe. Indigenous Bandelas are found in Behar. *Bhadaurias* are a branch of the Chauhan clan. These are probably up-country men from Agra. *Chauhan,* one of the four Agnikul or fire-races of the Rajputs. They are said to have come originally from Ajmere and to have been turned out in 1193 by Muhammad Ghori. Many of the indigenous Rajputs claim to be of this clan. *Gaharwar,* one of Tod's thirty-six royal races of Rajputs. They were rulers of Kanouj till the Muhammadans took it, but are now chiefly found in Mirzapore and Gorukhpore. Some of them are settled in this province, especially in Shahabad. *Gautam,* a tribe of the lunar race of Rajputs, found chiefly in Gorukhpore, Azimgurh, and Ghazipore, and accordingly overflowing into Behar. They

probably came over in great numbers in the time of Sher Shah's decadence to avoid the vengeance taken by Humaiyun on them, as on other Rajputs who supported that adventurer. *Ghatwals* are not necessarily Rajputs at all. They are descendants of men who received military fiefs for service in keeping the passes open. They, however, generally if not always wear the *janao*, and pretend to be Rajputs with greater or less success according to their command of money. The same claim is advanced by the Cherus and others. *Jadubans* are a tribe of Rajputs said by some to be a Lunar race, but claiming direct descent from Krishna. They are not, as far as I can find, settled in this province, so that the men enumerated are probably immigrant servants or police. *Kakan*, a tribe of Rajputs found now chiefly in Azimgurh and Gorukhpore. I think that those enumerated must be police or servants, as only a small number of them are found in Sarun. *Karawal* are persons claiming to be Rajputs from Tikaree in Gya. I have not met with the name elsewhere, and have no sufficient means of deciding on their right to the title. *Kathariya* are only found in Sarun. I can only conjecture them to be Kathariya Rajputs of the Gaur tribe, some of whom are settled in Gorukhpore, but of this I have no certain knowledge. *Kausik*, a considerable tribe of Rajputs, whose home is in Azimgurh, Gorukhpore and Ghazipore. They are of the Lunar race. Although comparatively few of them are enumerated, I have met men of the tribe residents in both Sarun and Tirhoot. If I mistake not, the Akbarpore Rajputs of Sarun are of this race. *Pramara*, better known as Ponwar, call themselves sometimes also Paramarka and Parimal. This tribe, to which Maheshwar Buksh, the present Rajah of Dumraon in Shahabad, belongs, is the leading tribe of Rajputs in Behar. The Rajah is looked up to as the head of the Behar Rajputs, and his kinsman, Kunwar (or Koer) Singh, led the rebel Rajputs against us in 1857. They are sometimes called Bhojpuriya from pergunnah Bhojpore in Shahabad, which is said to have received its name from Rajah Bhoj, who is fabled to have been 16th in descent from Vikramaditya. Originally rulers of Ujain, whence they are sometimes termed Ujaini Rajputs, they are said, under the leadership of Bhoj about A.D. 950, to have attacked and conquered the Cherus, themselves the conquerors of another wild tribe, the Seoris, and to have founded Bhojpore. After this it is said they became enfeebled, and were driven out again by the aborigines, but returned under the wing of the Musalman invaders, and again established themselves in Bhojpore about A.D. 1270. This tradition receives some confirmation from the fact that many of those settled in Behar bear the title of Khor-malik, from Khor or Shamsabad, the Rajah of which, Jai Singh Deo, gave them lands about the year A.D. 1200. They were the chief of the Agnikul races, and one of their leaders sheltered Humaiyun at Umarkot at the time of the birth of Akbar. *Surajbansi* is the general name for the Solar race of Rajputs, and also of a comparatively unimportant tribe found to a large extent in Gorukhpore. The persons enumerated under this head probably belong to the petty tribes of the Solar race, and have given the general designation instead of that of their special clan. The name Surajbansi is said also to hide the remnants of the Sivira or Seori race, of whom mention has been made under the head of Cherus. A full account of the Rajputs of Behar has yet to be written, and the inquiry would well repay any trouble which would be spent on it.

Babhans.

46. Intermediate castes, though not ranking with Brahmans and Rajputs, still enjoy a higher position than any except these two castes. First amongst them are Babhans, called also Bhuinhar and zemindari or military Brahmans. They are very numerous throughout the Patna division, and only a little less so in Bhangulpore. The place where they are to be found in the greatest number is in trans-Gangetic Monghyr and the part of Tirhoot adjoining it. In Behar they pretend to be Sarwariya Brahmans, and apparently in some parts of the North-West they make a similar pretence. Buchanan makes them Shankaldwipis. Mr. Forbes, in his most interesting chapter on the castes of Palamow, says that the Babhans there claim to be Rajputs, and I must agree with him that they resemble Rajputs much more than Brahmans. Dr. Oldham in his

account of Ghazipore notices that most of the sub-divisions of the Babhan tribe are called by the same names as Rajput clans, and that they claim to have come from the same places as the Rajput races of the same name. Mr. Beames tells us Rajputs will eat plain boiled rice with them off a leaf and will drink with them from an earthen vessel, but will not eat a set dinner or one off brass vessels. They certainly do not intermarry with Rajputs, but Babhans of all classes intermarry amongst themselves. It seems almost impossible to doubt that they must have originally been a low Aryan race, who were brought into close contact with the Rajputs, probably in some of their struggles for supremacy, and that not being allowed to intermarry and form one people with them, they have acquired a pseudo-respectability by pretending that they are Brahmans. This rank is not conceded to them by other castes, and the Kayesths, who will readily eat food prepared by Brahmans or Rajputs, do not eat that cooked by Babhans. The Rajah of Bettiah and several of the larger zemindars of Behar are Babhans. They are, as Mr. Beames says, "a fine manly race," with the Aryan type of feature. They are very quarrelsome, and as their villages are generally apart from but amongst Rajput villages, the two tribes are always engaged in boundary disputes. I well remember an occasion when a Babhan village turned out in aid of the police, who were resisted by some neighbouring Rajputs, and though fewer in numbers, gave the men of the warrior class a sound drubbing *sirkar ke madad men*, as they delicately put it to me. The classes of Babhans mentioned are Donwar, Iksharia, Jatheriya, Kinwar and Sakarwar; they have no special features to distinguish them. There are many other tribes of them, several of which are enumerated by Mr. Sherring in his account of the Benares castes. They adopt the names of Rai and Singh from the Rajputs, and Panre, Tewari, Misir, &c., from the Brahmans. Many of them also call themselves Thakur and Sahi; the latter name is I think peculiar to them. It is curious that one of the legends concerning the way in which they became Brahmans is also told of the Tagas of the Upper Doab and of the Tagores of Lower Bengal.

Baidiyas

47. Baidiya, the physician caste, is also called Ambastha in Manu. Comparatively few of them now practise their caste profession, though formerly no orthodox Hindu would receive medicine except from a Baidiya. They wear the *paita* or *janao*, and are treated with a certain respect even by Brahmans. They are, however, few in number and but little heard of.

Bhats

48. Bhats form the bard or genealogist class. They were employed formerly to keep the family pedigrees of nobles and to recite their deeds at festivals and funerals. They are now chiefly employed as cultivators, and are, so far as my own experience goes, anything but a respectable class. They take the title of Maharaj and call themselves Rajbhat, and in Bhagulpore I am told sometimes Rana. The sub-divisions enumerated are—Barambhat, Dasaundi, and Jagabhát, to which should be added Charan, the herald caste. I have not been able to trace any distinction between the classes. Elliot wrongly enumerates Mahapatra as a sub-division of Bhats; they are Brahmans. Bhats also, I believe, wear the thread.

Kathaks are probably an offshoot of the Bhats, but have betaken themselves to music and singing. Unlike, however, the degraded classes who adopt this occupation, they do not allow their women to appear in public. They wear the *janao* and pretend to be Brahmans. Many of them are cultivators, but do not plough with their own hands.

Kayesths

49. Kayesths are the writer class of these parts, and one of the most remarkable. No one seems to know when they sprung up or how. They are not of the number of the mixed classes mentioned in Manu and his commentators, unless they are designated by the term Karana, the name given to the son of a Vaisya husband and Sudra wife, an origin indignantly disclaimed by themselves. Notwithstanding the doubt as to their origin, however, they have a more strongly marked

individuality than any other caste I know. The up-country Kayesths are divided into twelve clans:—

1. Mathur.	5. Sujrajdhuj.	9. Balmik.
2. Bhatnagar.	6. Amastha.	10. Aithana.
3. Sribasthab.	7. Gaur.	11. Kulsarisht.
4. Saksena.	8. Karan.	12. Nigam.

All the clans intermarry with Mathur Kayesths, but not with any other clan, and the Mathur Kayesths, though giving their daughters to Kayesths of other clans, prefer to marry women of their own clan, if possible. The Khara Kayesths noticed by Buchanan are merely a sub-division of Sribasthabs, and Unai, placed among Kayesths, are a family or caste said to be of Brahmanical descent. The Kayesths are much given to drinking, and are most of them flesh-eaters. The separate clans do not eat together, but they will drink and smoke together. Many of the women can write, and some of them manage their own zemindaries. They are, however, kept in much greater seclusion than the women of the Rajputs, who not unfrequently superintend even farming operations in the open field. I may casually mention that the Kayesth women are as a rule remarkably beautiful. The Kayesths have a festival of their own, the Dawât pujah, which occurs between Lakshmi and Kali pujahs; on that day they will not touch pen or ink, but worship the implements of their profession. The Amastha and Sribasthab are the most common clans in Behar, and next to them the Karan. I have met some Mathur and some Saksena Kayesths also, and no others are enumerated. Buchanan mentions also Bhatnagar Kayesths, but I could hear of none.

In Behar the Kayesths are feeling severely the advance of education. Formerly, being the only educated persons except the Muhammadans (generally half-educated and lazy persons) and Brahmans who scrupled to do clerk's work, the Kayesths had a practical monopoly of Government offices; now, as persons of all clans are employed under Government, the Kayesth, unwilling to go into trade and too proud to work or beg, not unfrequently has very little more to live on than affords him the mere necessities of life.

Of the Bengali Kayesths I have but little to say. They have apparently small connection with the Kayesths of Behar. A few of them are resident in the province, chiefly at Patna, where there is a Bengali colony established. There are three Kulin families of Kayesths,—Bose, Ghose and Mitter. Next to them come eight families of Moulik Kayesths, and below these, 72 others. Some persons, however, say that the whole 80 families are "Moulik." The only Bengali Kayesth family enumerated is "Guha," one of the eight Moulik families.

Kishanpachhis

50. Kishanpachhi, Dogla or Suratwala, is the name applied to the sons of the higher classes by women of low caste. They do not as a rule lose status further than that their relations of purer caste do not eat or intermarry with them.

Trading classes.

51. The whole of the persons enumerated under the head of trading classes are engaged in buying and selling, wholesale or retail, and there is hardly more difference between the status of the highest and lowest classes than there is between that of the richest and poorest individual of one of the classes. The claim of any of them to be considered pure Vaisyas is absolutely worthless. The Oswals and Sarawaks are noticeable for the fact that they are chiefly. if not entirely, of the Jain religion. They, however, in Patna at least, sometimes intermarry with those of the Agarwala caste. Marwari would seem to be the name of a nationality rather than a caste, but those enumerated are all Baniyas, not a few, I expect, Agarwalas. They are also called Kainyas. Gandhabaniya and Suvarnabaniya are both from Bengal, the first a vendor of spices, the latter a money-changer, doing the same business as the Poddar of Behar. Bohra is the name of a class of traders confounded by Elliot with the Kainyas or Marwaris. They are often shroffs and also pedlars. Nichodiya are a class of baniyas who sometimes sell sweetmeats. They appear to be most common in Gya, where I believe they are chiefly employed as agents of the *pinda-furosh*, or persons

who have the right of providing the offerings of the pilgrims. Pasari are druggists. Sinduriya are the sellers of *sindur* or red lead. They call themselves Amashta, and pretend to be Kayesths. Khatris apparently originally came from the Punjab, though they are now settled nearly all over Bengal. They claim to be Rajputs, but the latter will not eat with them. On the strength of the fact that the Saraswat Brahman will take cooked food from them, they claim to be something higher than the ordinary traders, and even pretend that they are the representatives of the pure Rajputs with whom Brahmans formerly would eat. Considerable confusion has been introduced into the tables by confounding the word Kshatriya, Kshetri or Chhetree with Khatris or, as they call them in Bengal, Khetris. Buchanan remarks that in Behar there seems to be a considerable agricultural class called Kshatris, Khatris, or Chatris, who are distinct from, and considered to be somewhat lower in rank than, Rajputs. I have inquired in every possible way, and I can find no such class, unless he refers to the Keturias—a small class of labourers and servants mentioned in Bhaugulpore. The Kshetris and Chetris are the same as the Rajputs, and the terms are convertible, whereas Khatri is used of a trading and money-lending class. Buchanan rightly enough gives the number of Khatris as very small in all the districts of which he treats, and in Patna especially; many even of these are Khatri Sikhs. I can find no trace of the Kshetauris, whom he describes as an agricultural race, and I can only fancy that either his editor has not conveyed his meaning, or that Buchanan was mistaken. If, as is sometimes asserted, Khatris and Kshatriyas are the same in origin, it is curious that not one of the numerous sub-divisions of the Khatris bears the same name as any Rajput clan, though many of the clans of Rajputs are called by names common to Brahmans and other castes.

None of the other trading classes require any special mention: of course a vast number of petty sub-divisions are included under the general term Baniya. The names found in the returns were— Adhbaniya, Agarwala, Agrahri, Balindar, Baisbaniya, Barnawar, Bohra, Changhariya (a sub-division of Barnawar), Gandhabanik, Gujratwala, Gulwara, Gurer, Jamanpuri, Kamalkala, Kapuriya, Kasarwani, Kasondhan, Kat Baniya, Khandelwal, Khatri, Kolapuri, Mahuri (a sub-division of Agrahri), Marwari, Nichodiya, Nauniyar, Oswal, Pasari, Poddar, Purwal, Rastogi, Rauniyar, Robi, Samri, Sarawak, Sinduriya, and Suvarnabanik.

Gareris

52. Gareri, known also as Gadariya, are the shepherd class. They probably are an offshoot of the Goallas, though they do not intermarry with them. Along with their occupation of tending sheep, they carry on that of making blankets. In common with the other pastoral tribes enumerated, they hold the custom that when an elder brother dies the next in age marries his widow. They are generally very ignorant, and not unfrequently dishonest. Holkar is a Gareri by caste.

Goallas.

53. The names Goalla and Ahir are used as synonyms in Behar for the great herdsman class. They have three principal divisions—Gwalbans, Nandbans, and Jadubans. Most of the Goallas of Behar are Gwalbans. If there is any value in Manu's division of classes, the Goallas should by their occupation be Vaisiyas, whereas they only claim to be pure Sudras, and even that honour is not generally allowed them. Not a few of them are Muhammadans and are termed Gaddi. Many of the Gaddis, however, are shepherds, and it is these, of whom Dr. Hunter has manufactured one of his low classes of Brahmans. The Goallas of Behar are well known as a turbulent and dishonest people. The term Patna Goalla is almost a reproach throughout Bengal. They are fearless and are celebrated as *lathials*, especially those of certain villages, who are regularly retained for riots even at a great distance from their homes. There is a legend that the Goallas of Santipore in Bengal were imported from Behar for fighting purposes. The *gots* enumerated are Bechota, Bhoj, Dahiyar, Ghosi, Guriya, Majraut, and Kishnaut. Notwithstanding Elliot's assertion that the Gwalbans have no *gots*, I am assured that all these are Gwalbans. In many

places in the North-West Provinces the Goallas are said to preserve remnants of serpent-worship, and in Orissa the Ahirs are said to be chiefly employed in magic and jugglery. This may possibly explain the name Jadubans; the word Ahir itself is sometimes derived from Ahi, a serpent The Goallas have had their kings and were apparently at one time a powerful people, as they would be now under one head. Many of them are employed in trade or are zemindars, and drop their caste title so as to be mistaken for Kayesths. They form the bulk of the population in Behar, and it is therefore more astonishing that a prejudice exists against employing them in the police.

Gujars

54. But few Gujars are found in this province. Many of those enumerated in the Sonthal Pergunnahs came with the Rajah of Indore to Baijnath. They claim to be Rajputs, but their habits appear to be entirely pastoral. They eat and drink with the Ahirs of Meerut, as they do with the Jats, and the Gujars of Bijnour admit that they are Ahirs. In the North-Western Provinces census report the divisions of Gujar are stated to be Bharthi, Nagar, and Hindwansa. They are none of them settled in this province, so further discussion of them is unnecessary.

Jats

55. Jats are another pastoral tribe whom Tod identifies with the Jits, whom he enumerates as one of the thirty-six royal races. Putting out of the question that Tod's enumeration is extremely unsatisfactory, and does not agree with one of the lists from which he quotes, the internal evidence of their Rajput origin is worthless. They are pastoral in their habits, and resemble the Ahirs in the matter of the next brother marrying an elder brother's widow. They do not intermarry with any tribe of Rajputs, nor even with the Gujars. The Jats in Sindh are the ordinary cultivators of the country. Whether they are Scythians or not, requires more evidence to decide than Sir Henry Elliot produced. The decision of the point either way would not prove that they are Rajputs. The Jats are divided into Deswali and Pachade, of which the latter claim the precedence. They are not settled in Behar to any great extent.

Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food

56. Halwais, equivalent to the Bengali Moyra or Madak (somtimes known as Madhu Napit), are the sellers of sweetmeats. In the southern part of the province a division is met with called Kuri, not unfrequently mispronounced Guriya. They are a very important element in Hindu society, as they with the Kandus provide the only food that the orthodox Hindu can eat with unwashen hands. Kându, also known as Bharbhunjah (called in the older books Bhujari, quaintly translated "frymen"), are the men who prepare parched rice, known variously as chira or murai, and still more commonly as chira-murkhi. The sub-divisions enumerated are Ganrar (Bengali) and its Behar equivalent Gonr, Madhesiya and Karaunch. The Gonr caste has been freely confused by the enumerators with the Gonrhi Mallah, and thus, though really a small one, has assumed proportions far beyond its real numbers. A caste in Bengal called Rarhi following the same profession, are fabled to have been originally boatmen, and to have abandoned that calling. Hence there may possibly be some connection between Gonr and Gonrhi, besides mere similarity of name. The Karaunch are remarkable for the fact that the name is also common to a sub-division of the Bhaskars (or Sangturash), the stone-mason caste. Coupling this with the fact that one of the occupations of Kandu is the building of mud-walls, and another that of bricklaying, I am half inclined to believe that the Bhaskars may be an offshoot of them. The Kandu also make up gunny cloth into bags, and are sometimes found as diggers, and I believe as gharamis or thatchers The class is very numerous, and any one who has been compelled to travel rapidly will easily comprehend its value in the Hindu social scale, though the preparation of food they sell is far from palatable to the European stomach.

Agricultural castes.

57. It must be premised that most of the castes of Hindus are to a certain extent connected with agriculture, but those mentioned in the tables are employed almost solely in that occupation The first enumerated is that of Aguri, a Bengali caste identified

generally with the Ugrakhetri of Manu. In the districts in which I have been employed, I have not met with them, and a fuller account should be obtainable from the Bengal districts.

Barui and Tamoli.

58. The Barai or Barui, under which head I have included Bhurji and Tamoli, are the class engaged in growing the pân plant, whose leaves mixed with the nut of the supari tree, lime, &c., make the odorous compound so freely chewed by natives of India. Pân is greatly grown in the province, especially in north Behar. A distinction is sometimes made between the Barai as growers and the Tamoli as sellers of pân; but I believe this is not borne out by fact. Although one of the ingredients is commonly grown in Behar, the areca nut has to be imported. I believe the only supari trees in the province are to be found at Pandowl factory.

Chasa

59. Chasa is of course merely the name of an occupation, but the title is used by Kaibarthas employed in agriculture, to distinguish themselves from the Jaliyas, who claim also to be Kaibarthas. The Kaibarthas will of course be treated of in Bengal Proper. Kamkar are, I believe, nothing but cultivating Kahars. Mr. Sherring is clearly wrong in saying that it is a name given to Kahars in Patna. I never heard of any class of the kind there, nor is one returned in that district. Almost all of them come from Shahabad, Sarun and Chumparun; hence it is likely that the name is one conferred by the Rajputs.

Koeri

60. Koeris, called also Murao or Murai, are the best cultivators of Behar; they are identical with the Kachis of the North-Western Provinces. In fact, I found in the returns men appending Koeri to their names, and putting down Kachi as their caste. They are the chief cultivators of the poppy, and are very much more numerous in the Patna than in the Bhaugulpore division. The largest sub-division of them is Danki or Dangbe, but Jaruhar and Kachwaha I have also met with. The Koeris are a hardworking and quiet set of people,—the best spade-husbandmen probably in all Bengal. I have never, I think, seen a Koeri in court, except as plaintiff in a theft case or defendant in a rent-suit. Of all the Koeris in Behar, perhaps the most successful cultivators are those at Shazadpore Andarkila, in the Hajipore sub-division. I have known them raise four crops in one year from the same land.

Kurmis.

61. Kurmis are a race who deserve more attention than is generally bestowed on them by ethnologists. Generally devoted to agriculture, they make nevertheless very good soldiers, and before the mutiny many of them were so employed. They are generally supposed to be a low Aryan race; but I think there are some grounds for thinking that this may not be the fact. They are found in very large numbers in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, and many amongst the Mahrattas call themselves Kurmis. Sivaji was a Kurmi, and the Rajahs of Gwalior and Satara are said to be of the same race. They extend into Madras, where they have adopted the language of the Telingas, amongst whom they live; and Colonel Dalton mentions some Jhari Kurmis, or Kurmis of the woods, in Chota Nagpore, who are said to worship strange gods. The Kurmis in Jhansi have a tradition that they came there from the south about 1,200 years ago, and those of Gorukhpore say they came from Guzerat. The Sonthals say that they were originally Kurmis. Buchanan mentions a legend that they are connected with the Tharus. They have a form of marriage of their own to which Brahmans are not admitted, and they may have as many wives as they choose. Although generally in Behar a well-to-do people, a Brahman will not take water from them, and one of the legends of their origin assigns them as parents slaves, the property respectively of Rajput and Vaisya owners. All these considerations may possibly tend to raise a suspicion that after all the Kurmis are not of Aryan descent. The sub-divisions most commonly met with are Awadhiya, Jaswar and Mawar. I have also heard of the Ghoracharya and Saithawar

Kurmis. In Tirhoot also are some Dhanaut Kurmis, a sub-division which I find mentioned in no list.. The Patanawar, mentioned by Buchanan as taking their name from Patna, I have, strangely enough, never met with. Colonel Dalton gives some interesting information about them in his *Ethnology of Bengal.* Mr. Williams, in his account of the last census of Oudh, says that the women are proverbial for their industry.

62. Malis are in no way particular except that they are much less useful here than the Bengal Mali. They are employed as inoculators as well as gardeners. Some of them have, I believe, undertaken to vaccinate. Nagar are a class of cultivator not common in Behar, but largely found in the Bhaugulpore division. They are probably allied to the Bhuiyas. Mr. Taylor says they are of the same class as Mallahs, and Mr. Wyer merely mentions that they are cultivators; but neither of them throws any light on their origin. Rajdhob are in Bhaugulpore and Purneah merely what Chasadhopa is elsewhere. They have a legend that they formerly washed a certain Rajah's clothes, and that on his demise having no more clothes to wash, they took to cultivation, which they pursue at present. They do not now wash clothes, or marry or eat with those Dhobis who do. Some of them are, I think, weavers. Sadgops, if they ever were the chief class of the Goallas, are certainly not in any way connected with them now. They are purely agricultural, do not intermarry with Goallas, and have no especial veneration for Krishna, the god of the Goallas. It seems to me that it is very likely that they never were Goallas, and that the name has induced people to theorise on the subject. They belong to Bengali Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There are none in any other district of the province.

Sibhara I merely mention because, as I said under the head of Cheru, I have a suspicion that they may be Scoris or Siviras. They are only found in Jeley thannah in North Tirhoot. None of the castes included in Others are worth mentioning, except the Nets of Pakour in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, who may, I suspect, be merely Nats who have taken to cultivation. They hardly exceed 400 in number.

Castes engaged in personal service.

63. The Amanths or Amaths are a singular class. They appear to be almost always employed in personal service, and not to stand at all high in rank; but I am unable to find out that they are considered an offshoot of any particular class. Mr. Taylor, with some probability, considers them really the same as Dhanuk. Mr. Wyer says they are musicians, dancers and weavers; but this I doubt altogether. They are, however, said in the jail report of 1868 to be allied with Khathé, which is a weaver class. They are numerous in Tirhoot, but it is not strange that I have never met with them, as not one is recorded in the Hajipore sub-division. I am not qualified to state whether Behara is really a caste or not. The equivalent Mahara in Bhaugulpore is used of any one but a Rawani Kahar, who carries palkis; and Mr. Verner, in the 24-Pergunnahs, says in his report that his inquiries led him to the belief that most of the men so called are Bagdis and Bauris.

Dhanuks.

64. Dhanuk is a servile class who, from the supposed derivation of their name, are credited with having been archers. They have some intimate connection with Kurmis, and the story that was told in Buchanan's days, that a Kurmi who goes into bondage becomes a Dhanuk, is still said to be true. Hence the Dhanuks frequently call themselves Jaswar. In Tirhoot they are a despised and not particularly taking set of people. Whether they were slaves or not formerly, they are not now generally; but I don't remember ever having seen a respectable Dhanuk. In Palamow, according to Mr. Forbes, "they are free agriculturists, and pretend to great purity." Another of the fables which have arisen out of their name, is that the Dhamins, called sometimes Dhanushkas, are their priests. The fact that this is untrue is sufficiently established by the consideration that there are nearly three hundred and

twenty thousand Dhanuks in North Behar and not one single Dhamin. I believe also that the statement usually made that the women are in request as midwives is not the fact. In Tirhoot, where Dhanuks abound, the Chamar women are the midwives. Practically all that is known about them is that they are a low caste of Hindus, in some way connected with Kurmis, and employed in personal service and agriculture.

65. Dhobis are too well known to require notice They have seven clans:—Ajhudiya, Belwar, Maghadhya, Gosar, Batham, Kananjiya, and Pagahiya. Hajjams are a very important element in the social scale. They have to perform certain ceremonies at births, marriages and funerals, and not unfrequently acquire considerable influence through being so familiarly known in the families, who are their jajmans or clients. They do not marry with the Bengali Napit, and are not considered to belong to the pure classes. Like the Dhobis, they are sometimes Musalmans.

Kahars are well known to all Europeans from the fact that they are so much employed by them as personal servants Unlike most other castes so employed, they are of fair social rank, and are the servants of all the good castes. They are much prone to drink, but are particular with their food. They are good enough fellows and not unwilling to work, unless they are spoilt. Their name is fancifully supposed to be derived from Kaibartha without any sufficient reason. Almost all the Behar Kahars are Rawanis. Most of the tribes usually lumped together as sub divisions of Kahar are nothing of the sort. The Dhimar, who are a kind of fishermen, are apparently Kahars who have lost caste ; but I know of no other sept except the Rawanis. The few persons put down as Others are not of tribes requiring any special mention

Artisan castes

66. Few of the artisan castes require special mention The Barhi or Barhai, the carpenter caste, includes of course the Bengali Sutradhar or Chutar, and also the Kharadi or turner. Kansera or brazier, the manufacturers of lotahs (water vessels) and talis (brass-plates), besides numerous other utensils, includes the inferior artificer, Thathera. Kumhar is the potter, and Laheri the maker of all sorts of articles in lac, called also Nuri. Lohar (blacksmith) includes the Kamar or Karmakar, and also Dhokar, Gojya and Kanpite, all aboriginal iron-workers. It is worthy of remark that the Kols are famous as iron-workers, and that it is probable that the cause of the impurity of the Lohar compared with his brother, the Kamar of Bengal, is partly the result of admixture of Kol blood. Sonar, which is a pure caste in Behar though the Bengal Suvarnakar is impure, includes a number of curious sub-divisions : the Maiyar or Rangdauliya, maker of pewter ornaments ; the Niyari or Sindhuá, who recovers the gold dust from the goldsmith's aprons and sweepings of their shops ; the Darab or gold-beater, who makes gold and silver leaf ; and the Gahwar and Dorasiya sub-divisions of the trade, whose peculiarities I am unable to state. There are many other septs of the clan, but I have not met with them.

The Sunris, called anciently Saundik, are the spirit distillers. The term includes Kalwar, who pretend to be a superior kind of Sunri ; Kalal, a sub-division of comparatively late origin, who have adopted the title once only bestowed on Muhammadan distillers; and Rangki The Bhojpuriya Sunris, who generally call themselves Goldars, do not distill spirits, but are merchants and retail dealers, and try to hide their origin. I may mention that the cultivating Sunris of Bengal not unfrequently style themselves Sudra, for the like reason. Many of the Sunris are very rich traders, and the tribe are generally well-to-do in Behar. Teli, called also Kalu, Kulu and (amongst the Musalmans) Khulu, are the oil makers and oil vendors of Hindustan. Their original caste name is Toipal, just as the Kumhars are called Rudrapal. They have amongst them every variety of rich and poor. Garain is a common title for the Bengali oilman. Now that they are largely engaged in trade and cultivation, it is the fashion for them to attempt to conceal their caste (an impure one) by styling themselves Tili, Saha, and the like. I have failed to

discover any difference between Tilis and Telis, except that they do not intermarry; but this is also true of poor and rich Telis of the same sort. Amongst the Others are included Bhaskar, called also Sangturash, or stone-cutter; Chipi, or cotton-printer; Chitrakar, or painter; Churihara, or maker of bangles; Darzi, or tailor; Kalaigar, or tin-man; Rangrez, or dyer; and Sankari, or shell-carver.

Weaver castes.

68. The occupation of weaving is necessarily one that affords employment to many people throughout India. Rude though their appliances are, the weavers of this country have attained a perfection in their art which only the invention of machinery in Europe has succeeded in rivalling. The different castes of weavers are mostly the result of the different localities of origin of the weavers. Benaudiya are a class who come from the upper provinces, and for some reason are looked on as very vile. Chapwal are also a degraded race of weavers. Their real habitat is Bhaugulpore, but there they have evidently returned themselves as Tanti, whilst a smaller number of them in Purneah are shown under the proper name. Ganesh are the weaver tribe of the Polivas or Rajbansis, from Dinagepore. Jugi and Patwa are the men who make silk strings, and also string pearls and beads on them. Julaha is properly the name of the Musalman weaver, but is adopted in Bhaugulpore by the Hindu also. Those shown in other zillahs are probably immigrants from Bhaugulpore. Khatbe or Tirhutiya are, as the second name implies, a class of weavers from Tirhoot. Tanti is the generic term. Tattamas are a much lower class, and are quite as frequently employed as syces, labourers and the like, as in their proper profession. Amongst Others are included the Dhuniyas, or cotton-carders, and Rangwa, or dyeing weavers. I may mention that the weaver in Behar holds a very much lower place in the social scale than in Bengal. They are almost always drunkards, and are not unfrequently a bad compound of Musalman and Hindu, with the faults of both, the virtues of neither.

Labouring castes

69. Of the labouring castes there is not much to be said. Beldars are a distinct caste—in Behar at least. Though frequently associated with Nuniyas, they do not intermarry with them. They are sometimes known as Khatawas. The Kora are said to be allied to the Bhumij and Dhangar. They are not found in Behar proper, but are very common in Bengal. Nuniyas are the makers of saltpetre, but are also employed as labourers. They are rather particular as to what they will touch, and are as a rule well-built and sturdy men, not tall but with a very marked—almost Caucasian—type of feature. I think the handsomest native of this country I ever saw was a Nuniya. Parigah, Parigar or Parghu, is a tribe from South Bhaugulpore employed as labourers and servants. I can find no particulars of them, but suspect, from their location, that they must be a Hinduised offshoot of the Bhuiyas. Of the others mentioned, the only castes of any importance are the Chunari, or lime-burners, and the Deohari, a tribe of labourers from Bahera thannah in Tirhoot; of the latter I have no knowledge: they amount to 1,500 persons.

Costermonger castes.

70. Of the tribes who sell fish and vegetables, the Khatiks, sellers of onions and chillies, are the most numerous. They are said by some to be Pasis, but I don't think the supposition has any evidence to support it. The Turahas, besides selling fish, sometimes carry palkis, and cultivate. They are said to be a degraded race of Kahars, and I am not disposed to affirm or deny the statement. Kunjra, Mete and Pura are names also applied to Musalmans.

Boating and fishing castes.

71. The boating and fishing classes are most largely represented by the Mallahs in Behar. Connected with them, if not subordinate tribes, are the Banpar, Muriyari and Surahiya classes, all included in Others. Tiyar come next in order, but are much more numerous as we come nearer to Bengal. Kewat (supposed to be short for Kaibartha, but really a direct derivative from *kena* or *keite*, "to row")

are equally common in Bengal and Behar. Gonrhi are a fishing and boating class. They are found nearly all over Bengal. Of others, the Jaliya are said to be a branch of the Kaibarthas. Bathwa and Chabi are sub-tribes of Mallah, and Machua is the ordinary Bengali fisherman.

Dancers, &c.

72. Next in the list are the dancers and other vagabond classes. Bhanr are professional actors and mimics. Many of them are Musalmans; there is one village nearly full of them in Bhaugulpore. Darhi, called also Mirasi, are musicians and dancers, many of whom are Musalmans. Pawariya are also dancers. Gandharb is the ordinary Hindu prostitute caste. They recruit their ranks by buying children whom they adopt. Ramjani are a higher class of women. They sometimes call themselves Khatrani, affecting to be of the Khatri caste, from whom, it may be remembered, some Brahmans will take food. Khelta are professional pimps and prostitutes, allied probably to the Nats. The men live on the earnings of the women, and they both employ themselves in seducing girls to prostitution. A Khelta, says the proverb, will make his mother dance before him. Badyakar, Baiti and Kân are all musicians, probably offshoots of the Dom and Chamar castes. Jagwa is a kind of beggar, who receives alms from a mourning family within the prohibited period. He is consequently polluted.

73. The persons enumerated by nationality only are Bengali, Hindustani, Mahratta, Madrasi and Oorya. The unspecified persons are either returned as Hindus only, without any caste being specified, or the caste written against them has been so illegibly written that it was impossible to make anything of it.

Religious sects

74. Amongst persons of Hindu origin who have thrown off the trammels of caste, are the native Christians, of whom the largest number is found in Chumparun, in which there is a Roman Catholic colony at Bettiah. Patna also has a Roman Catholic mission; and Tirhoot has a Lutheran mission. I think there is also a mission at Bhaugulpore, and there are two or more in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Baishtabs, or followers of Vishnu, are the most numerous sect in Behar; it is, in fact, a generic name for a number of Vishnuvite sects, the common tenet of which is that they discard the use of meat, fish, spirits and tobacco, or pretend to do so. Most of them are said to be Ramanujas. Those mentioned as Bairagis are said to be Ramanandis. For an account of them as well as of the Saniyasis, or followers of Shiva, I must refer to Professor Wilson.

The Nanakshahis are the followers of Nanak and believe in the Granth. They are celibate, and wear the yellow shirt. They are undoubtedly derived from the same origin as the followers of the Sikh religion, and like them do not cut their hair. Several of the Nanakshahi Mahants are very rich. The Sutrashahis are a dissolute class of Nanakshahis. They are said to be drunkards. I don't remember to have ever seen any of them. There is a small colony of Sikhs at Patna, owners of the Harmandil, or temple of Har. They are divided into Kshettri or warriors, and Khatri or writers. The Mahant (whose title was some time ago the subject of litigation) must be a Kshettri. The Aghoris are a disgusting set of mendicants, who by smearing their bodies with filth and eating carrion extort alms from people as the price of getting rid of them. Kabirpanthis are the followers of Kabir, the opponent of idolatry and superstition, and the founder of a universal religion. He preached a belief in one eternal and universal God, and the practice of humanity and truth. He also recommended seclusion from the world and celibacy. His present followers have nothing of the good of his teaching left in them. Atiths are a portion of the sect of Shivites, called Dasnami Dandis, who have not resigned the world. Some of them even marry, but this is really forbidden to them. Jains are found, but this is not the place to give an account of them. Dariyadasis are a comparatively recent sect, founded by a Muhammadan tailor, who became partially a Hindu. Buchanan puts their numbers at 20,000.

In the present census six are enumerated. There are of course many other sects, but they are somewhat difficult to find out, and frequently the only tenets of the sect to which they belong, which its disciples have learnt, are the practice of mendicancy and the habit of being dirty. Some, however, amongst the devotees I have met would have been excellent men if they had been washed.

Muhammadans.

75. Of the Musalmans little need be said. Besides the four well-known classes, the following divisions are also found in Behar—Julaha or weaver; Dhuniya, or cotton-carder; Dhobi or washerman; Gaddhi, or cowkeeper; Darzi, or tailor; Kunjra, or greengrocer; Kalal, or distiller; Chik or Kassai, butcher; Mirshikar, or hunter; Muchi, or shoemaker; Nalband, or farrier; Tawaif, or prostitute; and Lalbegi, the Muhammadan sweeper. As they have not been enumerated under these heads, I cannot give even the approximate numbers.

In conclusion, I can only lament the deficiencies that occur in this paper, which were, however, inevitable without inquiries on the spot and the closest scrutiny of the returns. I personally consulted the returns of only three zillahs, Patna, Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, the two last not nearly so fully as I might have wished. I also made some reference to the Sonthal Pergunnahs enumerators' books, but had not time to make a complete examination of them. This consulting the returns at second-hand, coupled with the difficulty experienced in obtaining replies to inquiries on the subject, has of course rendered this paper far less perfect than I had hoped it might have been. If, however, it serves to direct inquiry to the subject, it will have answered some useful purpose.

BENGAL.

Non-Asiatics

436. I now proceed to note upon the tables for Bengal. Containing as it does the metropolis of British India, it has naturally a larger number of non-Asiatics than any other province under the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number returned on the 25th January last was 17,155, of whom 14,448 were Europeans, and 2,712 Americans, Africans or Australasians. Of the Europeans, the great majority are found in the 24-Pergunnahs; about 800 are returned in the Hooghly district, which contains the suburb of Howrah; 419 in Darjeeling—a small number, perhaps, considering the extent of tea cultivation and the fact of its containing a military convalescent depôt, but in the cold weather there are comparatively few Europeans at Darjeeling;—326 in Burdwan, mainly composed, it is presumed, of railway employés and scarcely more than 200 in any other district. Among the Americans, 2,257 so-called West Indians are entered in the Calcutta tables. At first I thought they might be seamen, but it seems that more than half of them are females, and I strongly suspect therefore that they have come no further than from the west of India.

Mixed Races

437. The Eurasians number 18,419, of whom more than half are in the 24-Pergunnahs, about one-third in Dacca, and about 900 in Chittagong. In Dacca and Chittagong there are large colonies of Feringhis, descendants of the Portuguese, who made these places their head-quarters in Eastern Bengal An account of the part they played in the history of Chittagong and of their condition in that district at the present day was lately drawn up by me from notes kindly furnished by Dr. Wise for the *Calcutta Review*, and will be found in volume LIII for 1871. Mr. Clay writes of them:—"The occupations of the Feringhis are various. In the town many are employed on board ship; in the interior some gain their living as cultivators. From their intercourse with the natives they have acquired many of their habits and prejudices, and have become as a community very much debased. The better educated among them are sharp and intelligent enough, but deficient in energy, and there appears little hope of any future improvement of their condition. The pure-blooded natives affect to look down upon them, and call them 'matti' (earth-coloured) Feringhis."

438. Of Asiatics other than natives of British India by far the larger number consist of Nepalese, who have settled (mainly on the tea gardens) in Darjeeling. In that district they number 25,781; the proportions of the principal castes being as follows:—Limbu, 4,663; Khambu, 3,913; Gurung (cowherd), 3,150; Mangar, 2,494; and Kami (blacksmith) 1,886. The other castes mentioned in the returns are Alé, Bosnet, Chabing, Darlami, Dewan, Damai (tailor), Dilpoli, Gain, Ghale, Gharti, Ghatwal, Gurkhani, Hatwali, Iyaka, Jemedar, Jiral, Kurki, Khawas, Manjhi, Moktan, Newar, Paharia, Parel, Parbatiya, Pradhan, Rai, Risingia, Sharki (shoe-maker), Senteng, Suchikar (tailor), Sonarwar, Tamang, Thakur, Thami and Thapa. In Sylhet and Cachar we find about 12,000 Munipuris, who have settled in those districts. The Afghans are mainly found in Moorshedabad, where they are probably in the service of the Nawab. The Armenian community comprises nearly 800 souls, chiefly in Calcutta and Dacca. The Chinese number 574, nearly all shoe-makers and carpenters in Calcutta. Jews number 533, mainly in the metropolis; Parsees 1,223; Persians 277, of whom more than half, curiously enough, are women.

Asiatics other than natives of India.

439. Passing on to the aboriginal tribes, we find in or near the Darjeeling district the Dhimal (873), the Lepchas (3,952), Mech (1,004), and Murmis (6,603). The Dhimal and Mech are said to be of the same stock as the Bodo or Kachari race. They are fully treated of by Hodgson, who had ample opportunities of studying their habits and manners. They frequent the terai, and to all appearance thrive in a climate which is fatal to other races. They are mainly a pastoral people, keeping large herds of buffaloes, which graze on bamboo leaves or other such fodder as may be picked up in the jungle. Generally speaking the Mech are a remarkably comfortable and prosperous community, but of late years they seem to have been moving out of the Darjeeling district into Nepal. Hodgson estimated the numbers of the Dhimal at 15,000 souls only, and observed that they seemed to be fast passing away as a separate race. The Bodo or Mech, on the other hand, he considered to be still numerous. In the Dooars 12,593 male adults are returned, who probably represent a population of at least 40,000 souls.

Aboriginal tribes of Darjeeling.

The Lepchas are the indigenous inhabitants of Sikkim, and those mentioned in the returns are found in the hill territory of the Darjeeling district. They are no doubt allied to the Bhotiyas, from whom they have learned something of the Buddhist faith. They have been described so graphically by Dr. Hooker, and are so well known to visitors to Darjeeling, that it seems hardly necessary to say more about them in this place. Both men and women wear their hair in long plaits, the men having a single pig-tail and the women two. They are fond of eating and drinking, their national liquor being a kind of beer made from *marwa* or millet. They are very handy with their *kookris*—a sort of long knife which they invariably carry, and with which they will cut down a bamboo tree and construct a comfortable hut in an incredibly short space of time.

The Murmis mentioned are nearly all in Darjeeling; the 23 returned in Cachar being probably coolies connected with the Lushai expedition. Colonel Dalton describes them as "a nomadic and pastoral branch of the Bhotiyas;" but they have always seemed to me to be more allied to the Nepalese, and I find that Major Morton, the present Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is of the same opinion. They are chiefly employed in the tea gardens of the district, and are also Buddhists.

440. In the Mymensing district we find about 12,000 Garos, who have probably left their native hills to settle in the district. They are a curious and highly interesting people. Colonel Dalton considers them "the primitive type of the great Mech Kachari or Bodo nation." The Hajongs, of whom there are some 26,000 in the district, are said by Dalton to be a branch of the Kachari race and connected with the Garos. Mr. Boxwell, who studied them for some years, informs

In Mymensing.

me that they are considerably Hinduised, and Hodgson remarks that they now very generally affect a horror at being supposed *confrères* in speech or usages with the Bodo, though really such. Some similar tribes in this district have been classed among the semi-Hinduised aboriginals. The Khasias will be spoken of under Assam; the few returned in Sylhet are probably coolies from the hills.

In Tipperah and Chittagong

441. In the neighbourhood of the Tipperah and Chittagong Hills we have Chukmas, Kukis or Lushais, and Tipperahs. With the last I have grouped Mroong, Pankha, Kheong, Khumi, and Bunjogi. They are all found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and have been graphically described by Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner, in his *Wild Races of South-Eastern India.* The Mroongs are said to be identical with the Tipperahs. They used to be found as far south as the Arracan district, where they announced themselves as descendants of persons carried away from Tipperah several generations back by the Arracan Kings. Of late years, however, they have been working their way back, and only a few stragglers are said to be found south of the Chittagong district. Captain Lewin mentions four classes of the Tipperah tribe—the Pooran, the Nawuttea, the Osuie, and the Reeang, all of whom are found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, having originally come from Hill Tipperah. In a note on the subject, Mr. Power says:—"The pure Tipperahs are supposed to belong to the same race as the reigning family; the Jamaityas are the warrior class; the Nawutteas and Reeangs have no speciality; when there is any business to be done in the hills, the coolie work falls chiefly on them. The Tipperahs and Kookis have intermarried, and the progeny has now become a class known as Hallams." Beside those entered in the returns, we have in Hill Tipperah, according to Mr. Power, pure Tipperahs 10,878; Jamaityas 2,200; Nawutteas 1,509; Reeangs 3,300 and Hallams 975. The Kumis and Kheongs are also described by Captain Lewin. "The great distinction between the Pankho and Bunjogi tribes is the mode of wearing the hair. The Pankhos bind their hair in a knot at the back of the head in the same way as the Tipperahs and Lushais do; but the Bunjogis, like the Shindus and Kumi tribe, tie up their hair in a knot on the top of the head over the forehead. As it is considered a beauty to have long thick hair, the young men of the Bunjogis stuff a large ball of black cotton into their top-knot to make it look bigger." The majority are found in the Bohmong's country to the east of the Sungoo river. Their language strongly resembles that of the Lushais. The Chukmas are also found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they number 28,000 souls.

Western aborigines.

442. The western aboriginal tribes will be more fitly noticed when we come to treat of the races of Chota Nagpore. Those mentioned in the Bengal returns are Bhoomij, Kharriah, Kharwar, Kol, Sonthal and Oraon. They are chiefly found in the western districts, though a few stragglers have found their way as labourers to the other end of Bengal. The Sonthals number 140,000, by far the greater number being located in the Midnapore and Bancoorah districts.

Semi Hinduised aborigines

443. Passing on therefore to the semi-Hinduised aboriginals, the list is headed by considerably more than half a million of Bagdis. These are the fishermen and palki-bearers of Western Bengal. They may possibly be allied to the Bauris, who are found in the same localities. Colonel Dalton mentions the fact of certain Bauris being Ghatwals, which would seem to show that they once had a proprietary interest in the soil. Both are probably aboriginal tribes who have lost their individuality by intermarriage with low-caste Hindus. The Bagdis are said to be divided into Tentulia and Uttarari, the latter being the superior class. They are sometimes called Duliya or Behara, from their occupation of carrying palkis, and so perhaps we ought to add to their number the 137,185 persons of that designation entered as Hindus engaged in personal service. The Bahelia are an up-country caste of bird-catchers, and are not numerous

in Lower Bengal. It has been suggested that they are the same people as the Bediyas. It is to be observed, however, that many of the Bediyas are Muhammadans, though worshipping Kali. Bhuiyas are most numerous, as might have been expected, in Midnapore; but like the rest of the aboriginal tribes, they seem to be gradually making their way to the eastern districts. Binds are much fewer in number than I should have expected. They are most numerous in the Maldah district, where they number 6,000 only. They are fishermen. Bunas are numerous in the indigo districts, where they were originally imported from the western country to assist in the manufacture of indigo. Buna is merely a generic term, signifying their wild uncivilized condition, but it is impossible from the returns to distribute them according to their real tribes. They are said to be Kols, Sonthals and Kharwars. The Chains are mostly found in Maldah and Moorshedabad which border on Behar, and have been already noticed among the castes of that province. The Chamars or Muchis are a numerous caste in Bengal as elsewhere. They form a considerable class of the population in Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Jessore. Chandals or Charals aggregate upwards of a million and a half.

Chandals

This was the great sweeper caste to which were doubtless consigned the great bulk of the aboriginal tribes who embraced Hinduism in Bengal. They are most numerous in the Eastern districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Dacca, Mymensing, and Sylhet. They seem to be a hardy people, semi-amphibious almost in their habits, and capable of enduring considerable exposure and fatigue. In the old Hindu books Chandals are said to be descended from Brahman fathers and Sudra mothers, and Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee sees in them a strong resemblance to the Caucasian type. At some remote time they may have been a people of some importance. In the *Ramayana* the powerful Prince of Oudh is represented as courting the alliance of a Chandal chief, Gohaka. As with the Brahmans, the period of mourning among the Chandals is ten days only instead of thirty. The Domes have already been treated of by Mr. Magrath. Curiously enough, they are found in greatest number at either extremity of Bengal, viz. in the Burdwan and Chittagong divisions. Amongst the sub-divisions not elsewhere mentioned, we have Akhuti, Kalindi and Mriddha. The last appears to be merely a title, and is said to indicate a subordinate rank in the old zemindari militia. The Dosadhs are an up-country caste, and very few of them are found in Lower Bengal. Haris are the sweeper caste of Bengal, and are tolerably numerous all over the province. They and the Kaoras keep pigs and are considered altogether unclean by other Hindus. The principal home of the Kaoras would appear to be the metropolitan districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The Bhuimalis are said to be Haris, but I am not aware whether they admit the connection.

Tribes of Mymensing

444. I have already spoken of the Hajong, in Mymensing. A similar tribe is the Hadi Hatri, which numbers 11,690 souls. In religion they are Hindus, practising agriculture as their occupation, some also being employed as palki-bearers. Another curious tribe in the same district is the Mandai, who inhabit the skirts of the Mudhoopore jungle, and a few of whom are also found in the Dacca district. They are said to be descendants of former slaves of the Mudhoopore raj, who subsequently dispersed and settled in different parts of the district. They strongly resemble Garos, and like them keep fowls and cultivate cotton. They are reckoned as Hindus, however, though remaining distinct from other Hindu castes. Some of them, Mr. Mosley says, are considered to be of Pathan descent. The Banai (461) are said to be a similar mixed class, as are also the Doai (28) and the Dalu (648).

Koch, Paliya, and Rajbansi.

445. The Koch, Paliya, and Rajbansi, are for the most part one and the same tribe, and number considerably over 1,100,000 souls. Rajbansi is an indefinite term, and some few of the individuals entered under it may possibly belong to other castes. In the lower delta, for instance, Rajbansis are said to be a sub-division of Tiyars; but by

far the great majority of those returned as such, coming as they do from the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, are clearly the same as the Koch and Paliyas who are found in those districts. The Koch kingdom was founded by Hajo about 1500 A.D., and "once included the western half of Assam on one side, and the eastern half of Morung on the other, with all the intervening country, reaching east and west from the Dhunsiri river to the Konki, whilst north and south it stretched from Dalimkot to Ghoraghat." Koch (or Cooch) Behar was the metropolis, and Hajo's representative, as well as the Julpigoree, Bijnee and Durrung Rajahs, who are all of the same lineage, still hold as zemindar rajahs most of the land in that part of the country. Hajo's policy was to coalesce with the Mech or Kachari tribes, so as to be able to oppose invasion by foreign races; but his grandson Visva Singh is said to have apostatised to Hinduism, and this step was followed by all the people of condition. The country was named Behar, and the converts to Hinduism took the name of Rajbansi. The rest of the people, unable longer to tolerate the despised name of Koch, and being refused a decent status under the Hindu *régimé*, mostly adopted Islam in preference to Helot Hinduism. "Thus," adds Hodgson, from whom the above account is abstracted, "the mass of the Koch people became Muhammadans, and the higher grades Hindus. Both style themselves Rajbansi; a remnant only still endure the name of Koch." Hodgson, however, seems to be wrong in saying that the Muhammadans call themselves Rajbansi; after the most careful inquiry I can find no foundation whatever for the statement. Buchanan sixty years ago estimated the number of the people at nearly 350,000; Hodgson was of opinion that inclusive of the Musalman converts, their number could not be less than 800,000, possibly even a million or a million and a quarter. The census figures of course do not include the Muhammadans of Koch extraction, so that Hodgson's estimate was well within the limit.

The Koch are believed by Colonel Dalton to be a distinct race from the Bodo or Mech with whom they are generally classed. He says—"The Rajbansis are all very dark; and as their cognates, the Kacharis, Mechs, Garos, are yellow or light brown, and their northern, eastern and western neighbours are as fair or fairer, it must be from contact with the people of the south that they get their black skins." And again, "The Koch appear to be quite out of their element amongst the Lohitic tribes, and from all I have been able to glean regarding them, it seems more likely that they originally belonged to the dark people whom they resemble, who were driven out of the Gangetic provinces when the kingdoms of Mithila and Magadha were established by the lunar and solar races rather than to the northern Turanian or Indo-Chinese family, to whom they are so unlike; in short, I consider they belong to the Dravidian stock, and are probably a branch of the great Bhuiya family." The Pani-Koch, whom Buchanan supposed to be the primitive type of the race, seem rather to be a branch of the Mech family closely connected with the Garos. As Dalton says, they may have taken the name of Pani-Koch when the real Koch were dominant, in order to conciliate the ruling power, without having any pretensions to be considered members of the Koch family.

That the Paliyas, or Palis as they are usually called, are of the same original extraction, is pretty generally admitted. They seem to be confined for the most part to the district of Dinagepore and Maldah. The name is (somewhat fancifully I think) derived from the Bengali *palâite*, "to flee," the story being that when the nation was overcome by Parasuram, a certain number of the Koch could only escape by crossing to the west bank of the Teesta, those who were there already being distinguished as Desi. In a note which Mr. Damant, the Assistant Magistrate at Dinagepore, has communicated regarding them, he writes—"The Koch and Palis or Paliyas, as they are indifferently called, are a people peculiar to this part of the country, where they can be distinguished from all other Bengalis by their broad faces, flat noses and projecting cheek bones, and also by their appearance and different styles of dress. They profess to be Hindus, but while they follow the Hindu religion in the main, they also practise some ceremonies

borrowed from Musalmans and others which are apparently remnants of an older superstition. * * The Palis are sub-divided into three classes—the Sadhu, Babu, and Desi Palis. The Babu, or Byabahari as they are also called, eat pigs and fowls and drink spirits, and the Desi Palis will eat shell-fish. Both the Sadhu and Babu Palis use cows in ploughing. The Sadhu Palis for the most part follow the tenets of Choitanya, the founder of the Bairagi sect. The Koch are the palki-bearers of the district. They seem to be about on an equality with the Palis in respect of caste. They will drink spirits and eat fowls. No Brahman will take water from either Palis or Koch." Mr. Westmacott remarks that after five years' residence in the district he is by no means clear as to the sub-divisions of the Paliya and cognate tribes, the accounts given by different people being diametrically contradictory of each other. He considers that Desi implies a spurious and inferior origin, as 'country-born.' Like Mr. Damant, he is of opinion that the Koch are of Mongolian extraction, and came into Dinagepore from the north-east. "There is a broad line," he says, "between the Bhojona or Sadhu Paliya and the Babu, Byabahari, or Bebha Paliya. The latter eat swine, and the former do not." Mr. Westmacott considers that the Byabahari Paliyas (contracted into Bebha and corrupted into Babu) are the true Paliyas who still adhere to the old *customs* of the tribe; the Sadhu or Bhojona Paliyas being so called from their conversion to Hindu practices and beliefs. Paliya is a term, he says, not much used by the Rajbansi, and is considered low, though Rajbansis will on being cross-questioned admit that they are Paliyas much in the same way as some of the Muhammadans will admit that they are called Nasya. Both appear to be names given them by other people. Neither Koch nor Desi are ever called Rajbansi. The Desi and Paliya do not intermarry.

Khyens.

446. Another tribe peculiar to this part of the country are the Khyens, of whom we have some 25,000 returned, chiefly in the district of Rungpore. They seem to have been one of the many tribes who overran Kamroop after the extinction of the Pâl dynasty. Rajah Nilodhoj seems to have been of this tribe, and it is said that in consequence of his introducing a colony of Maithila Brahmans, the tribe was raised to the dignity of pure Hindus. Mr. Westmacott says that in Dinagepore they are oil-pressers and cultivators, and I find that in the returns from the Dooars the terms Khyen and Teli are used as synonymous. Mr. Westmacott adds, however, that the Brahmans will not take water from the hands of the oil-pressing Khyens, a mark of inferiority which attaches equally to all Telis.

Mal and Malo.

447. Mâls are more or less numerous in every district in Bengal. The total number found in the province is 115,704, the largest numbers being returned in the districts of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensing, and Sylhet. Malos are found in smaller numbers in Bancoorah, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Furreedpore. The similarity of the names Mal, Malo, and Mallah (or boatman) has doubtless introduced a certain amount of confusion, so that implicit reliance cannot be placed on these numbers. Whether indeed the Malos are distinct from the Mals on the one hand, or the Mallas on the other, seems to be open to question. The information supplied on the point is very contradictory, and the whole subject seems to call for and would probably well repay further investigation. In his late work on the Ancient Geography of India, General Cunningham quotes a passage from Pliny in which the *Malli* are mentioned as occupying the country between the Calingæ and the Ganges. The passage is this:—"*Gentes · Calingæ proximi mari, et supra Mandei Malli, quorum mons Mallus finisque ejus tractus est Ganges.*" In another passage we have, "*Ab eis (Palibothris) in interiore situ Monedes et Suari, quorum mons Maleus;*" and putting the two passages together, General Cunningham "thinks it highly probable that both names may be intended for the celebrated Mount Mandar, to the south of Bhaugulpore, which is fabled to have been used by the gods and demons at the churning of the ocean." The *Mandei* General Cunningham identifies

"with the inhabitants of the Mahanadi river, which is the *Manada* of Ptolemy." "The *Malli* or *Malei* would therefore be the same people as Ptolemy's *Mandalæ*, who occupied the right bank of the Ganges to the south of Palibothra"—the *Mandalæ* or *Mandali* having been already identified with the *Monedes* and the modern Munda Kols. "Or," adds General Cunningham, "they may be the people of the Rajmahal Hills who are called Maler, which would appear to be derived from the Canarese *Male* and the Tamil *Malei*, a 'hill.' It would, therefore, be equivalent to the Hindu *Pahâri* or *Parbatiya*, a 'hill-man.'" Putting this last suggestion aside for the present, it seems to me that there is some little confusion in the attempt to identify both the *Monedes* and the *Malli* with the Mundas. If the *Mandei* and the *Malli* are distinct nations—and it will be observed that both are mentioned in the same passage—the former rather than the latter would seem to correspond with the *Monedes* or Mundas. The *Malli*, would then correspond rather to the *Suari*, "*quorum mons Maleus*"—the hills bounded by the Ganges at Rajmahal. They may therefore be the same as the Mals. In other words, the Mals—the words Maler and Malhar seem to be merely a plural form—may possibly be a branch of the great Saurian family to which the Rajmahal Paharias, the Oraons and the Sabars all belong, and which Colonel Dalton would describe as Dravidian. Fifteen hundred or two thousand years ago this people may have occupied the whole of Western Bengal. Pressed by other tribes, they have long since been driven into corners, but not without as it were leaving traces of their individuality behind. In Mal-bhumi (Maunbhoom) instead of "the Country of the Wrestlers," as Dr. Hunter puts it, we seem to have the land of "*Mons Mallus*" and the Mals. The Maldah district may also possibly owe its name to their having been settled there. As to the name, indeed, it is quite possible that it means nothing more than highlander, the word *Mallus* being simply the Indian vernacular for the Latin *mons*. If a native were asked the name of a hill in the present day, he would reply, as Pliny's informant probably replied years ago, that it was a 'hill;' and if asked the name of the people who lived there, he would probably say they were 'hill-men.'

These Mals appear to have been driven eastwards and to have spread over the whole of Bengal, where they have become merged in the mass of low-caste Hindus. This will account to some extent for what Colonel Dalton calls the Dravidian element in the composition of the Bengali race. Under the Hindu system the Mals, like other aboriginal tribes who came within the pale of Hinduising influences, appear to have formed one of the forty-five tribes of Chandals, the lowest or sweeper class among Hindus. Chandals are found in every district of Bengal, their aggregate number in the present day being over a million and a half. In Mymensingh, where we find 20,000 Mals, we have 123,000 Chandals. In the south-eastern districts they seem to have lost their name in the generic term of Chandals, but in the eastern districts they still retain it. In Beerbhoom and Bancoorah, in each of which districts there are about 9,000 Mals, there are not as many hundred Chandals. In Moorshedabad there are 29,000 Mals against 22,000 who described themselves as Chandals. Most officers say the Mals are identically the same as the Chandals. Some say they are wrestlers, others attribute to them the same occupation as that of the Madaris or Sampheriyas, viz., that of snake-charmers. Others again say they are Musalmans, and identify them with Bediyas or Bebajiyas, but in this explanation there seems to be some confusion, the two last tribes not being generally considered identical. The Bebajiyas, though an itinerant tribe like the Bediyas, are employed like the stationary Pasaris in selling drugs. The returns, however, show that some of the Mals are Musalmans.

Kodmals (20,031) only occur in Midnapore, though a few are found in the border district of Balasore, where the local authorities explain them to be a sub-division of Kandara. Nothing is known of them; their occupation is described as that of labourers.

Hindus

448. Of the Brahmans and Rajputs enough has perhaps been said. I have classed the few Ghatwals and Khandaits found in Bengal among the superior castes, as they often set up a claim to be Rajputs, but it is probable that in many cases they are of anything but a pure Aryan stock. Colonel Dalton, as I have said, instances Ghatwals who are Bauris. Ghatwal, however, is an indefinite term, and may mean almost anything, from a highland robber to the farmer of a Government ferry. The Kayasths of Bengal claim almost equal rank with Brahmans, placing themselves far above all other Sudras. It will be seen that they exceed the Brahmans in number; and as they form the literary class in Bengal, and are perhaps somewhat more pushing and intelligent than other Hindus in the present day, their claim to pre-eminence is not disputed. Of the 100,000 Kayasths returned in Midnapore, about one-fifth describe themselves as Karans, and are probably Ooryas.

Cultivating castes.

449. Among the agricultural castes the Aguri appear to have their home almost exclusively in the district of Burdwan. The caste is one of the oldest mentioned in Hindu books, being supposed to be identical with the Ugrakhetri mentioned by Manu—"a creature with a nature partly warlike and servile, ferocious in his manner, cruel in his acts." Possibly under these circumstances they may be connected with the Agariahs mentioned by Colonel Dalton as a cultivating caste of Hindus in the Tributary Mehals whose women are given to witchcraft. The Barui and Tambuli have been already described. They form a tolerably numerous class in Bengal, especially in those districts like Jessore and Sylhet, where the *supari* palm is grown. The Gangain or Gangaunta are confined to Maldah, where they have probably immigrated from Behar. The Koeris are an up-country caste of market-gardeners, and it is somewhat surprising to find so many of them in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Rungpore. It has been suggested that possibly there may have been some confusion between this caste and that of Kuri—another name for Madak. Kurmis are numerous in Midnapore. We shall see that large numbers of them are also to be found in the neighbouring district of Maunbhoom. The Sudras returned in the Eastern districts appear to be all cultivating Sunris. The large number of "others" in Midnapore is made up of several peculiar and possibly Oorya castes, such as Balai (6,252), Gharni (14,848), Gohala (2,532), Krishân (24,979) and Raju (17,082).

Kaibarthas

450. The great cultivating castes of Bengal, however, are the Kaibartha and Sadgop. Of these the former number over two millions. Kaibartha is a Sanskrit word, meaning a waterman. Manu says:—"A Nishâda begets on an Aiyogavi woman a Margava or Dâsa, who subsists by his labour in boats, and is called Kaivarta by those who dwell in Aryavarta, or the land of the venerable." Kaibarthas appear to have been divided into two branches, the Haliya Kaibarthas or cultivators, and the Jaliya Kaibarthas or fishermen. The former are commonly called Das; the latter Jeley or Jeliya, or Kewat, which I take to be merely a corruption of Kaibartha. Mr. Williams in the Oudh Census Report derives Kahar also from Kaibartha, the Kahars having been originally watermen. Elliot, too, in his Glossary connects the Kahars and the Tiyars or Dhibars, who are said to be a branch of the Kaibartha caste. Curiously, too, in the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals we met with some Dhimar, who were described as domestic servants.

The Sadgops, though in the present day bearing no traces of any connection with the Goalla caste, are the highest among the cultivating Hindu castes of Bengal. They are generally included among the Nobosakhs, from whose hands a Brahman will receive water. They number over 630,000, thus exceeding the number of Goallas, the parent caste from which they are said to have sprung.

Telis and Tilis.

451. Whether or not the Teli and Tili are identical—for the point is open to question—it may be taken for certain that the close similarity of the names must have resulted in confusion, so that the tables do not show their relative numbers correctly. Mr. Verner remarks:—"The Tili seems to be a caste of recent origin. The members are generally agriculturists, grocers or general traders. They have the privileges of the Nobosakh, so that their touch is not pollution. Many of them are of rank and position, as the Pantis of Ranaghat, the Kundus of Mairi, near Serampore, and the Tili Rajahs of Berhampore now represented by Maharani Surnomoyi. I believe that the word Tili is not to be found in Sanskrit works. It may be that when Telis prospered, they left the trade of oil-man and took to other professions, and by the change of a vowel constituted themselves a separate caste, and one that came to be regarded as superior to the ordinary Teli. There is, I believe, a division among Tilis into Ekadash and Diyadash. The former are said to be almost entirely cultivators, while the latter are servants and men of business." Mr. Verner also mentions a curious distinction between the Teli of the lower delta and the Kalu. The Telis turn the oil-mill with a pair of oxen and do not blind their eyes, while the Kalus are said to use a single ox only and to use blinds. The ancient name for a Teli is Toipal.

Besides the artisan classes mentioned in the tables, the following were found in the returns:—Bhaskar, Chitrokar, Darzi, Gandhi, Kacharu, Rajmistri, Sikalgir and many others.

Weaving castes.

452. The number of weaving castes mentioned in the returns are too numerous to enter in the tables, the number of individuals in each caste being insignificant. The caste of Ganesh seems to be confined to the district of Dinagepore, and principally to the north-west of it. They are said to be sprung from a Tanti by a Paliya woman, and though accounted less impure than the Paliya caste, a Brahman will not take water from them. They weave cotton cloth, but not jute: some also are potters and cultivators. The large number of "other" weavers shown against Midnapore are Suklis, probably an Orissa caste. The Jugis are distinct from the Tantis. As with the Brahmans and Chandals, the period of mourning with them is only ten days instead of thirty. Their occupation, like that of the Patwas, consists frequently of spinning, particularly the silk threads used in stringing ornaments. Kapalis are weavers of gunny cloth, and in some districts are said also to be employed in the manufacture of bamboo umbrellas. A distinction is sometimes made between Kapali and Kawali, but it seems to be a distinction without a difference. The other names found are Chapota, Chapmal, Dhuniya (cotton cleaners), Hangshi, Julaha, Kantabuna, Kashya, Khatbe, Kotal, Malai, Murbaf, Patwa, Rari and Rangini.

Labouring castes.

453. Among the castes specified as *labouring castes*, the Beldars have been already spoken of under Behar. The Chunaris are workers in lime. Kora or Koda should properly perhaps have been included among the aboriginal tribes. They are believed to be allied to the Sonthals, and are mainly found in Western Bengal. They are employed in digging wells and other earth-work. The Matival are mainly found in Pubna, Bogra, and Rajshahye. The Naik are confined to Midnapore and Bancoorah. They are described as labourers, but it is possible the word may merely be a title or euphemism under which an aboriginal origin is disguised. Patials are found in the eastern districts only. Their occupation is the manufacture of seetulputtee mats. Samanta are found in Bancoorah and Midnapore only. They are said to be labourers and cultivators. Among the others not specified, we have some 8,000 Koshtas in Midnapore. Though describing themselves as labourers, they may possibly belong to the weaver caste of that name.

Costermonger castes

454. Among what I may designate as the costermonger castes, the Metiya or Mete are nearly all found in Burdwan. As their name implies, they are fishmongers. The Pura are

vegetable-sellers, and seem to be confined to the lower central districts. Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee would identify them with the Pundari, who, he says, are really Pundari-kakhya, and whom he considers to be Pods. It appears, however, that the chief occupation of the Pura and Pundari-kakhya is the sale of fish and vegetables, while the Pundaris are mainly employed in the rearing of silk-worms and spinning of silk.

Boating and fishing castes.

455. Among the boating and fishing castes I have already spoken of the Jaliyas, who seem really to belong to the Kaibartha caste and to be the same as the Kewats of other provinces. The Mallahs may possibly be the same as the Mals and Malos, but they are now exclusively employed as boatmen. The Manjhis I have grouped with them, though it is quite possible that some of the individuals returned as such may be Sonthals or Kharwars, among whom the word is used as a title, or to designate a particular clan. This different use of the same word in different parts of the country must always be an obstacle in the way of any strictly correct classification of castes. Patanis are ferrymen, being mostly found in Mymensing and Sylhet. It seems probable that they are a caste of Chandals, who have taken to boating, in the same way as the analogous form, Katani, is applied to weavers of the same origin.

The Tiyars I have already referred to as probably connected with the Kaibarthas. They also call themselves Rajbansi, but Mr. Verner says that the latter title is only applied to one branch of the Tiyars. The legend is that the title was conferred by King Bullâl Sen on the fisherman who brought back his lost son; and it is said that even to this day a high-caste Hindu will take water from a Rajbansi though not from an ordinary Tiyar. The Tiyars are a numerous body, and it is probable that a large number of low castes in the lower delta who devote themselves to fishing, have assumed the name. This explanation would account for the existence of Bagdi-Tiyars who are said to be very numerous. The Tiyars and other fishing castes have a special festival which they hold under the *jiuli* tree.

The Pods, who are so numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs, Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee identifies with the Pauras or Puras of Moorshedabad. "Both Pods and Pauras," he writes, "exhibit in physical appearance a marked approach to the Turanian and aboriginal type. A Pod, when inclined to use fine language, calls himself a *Pundari-kaksha*, which is a compound Sanskrit word meaning lotus-eyed,—a name which is also used to designate Vishnu. As applied to the Pods, it is simply meaningless. I am inclined to derive the name and the caste from the Paundras. The Paundras were an ancient people inhabiting Lower Bengal from Monghyr to Jessore in the age of the *Mahabharat*. The Chinese traveller Hiouen-Thsang mentions *Paundra Vardhana*, evidently the capital of this region. General Cunningham identifies it with Pubna, though there are perhaps better reasons for identifying it with Pandua in Maldah. In the *Mahabharat* this people is classed with wild and aboriginal races, such as Saku, Darada, Barbara, &c. Undoubtedly the tide of Aryan immigration had not flowed largely into Bengal at so remote a period as the compilation of the *Mahabharat*, and the Paundras were therefore as certainly an aboriginal people. I believe both the Pods and the Pauras to be remnants of this ancient people." As I have already remarked, there seems to be considerable doubt as to what the Pundaris really are, and further inquiry seems necessary to establish their relationship to the Pods.

Baisnabs.

456. Among the Indians who no longer recognize caste, we have 428,000 Baisnabs or Boistabs, a few of whom are returned as Bairagi, Baul, Bhagat, Ramait or Naga. The following remarks on the sect have been supplied by Mr. W. H. Verner, Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs:—"When used to designate a caste, the words Bairagi and Baisnab or Boistab have come to have the same meaning. But the word Bairagi literally means one free from the control of the passions, while Baisnab simply means a follower of Vishnu. In this sense Hindus of all castes

are found to call themselves Baisnabs, and it is in this sense of a disciple or worshipper of Vishnu that the word is used to denote a great sect of Hindus as opposed to Sakti. But when used to denote a caste, its meaning is much restricted, and it becomes identical with Bairagi. The caste claims Choitanya, who lived at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century, as its founder. He was assisted by Adwaitanund and Nityanund. These three men are called the *prabhus*, or leaders of the caste. There were six principal disciples (*chatra*) of Choitanya, eight bards (*kabiraj*), and sixty-four principal mendicants (*adi-mahanta*), and these are all held in honour. The Gosains of Santipore in the Nuddea district are the descendants of Adwaitanund, and those of Khurda near Barrackpore of Nityanund. Apparently, the descendants of the leader's disciples, bards and principal mendicants already referred to, are Gosains, and it is among these Gosains that the spiritual teachers of the Baisnabs or Bairagis are found.

"As far as I have been able to gather, the special character of the doctrine of Choitanya is comprised in the one word *bhakti*, devotion to God. He exhorted his followers to put aside ceremonies and outward symbols, and to follow Vishnu in heart. A prominent feature in his teaching was his denial of the efficacy of caste. He taught that as all men could worship God alike, they were all, from a religious point of view, equal. Krishna, and in a less degree Juggunnath and other incarnations of Vishnu, were chosen as the objects of devotion, and with the multitude they soon supplanted the more abstract conception of Vishnu. Celibacy was enjoined. Apparently the religion of Choitanya was entirely of the passive kind. It may be fairly admitted that in its opposition to caste and formal observances it was a movement in advance, but in its advocacy of abstract meditation and asceticism it was reactionary.

"In the present day the Baisnabs or Bairagis are different in many ways from other Hindus. They are regarded, and have come to regard themselves, as a caste, but they have not the most notable mark of caste, namely exclusiveness, and therefore it may still be said with all truth that they do not hold by caste. Any Hindu can join the Baisnabs, from the lowest Chandal to the highest Brahman. In many cases they would actually gain in caste position by doing so. A Baisnab is regarded as superior in caste to a Bagdi, a Chandal, a Hari and others. Whatever may have been the case originally, a Brahman or Kayasth or other person of the higher castes seldom, if ever, becomes a Baisnab, unless when he has become an outcast among those of his own caste for some action regarded by them as dishonourable. A Brahman enamoured of a Bagdini, which would be good reason for his fellow Brahmans to make him an outcast, would become a Baisnab. A Baisnab does not take animal food or strong drinks: unlike other Hindus, he *buries* his dead. He does not recognise any ceremonial or outward sign of mourning for the loss of his friends. He allows the marriage of widows, and this, as far as I have been able to learn, independent of their age and worldly position. He does not affect to respect Brahmans more than other men, but it is to be observed that his Gosais or spiritual teachers are Brahmans. I believe he has no idols. He wears the mark *tilaka* on his nose in white and not in red paint, and he daubs his body with what are supposed to be figures of Gopi Chandan. A great proportion of the Baisnabs are mendicants, and a considerable number of them are strolling musicians. These musicians and mendicants, both men and women, shave their heads, leaving only a small lock of hair on the back of the skull.* Admission to the sect is easily managed. The person desiring to be admitted makes application to a Gosai with a payment varying from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 7, and with the help of the Gosai arranges to give the usual feast (*mahotsub*) to other Baisnabs, generally some of the flock of the Gosai. He eats with them and is then a Baisnab. A very large number of prostitutes are Baisnabs. It is frequently the case, however, that a woman of this class does not become a Baisnab until the near approach of death, or at least until she finds herself seriously ill. She sends for the Gosai, pays her fee, and arranges with him about the *mahotsub*. She is then easy in mind as to her decent burial

* The women are often called Neri by reason of their shaven heads.

after death. The teachings of Choitanya enjoined celibacy, but very many Baisnabs are married, while those who are not married generally lead an immoral life as regards the sexual relations.

"The position of the Gosais is peculiar. They are Brahmans, and they would not eat food cooked by persons of the Baisnab sect. They are, however, regarded by the Baisnabs as a part of their sect. They are no doubt Baisnabs according to the wider meaning of the term, *i.e.*, followers of Vishnu, and apparently they owe the respect and honour shown to them by the Baisnab caste to the fact of their descent and not to the accident of their being Brahmans. A Gosai often has a *math* or small temple where the worship of Krishna is carried on. In this case he is generally styled Mahant, and often has a considerable following of Baisnabs. These maths are often well endowed, so that he can not merely support his own flock of Baisnabs, but can also make his math a resting-place for wandering Bairagis. The word Bairagi has come to mean peculiarly beggars and wanderers or vagabonds. As a caste it denotes the same thing as Baisnab, and includes many persons who are not beggars or vagabonds; but to speak of a person as a Bairagi is to imply that he is a beggar or a vagabond. They often hire themselves out to sing *kirtanas* or religious songs at the time of shradhs, pujahs, and other festivals. They perform the part of undertakers when there is no one willing to dispose of a dead body. It is but a step from the plan by which, as above stated, professional harlots ensure their own burial after death. There can be no doubt that the Baisnabs occupy a position very far below that contemplated by Choitanya both socially, intellectually and morally, but it is apparent that the sect has its uses. Its followers open their arms to those who are rejected by all others,—the outcasts, the crippled, the diseased, and the unfortunate."

Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatterjee says that Baisnabs belong to all castes, some merely following the Baisnab religion and retaining their caste, and others going through the ceremony of initiation and losing their former caste altogether. "Theoretically, there is no objection even to a Musalman entering the Baisnab fraternity, but I have never seen or heard of such a case. We read, however, of the conversion of two Musalmans, who, under the names of Rup and Sanatan, came to be ranked among the holiest fathers of the Baisnab church. Historically this caste is one of the most important. It is the fruit of one of the most considerable social and religious reformations attempted in Bengal during the last few centuries—the protest made by the Brahman Choitanya against caste and priestly tyranny. Much of the finest portion of the poetical literature of Bengal is almost the exclusive property of the Baisnabs."

Native Christians.

457. The native Christians in Bengal number 27,705, the great majority of them being found in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Nuddea also there are several missions and a considerable Christian population. In Backergunge there are between 4,000 and 5,000, and in Dacca about 2,000; but the number in other districts is altogether insignificant.

Muhammadans.

458. The Muhammadans in the province number some seventeen and a half millions. A large variety of Muhammadan castes were mentioned in the returns, but these numbers were not sufficiently large to justify their being specified in the tables. As I have already explained, most of the Muhammadans of Bengal are converts from Hinduism, and the caste system is almost as prevalent amongst them as among Hindus. The commonest perhaps is the weaver caste; the Julahas returned numbering as many as 51,000. The weaving castes being for the most part despised among Hindus, Colonel Dalton regards this circumstance as evidence that the Muhammadans got their converts from the very lowest of the people. The Nasyas of Dinagepore, though a numerous body, are hardly mentioned in the returns, and the reason of the omission is explained by what Mr. Westmacott tells us that it is a name of reproach only applied to them by other people. They have doubtless described themselves as Muhammadans simply.

The four great Muhammadan tribes are but poorly represented. All Muhammadans in Bengal, however, assume the title of Shaikh, and it was frequently found entered in the returns as part of the name.

Mughs.

459. The Mughs (56,523) are mainly returned from the south of the Chittagong district and the Hill Tracts. There is also a small colony of about 4,000 in Backergunge, who may possibly be the descendants of the free-booting buccaneers, who, according to Rennell's map, devastated the Backergunge Sunderbuns. In his history of the district, however, Mr. Sutherland writes as follows:—"The Mughs first settled in the Sunderbuns some 70 years ago, when they fled from their homes during the war between the Pegu and Arakan Rajahs, which ended in the conquest of Arakan by Pegu in 1783. At Kaprabhanga near Chopli I met several women who must have been at least 70 years old, and who said they came over to settle there when they were quite girls. The Mughs have a great love for their homes, to which they make occasional visits. They generally wait for the fair weather in the cold season and cross to Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar in ordinary boats, and thence go home. They adhere to their own mode of living, and only intermarry among themselves. Their houses are built on the same mode as the Burman houses. A person who has been in Burmah would almost fancy he was travelling through Burman villages." The Mughs are all Buddhists.

ORISSA.

460. In the province of Orissa we find 239 non-Asiatics and 271 Eurasians, who, with 6 Jews and Afghans, make up a total of 516 persons who are not natives of India. Of the natives, 367,308 have been classed as aboriginal tribes; 572,595 as semi-Hinduised aboriginals; 3,231,799 as Hindus; 71,315 as of Hindu extraction, but not recognizing caste; and 74,466 as Muhammadans.

Aboriginal tribes—Khonds.

461. The aboriginal tribes are principally found in the wild and mountainous tract which constitutes the Tributary Estates. The three numerically largest tribes are the Khonds or Kandhs (77,192), the Sabars (67,389), and the Southals (77,727). The first are well-known in connection with the so-called Meriah human sacrifices, which were suppressed by Macpherson only some twenty years ago. They are mainly found in the highlands in the south of Orissa and on the confines of the Madras Presidency. In the tributary state of Boad they occupy what is called the Khond Mals or Maliahs, a part of the estate which was made over to us by the Rajah some years ago, and is now administered by a native Assistant Commissioner or Tehsildar. They are also found in some of the other Mehals, and a few in the district of Pooree. With the Gonds, they form as it were the connecting link between the great Kol family and what Colonel Dalton calls the *Dravidian* tribes. They have lately been fully described both in Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal* and in Dr. Hunter's *Orissa*, and I have nothing to add to the remarks of those officers.

Sabars.

462. The Sabars, with whom I have grouped the Sahars, (though the latter, being outcastes, are not allowed to intermarry), are met with in the regulation districts as well as in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. They are supposed to be the same as the *Suari* of Pliny and the *Sabaræ* of Ptolemy. They are placed by Hunter (following Cunningham apparently) south of the Khonds, but, according to the census returns, they are numerous in Pooree and Cuttack, some few being found as far north as Balasore. In the Tributary Mehals large numbers of them are met with in Dhenkanal and Keonjhur, and they are also returned in most of the other estates. Cunningham describes them as a "branch of a widely-extended tribe, which is found in large numbers to the south-west of Gwalior and Narwar, and also in southern Rajputana.* This great Sauriya tribe is probably of Dravidian origin; the

* *Ancient Geography of India*, I., 509.

Oraons and Rajmahal Paharias being closely connected with it. Colonel Dalton states that the Bondkars of Keonjhur (239 in number) are allied to them, as also, in all probability, are the Sauri (431).

Sonthals.

463. The Sonthals are met with in nearly every province of Bengal, and are probably the best known of the aboriginal tribes. They have been fully described by Dalton, Man and Hunter, and it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact that so large a number of them are found as far south as Orissa.

Other aboriginal tribes

464. The Bhumij (33,440) are doubtless the same tribe we find in Maunbhoom, and whom Colonel Dalton describes as chiefly located in the country between the Cossye and Subhanreka rivers.* The Ghasis (2,014) are a most degraded class, whose main home is Central India. They act as scavengers and musicians to the rest of the aboriginal tribes. The Gonds (22,295), the Kharrias (3,943), and the Munda Kols (34,943), are also found in Chota Nagpore. The Juangs (9,398) are met with in Keonjhur, Dhenkahal, and a few in Hindole and Bankee. They are probably the most primitive people in existence on this side of India. The only clothing worn by the women of the tribe is a girdle of beads, in which branches of leaves are stuck before and behind; from this curious fashion in dress they are nicknamed in Dhenkanal the Patrasauri. Colonel Dalton has described the tribe at some length in his *Ethnology of Bengal.* In Orissa, as elsewhere, we find a few Mâlers or Mâls (1,082), a tribe which has already been discussed among those of Bengal. The Purâns (7,634) claim to be of the same stock as the family of the chief of Mohurbhunj. They affirm that they were produced from a pea-fowl's egg, the Bhunj from the yolk, the Purâns from the white, and the Kharrias from the shell.† The Saonts are mentioned by Dalton,‡ who also spells the word Santha. A community of them, numbering 6,312, is found in Sirgoojah and Udeypore, where they form the only permanent residents of the Mynepât plateau Colonel Dalton thinks they may possibly be an offshoot of the Sonthal tribe, but they have completely lost their own language and speak a bastard dialect of Hindee. The Saonts of Orissa, however, appear to be regarded by Colonel Dalton (page 144) as an entirely distinct people. He describes them as "a thoroughly Hinduised portion of the Bhuiya clan." They are mainly found in Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj, their total numbers aggregating 9,683. The Taala (18,746) are a numerous tribe, who appear to be allied to the Sabars, but regarding whom very little is known. Like many other of the aboriginal or semi-aboriginal races, they are said to be weavers by occupation, but are usually found as labourers and agriculturists. In Keonjhur they call themselves Taala Goallas, and pretend to be the offspring of Sabar fathers by girls of the Goar or Goalla caste. They are found in all the estates except Mohurbhunj and Nilgiri, but very few of them are met with in the regulation districts.

Semi-Hinduised aboriginals

465. Passing on to the semi-Hinduised aboriginals, and omitting such as have been treated of in previous pages, we come to a large class calling themselves Bathudi or Bathuri, and supposed by Mr. Ravenshaw to be the parent stock of the Bauris, Bagdis, and Bhoois. They number 14,250 in Mohurbhunj, 7,900 in Keonjhur, 1,404 in Nilgiri, and three in Dhenkanal. Mr Ravenshaw states that they have their own rustic gods, though they are sufficiently Hinduised to acknowledge Juggannath. The word Bhooi is said to be a name of certain families among the Bauris, but the few individuals of this name mentioned in the census returns (146 in Cuttack only) probably belong to the well-known Madras caste of that name, and have been included among the castes engaged in personal service The Kadals or Khadals (7,309) are also said to be allied to the Bauris, under whom they have accordingly been classed. Their main occupation is the manufacture of salt, but they are also fishermen and market-gardeners. The only other tribes in this class peculiar to Orissa are the Kandaras

* *Ethnology*, page 173.
† *Ethnology*, page 169, note.
‡ Page 222.

and the Pâns or Pânwas. Both are numerically large tribes. The Kandaras, with whom, following the local authorities, I have grouped the Kalindis and Kodmals, number 102,449. It seems to me probable, however, that the Kalindis are here, as elsewhere, a class of Doms, and the Kodmals appear to be Koras. The Pâns number 219,181. Both they and the Kandaras are weavers and agriculturists, occupying the very lowest position in the social scale; but the Kandaras assert their superiority over the Pâns on the ground of their not eating beef. The Kandaras are often found as village chokidars.

Brahmans.

466. The superior castes of Hindus number nearly a million (906,652), and among them we find several peculiar to Orissa. Probably the best account of the Orissa Brahmans is that furnished by Mr. Beames, the Collector-Magistrate of Balasore, for the *Bengal Gazetteer*, and given by Dr. Hunter in his *Statistical Account* of that district. "Besides the Vaidik or high Brahmans," observes Dr. Hunter, "there is a large class of Laukik or worldly Brahmans, who engage in business and are less esteemed. They bear the sept names of Balramgotri, Mastâni, and Paniyari, and are as numerous as the sacerdotal class." The Balramgotri Brahmans are not specially mentioned in the returns, but are probably included with the Mastân Brahmans, who number 41,768. They are chiefly cultivators and traders. The Paniyari Brahmans are so-called from dealing in vegetables; only one person was returned as such, but they are said to be numerous and have probably described themselves simply as Brahmans. The Brahmans of Orissa are Shivites. The Ganak or Jyotishi (astrologer) class are a tolerably large body, numbering as many as 21,386.

Rajputs and Khandaits.

467. The 22,237 Rajputs probably comprise a good many of the Khatri or Baniya class, as no distinction seems to have been made between them in the returns. There are no pure Kshatriyas in Orissa, but the tributary chiefs claim the title for themselves and their immediate followers. The so-called Rajputs, again, are lower in the social scale, being employed as messengers, constables, and door-keepers. The Khandaits, or swordsmen, are an important class in Orissa. Originally they composed the militia which was maintained by the ancient Rajahs of the country. The land was partitioned amongst them, and held by them on strictly military tenures. They thus became cultivators, and are now hardly to be distinguished from the great body who claim to belong to the Chasa or agricultural caste. "On the establishment of a well-defined caste system, they took their caste from their occupation, and correspond to the military class in the four-fold division of Northern India—but with this difference that in Northern India the military class consists of an ethnical entity, whereas in Orissa the Khandaits exhibit every variety of type, from the high Aryan of good social position to the semi-aboriginal mongrel taken from the dregs of the people." Mr. Beames divides them into Oorya Khandaits and Chasa Khandaits, the former being the distinctive title of those who came from districts outside of Orissa or from the hill country. If this classification is correct, perhaps we ought to group with them the 90,872 Ors (or Ooryas) entered among the agricultural castes; but, as they stand, it will be seen that the Khandaits (447,688) nearly equal the Chasas in number, and there can be no doubt that the title is often assumed by many who have no claim to it whatever. Under Khandait I have grouped the Khandwâl (5,251) and the Mahanaik (8,545). Both are said to be titles borne by certain Khandait families. The habits and customs of the Khandwals closely resemble those of Goallas.

Intermediate castes.

468. Among the intermediate castes we find the Karan or writer caste of Orissa, numbering as many as 113,434. They occupy much the same position as the Kayasths of Bengal, ranking above the rest of the Sudra castes. A large number of Bengali Kayasths (8,775) have also found their way into the provinces. The Mahantis (3,455) belong to the same generic class, but are not acknowledged by the orthodox Kayasths. The Shagirdpeshas are the offspring

of low-caste women by Karan, Bhat, and sometimes (though rarely) Brahman fathers. They appear to be very similar in their origin and customs to the Kisanpachhis of Behar. They form the large community of 26,870 persons.

Trading castes

469. Among the trading classes the only castes which have not been previously mentioned are the Kapariyas (3,084), the Kumtis (2,494), and the Putli Baniyas, whom, as spice-sellers, I have classed with Gandhabanik. The first are simply, as the name denotes, cloth merchants; the Kumtis are a caste of Madras traders. The Putli Baniyas are probably the same as the Bais Baniyas, and, like them, refuse to eat food which has been prepared by Brahmans.

Pastoral castes.

470. The Goar (275,533) is the great pastoral caste of Orissa, corresponding to the Goallas of Behar and Bengal. The Damâl are a sub-division of it found in the Tributary Mehals. The Magadha and Mathurabasi Goars are, as their name denotes, supposed to have come originally from Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

Rarhi.

471. Among the castes employed in the preparation of cooked food, the Rarhi seem to be peculiar to Orissa. They are said to be a sept of the Kewat or fisherman caste, who have given up their own proper calling and taken to the preparation and sale of parched grain. In this respect they seem to resemble the Gunris of Bengal, half of whom are fishermen and the rest frymen.

Agricultural castes.

472. Among the agricultural castes we find several new names. The Barjis are the Baruis of Bengal. They take their name from the pân gardens which they cultivate. The Gola or Gohala, the Oda or Or, the Paik, Raju and Sud, are only so many sub-divisions of the great Chasa or cultivating class of Hindus. The Golas we meet with again in Chota Nagpore. They and the Rajus are mainly found in Balasore. The Ors and Paiks, on the other hand, are confined to Pooree and its neighbouring States. The Suds are most numerous in Cuttack and the Gurjhats. I have already noticed Mr. Beames' statement as to the distinction between the Oorya and Chasa Khandaits. It will be seen that there are very few Khandaits in Pooree where the Ors and Paiks are found. The Paiks apparently take their place, and may possibly be the descendants of the old militia of the province under the Orissa kings; but is it not as likely that the Ors may have been so called to distinguish native Paiks from foreign interlopers, as to designate "those who live in or came from districts where the population is not exclusively Oorya?" Sud is a corruption of Sudra; the people of this sept, however, appear to keep themselves distinct, refusing to intermarry with other of the cultivating castes.

Bhandaris

473. The common word for a barber in Orissa is Bhandari. Originally meaning a store-keeper, the term has come to be distinctively applied to the barber caste, I suppose from the very intimate position which the caste occupies in the Hindu social system. Not only does he practise the business of his trade, but he may be said to be the confidant of the family. It is he who arranges marriage alliances and other matters requiring delicacy and tact, and hence we may well understand the peculiar fitness of the term by which he is spoken of in Orissa.

Among the artizan castes, the only one requiring special mention seems to be the Thurias, a sub-division of the great Teli caste. The Thurias are said to deal in oil-seeds, which they carry about on pack-bullocks. The word is derived from the bullock's pack.

The Matibansi Tantis are said to be generally writers or teachers. The Hansis and Rangis are so called from the kind of cloth they weave. The *rangni sari* is a broad muslin, with a red border, worn by the women.

474. Among the boating and fishing castes, we find several new subdivisions of sufficient importance to demand special mention. The Dandachatra Manjhis are so called because they are employed in carrying the Rajah's umbrella. It would be interesting to trace the origin of this custom. The Girgiriyas are an inferior caste, who are said to derive their name from having *fallen* in the social scale. The Gokhas are a tolerably large caste, quite distinct from the Kewats, to whom they are very inferior. Ujiyas are said to be the same as Amaits or Amanths, a low tribe of Hinduised Khonds, mainly found in Duspulla and Boad. The Amanths of the plains are said to be called Ujiyas, but it will be observed that the Ujiyas are nearly all found in Balasore. Mr. Beames classes them with Kewats.

Boating and fishing castes.

Chokars are the offspring of prostitutes. The males are generally pimps, and sometimes musicians, and the females are brought up to the trade of their mothers.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

475. The population of Chota Nagpore is composed of over two millions of aboriginal tribes, about a million and a half of Hindus, and a few non-Asiatics and Muhammadans. Of the non-Asiatics, the great bulk are found in Hazareebagh, which, besides containing the European Penitentiary, is a military station. In the Tributary Mehals there is not a single individual who is not a native of India.

476. In classifying the aboriginal tribes of this as well as other provinces, an attempt has been made to distinguish those which are wild and uncivilized even in the present day from those which have been subjected to Hinduising influences. The former number about a million and a quarter, the latter something in excess of three-quarters of a million. Commencing with the wilder class, the first tribe in the list are the Asurs or Agareahs (2,567), mentioned by Colonel Dalton (page 221) as a Kolarian tribe closely allied to the Korwas, who have betaken themselves solely to the art of smelting iron. They are chiefly found in the Tributary Mehals and Lohardugga, the only districts, it will be observed, in which the Korwas are met with.

Aboriginal tribes.—Asurs

477. The Bhuihers and Boyars are treated as distinct tribes in the *Ethnology of Bengal*, but Colonel Dalton, I believe, is now of opinion that they are one and the same,* and identical with the Parheyas, described as a separate offshoot of the family. They are allied to the Gonds, but have lost their own language and speak a patois of Hindee. They are also called Beoriha from their mode of cultivation, which resembles that practised by the Jhumiyas of Chittagong and other hill tribes. They are only found in the tributary estates and Lohardugga, numbering a little over 13,000 in all.

Bhuihers or Boyars

478. The Bhumij (128,289) are said to be the autochthones of Burrabhoom and Dhalbhoom. Under the name of Chuars they are well known in early administrative history for their daring exploits. They are closely allied to the Mundas, whose language they speak, and are found in large numbers in Maunbhoom and Singbhoom. A considerable number are also found in Orissa (33,440), and a few are scattered throughout the various districts of Bengal.

Bhumij.

479. The Binjhia or Binjhwar (5,370) are said to be immigrants from the Vindhya mountains. They speak Hindee only, but in appearance and customs resemble the aboriginal tribes of the Deccan, and Colonel Dalton thinks they may possibly be connected with the Bhils. They are only found in Lohardugga and the Tributary Mehals.

Binjhia.

480. The Birhor have been shown separately as being specially mentioned by Colonel Dalton, but it will be seen that they constitute a very insignificant com-

Birhor.

* *Ethnology of Bengal*, p. 254, note.

munity, numbering no more than 393 souls. Colonel Dalton supposes them to be allied to the Kharrias, and they themselves claim an alliance with the Kharwars. It is said that they used to be given to cannibalism,—it being no uncommon occurrence for a Birhor who was approaching his end to invite his relations to come and feast on his body. Colonel Dalton states that there are 100 families of them in Hazareebagh, and he estimated their number in that district at some 700 souls. The census returns give only 132.

Cherwas

181. The Cherus or Cherwas of Palamow and the tributary estates have already been treated of by Mr. Magrath in his note upon the castes of Behar. It was pointed out that they had almost disappeared from the seat of their ancient splendour, being driven either into the Nepal Terai or into the highlands of Chota Nagpore. In the latter province they number 17,632, but are a very humble class of cultivators and day-labourers.

Gonds.

482. Gonds (65,069) are found in all the tributary mehals of this province, the largest number being returned in Sirgoojah, which borders on the Central Provinces. Part of this estate indeed belonged to Gondwana, and most of the sub-proprietors are Gonds, holding at fixed rates on conditions of service. The tribe is fully treated of in the *Descriptive Ethnology* and in the *Gazetteer* of the Central Provinces. I have grouped with it the Jhora, a gold-washing tribe which Colonel Dalton considers to belong to the same family.

Kaurs or Kauravas

483. The Kaur, Kaurava, Raj-Kaur or Kaurai (27,508), claim to be descendants of the mythical Kurus, whose wars with the Pandavas form the subject of one of the two great epics of the East. They are said to be a primitive race from the Deccan, and in some places worship Gond deities. They have lost their own language, however, and speak Hindee.

The Kharrias (26,393) speak a language allied to the Munda Kol, and their customs very nearly assimilate. The Khonds have been already spoken of in describing the tribes of Orissa; there is a very small community of them (715) in Chota Nagpore.

Kols.

484. The Kols mentioned in the returns number 292,036. The word 'Kol' is merely a generic term, and does not express the tribe to which the persons so returned belong. More than half the above number of Kols are found in Singbhoom, and are really the Hos of that district; the rest are probably Mundas. This latter tribe numbers 190,095 souls, the vast majority of whom are located in Lohardugga. In Singbhoom we have also 3,016 Tamarias, who are said to be Kols from Tamarh in the Lohardugga district.

Korwas and Kurkus

485. The Korwa (17,564) are found in the Tributary Mehals and Lohardugga only. They are a very wild tribe of Kols, said to be the earliest settlers in the estate of Jushpore. Colonel Dalton, who has described them at length, says they are very similar to the Asurs, the only apparent difference being that the Korwas practise agricultural pursuits.

Closely allied with the Korwas are the Kurs, Kurkus or Korakus (2,458), found in the most western of the tributary mehals. They also call themselves Muasi Kols. Colonel Dalton says they speak the same language as the Korwas, "but appear to be far in advance of them in civilisation, and acknowledge no kindred with them." The Muasis of Chang Bhukar appear to be the connecting link which carries on the chain of the Kol race through the Central Provinces into the Satpura range.

The Mál (7,390) have been already treated of under Bengal. The Naiya or Naik (2,324) may possibly be an allied tribe.

The Kisan, Nagesar or Naksia tribe (22,934) are also described in Dalton's *Ethnology*. They are found mainly in Sirgoojah, Jushpore and Gangpore, and

a few in Lohardugga. They are said to be allied to the Korwa, but have lost their own language and speak a jargon of Hindee. As their name implies, they are good cultivators.

Oraons.

486. Grouping Dhangars as Oraons, we have a total of 208,343 souls for that tribe. Three-fourths of them are found in Lohardugga, and the remainder, with few exceptions, in the estates of Sirgoojah, Jushpore and Gangpore. They are also said to be called Khurnkh, if it is possible to pronounce such a word. The term Dhangar signifies the youth of the tribe.* They speak a language allied to Tamil, Gond and other Dravidian tongues, and are still free from Hinduising influences. They are industrious cultivators, and well known throughout India wherever good, honest, hard work is to be done. They are also a merry, light-hearted people, much addicted to gluttony and intoxication, and excessively fond of dancing, which is their great national amusement. In Gangpore they are called Kharrias, but they are not to be confounded, Colonel Dalton says, with the Delki or true Kharrias, who belong to the Kol family.

The Paharias (511) and Pandabasi (440) are scattered offshoots of some hill tribe or other which cannot now be more particularly defined. The Pandabasi are said to come from the south, but nothing satisfactory has been ascertained regarding them. The Purans have already been mentioned under *Orissa*.

Rautias.

487. The Rautias (24,633) are believed by Colonel Dalton to be a tribe of Gonds, who were introduced by the Rajah of Chota Nagpore Proper to coerce the Kols. They have a tradition of having come from Kumaon, and Colonel Dalton suggests that if not Gonds they may be the same as Ráwat, the supposed aborigines of that district. They are mainly found in Lohardugga and Jushpore. They have lost all trace of their own language and taken altogether to Hindu manners and customs.

The Sonthals in the province number 220,096 souls. They are mainly located in Maunbhoom (132,445), Singbhoom (51,132) and Hazareebagh (35,306). Colonel Rowlatt considers they came into Maunbhoom from the north, and their starting point has been variously assigned to Chae-Champa in Hazareebagh and Saont in Midnapore. Colonel Dalton is of opinion that they came into Bengal from the north-east, but Mr. Skrefsrud, than whom there is probably no higher authority on the subject, informs me that all the Sonthal traditions point to the north-west. According to the same authority, the Chae-Chumpa of Sonthal tradition has reference to *two* distinct places many miles away from Hazareebagh. The Saont colony in Sirgoojah and Oodeypore has been referred to in a previous page.

Semi-Hinduised aboriginals.

488. Among the tribes grouped as semi-Hinduised aboriginals, the Bhuiyas are the most numerous, numbering as they do 184,089 souls. They are said to be the dominant tribe in Gangpore, Bonai and Keonjhur, where the chiefs' feudatories are of this class, holding large estates at quit-rents on conditions of service. They are found in the greatest number, however, in Hazareebagh, and are tolerably numerous in the other districts. They have been fully treated of elsewhere. The Bhars and Rajbhars number 17,091, mainly in Maunbhoom and Hazareebagh. If, as is far from improbable, the Rajwars are the same tribe, they extend as far south as the Tributary Mehals. The Rajwars in the province are returned at 26,258, but the names are so similar that, even though they are really distinct tribes, some confusion may have crept into the returns. The Chiks (19,585) are a tribe of weavers found in Lohardugga and the Tributary Mehals. The Gandas (9,728), Pabs (2,080) and Panikas (21,185) are similar tribes. The Ghasis (32,258) are the scavengers of the province, "foul parasites of the Central Indian hill tribes, submitting to be degraded even by them." They are drummers and musicians, and no ceremony can

Ethnology, p. 245.

take place without their assistance. The Ghatwals (31,366) almost entirely belong to the Hazareebagh district. They are the hereditary guardians of the passes, and are believed to be of aboriginal extraction. The Khaira tribe, of whom there appear to be 11,804 in the province, has been mentioned by Mr. Magrath. Members of the tribe are also found in Bengal. The Kharwars are treated of at length by Colonel Dalton. They number 137,505 in the province of Chota Nagpore, being mainly found in Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom. Colonel Dalton says they are divided into four tribes or families—Bhogtas, Manjhis, Rauts, and Mahatos. Three of these tribes are given, but no Rauts are mentioned in the returns. A fourth tribe, however, has been added in the Gunjhus, who seem from all accounts to be of Kharwar extraction. It is curious that this last tribe is mainly found in Hazareebagh, the Mahatos almost entirely in Maunbhoom, and the Manjhis in Maunbhoom and Singbhoom. As all three words are used to designate the village headman among different aboriginal tribes, it is quite possible that the figures may not be strictly accurate. The Mahali (20,285) is a wild ubiquitous tribe, which Dalton identifies with the Bediyas and Nats, but of which nothing certain appears to be known. According to Sonthal tradition, they are one of the seven tribes with whom they claim kinship. They seem to be mainly employed now-a-days in basket-making like the Doms. They are most numerous in Lohardugga and Maunbhoom in this province, but are found scattered all over Bengal.

Kolarians and Dravidians

489. Colonel Dalton has attempted a classification of the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpore according as they are of Kolarian or Dravidian extraction. In the former class he puts the Asur, Bhumij, Birhor, Ho, Kharria, Kora, Korwa, Muasi, Munda and Sonthal tribes. All these speak the Munda language, or a language closely allied to Munda; and are clearly of Kol extraction. Besides these, Colonel Dalton would class as belonging to the Kolarian race, though they have lost their own primitive language, the Cherus, Kharwars, Kisans and Saonts. On the other hand, the Dravidian element is supposed to comprise the Bhuiya, Bhuiher, Binjhia, Gond, Khond, Kaur, Mâl, Oraon, Rautia, Sabar, and many other tribes. On this point nothing definite can be laid down at present, and I have preferred to arrange the tribes in alphabetical order, simply distinguishing between those which still retain their primitive wildness in the present day, and those which have been partly Hinduised. It is open to any one interested on the subject to classify the various tribes at pleasure.

Hindus

490. Passing on to the million and a half of Hindus who have made their way into the province, we find one-third of them in Maunbhoom, about 400,000 in each of the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, and comparatively few in Singbhoom and the Tributary Mehals. Among the superior castes the Brahmans number 109,640, and the Rajputs 83,762. Under the latter caste I have grouped as a sub-division Bandawats (6,272) found only in Hazareebagh, whom Colonel Dalton describes as a class of cultivators, but who certainly appear to be a Rajput clan. The few Khandaits specified in Singbhoom are probably Ooryas.

The intermediate castes call for no remark. The Babhans (12,155) are found in Palamow and Hazareebagh. The Doglas are the same as the Kishanpachhis of Behar and the Shagirdpeshas of Orissa.

Among the agricultural castes we find Agaria and Angawar (7,984), who may possibly be the same as the Bengali Aguri; Baraik (4,305) in Lohardugga, whom Mr. Forbes explains to be a sub-caste of Koeri; Kolta (724 in the Tributary Mehals) whom we met with in Orissa; Panda (5,478) in Lohardugga; Sarak (9,986) chiefly in Maunbhoom, and Sukiar (8,980) in Hazareebagh. The Saraks are said to be Sarawaks who were formerly Jains, but have now become Hindus and live by agriculture. The most important caste in this class is the Kurmi, which numbers nearly a quarter of a million souls. They are numerous

in each of the four districts, and particularly so in Maunbhoom. Next to them come the Koeris (53,638), mainly located in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. The Kaibarthas and Sadgops in Maunbhoom are probably Bengalis.

The Koras (11,505) have been placed among the labouring castes of Hindus, but it is generally believed that they are of aboriginal (Colonel Dalton says Kol) extraction. In this province they are nearly all returned from Maunbhoom, but a number of them are scattered throughout Bengal. Their chief occupation is to dig wells, and employ themselves on other kinds of earth-work.

The boating and fishing castes have naturally but few representatives in the highlands of this province. Still they are not altogether wanting. We have 2,660 Kewats in the Tributary Mehals, and upwards of 7,000 Mallahs are returned in Lohardugga. Altogether the class numbers 22,030.

491. Among persons of Hindu origin not recognising caste, the Baisnabs number 20,252, and the Native Christians 14,226. The Christians mainly belong to the aboriginal tribes, the great majority of them being located in Lohardugga. Ranchee is a large mission station, and there are missions also at Purulia and Chyobassa. The Musalmans in the province call for no remark beyond the large proportion of Julahas—69,000 out of 169,000.

ASSAM

Ethnical varieties in Assam

492. Considering its small population, Assam presents greater varieties of race than any other province in Bengal. Not only has the rich valley of the Brahmaputra been overrun in times past by successive hordes from India on the one side and from Burmah on the other, but even in modern days its new industry—the cultivation of the tea-plant—has introduced foreign elements in the Anglo-Saxon planter and the labour which he is compelled to import from the highlands of Chota Nagpore. This variety of race has added no little to the labour of compiling the caste-tables of this province. The compilers for the most part were Bengalis utterly unacquainted with the races and geography of Assam, and therefore liable to commit errors even when the returns were legibly written. When to this is added the fact that a portion of the returns was hardly legible, the difficulties to be overcome were almost insuperable. As regards the imported labourers, they are of course comparatively few in number, and as they have been fully treated of in the several provinces in which their home is found, it has been thought sufficient to group them under a single head. The Europeans are the tea-planters and officials of the province. If they are fewer than might have been expected, it must be recollected that a large number of them frequently leave Assam to visit Calcutta during the cold weather.

Hill Tribes.—Abors

493. Of the wild tribes mentioned by writers on Assam as occupying the hills to the north of the province, the names of the Akas and Abors do not occur in the returns. The Akas are said to inhabit the mountain ranges between Bhutan and the Durrung frontier, and very little seems to be known about them, though Robinson says they closely resemble the Abors. This latter tribe is sometimes shown in the maps as occupying, along with the Singphos, the hills to the south of Seebsaugor, but their real habitat would seem to lie north and north-east of Luckimpore behind the Miris and Daflas. Colonel Dalton, in certain passages in his *Descriptive Ethnology*, seems to entertain doubts whether the word Abor is anything more than a generic name applied to several independent tribes on the extreme north-eastern frontier, and contrasts it with the word Bori, which is said to mean 'dependent.' At the same time Colonel Dalton not only speaks of the Abors in connection with the Nagas, Miris, Daflas and others, as a separate and distinct tribe, but he even mentions and gives plates of a branch of the tribe called Bor-Abors, a name which, supposing

the derivation to be correct, is somewhat of a solecism. A full description of the Abors is given by Robinson, who recognises them as a distinct tribe.

Miris.

494. A few Daflas only are mentioned in the returns, but the Miris are tolerably numerous in Durrung, Seebsaugor and Luckimpore. Colonel Dalton ascribes to the latter word the meaning of a go-between or mediator, and suggests a connection between it and the term Meriah applied to the human sacrifices of the Khonds. He describes three classes of Miris,—(1) the Miris of the plains, who, he says, are divided into the Siengya and Aiengya class; (2) the hill Miris, of whom he mentions four clans; and the Anka, or tattoed Miris, also called Tenae, who are said to live beyond the hill Miris and never to visit the plains. "The Miris of the plains," he observes, "are offshoots of the Abors, and claimed by that people as runaway slaves." The sub-divisions of Miris mentioned in the returns are the Asar Miris and the Moch Miris who are found in Durrung, but in regard to whom no particulars have been ascertained; the Sang Miris, who may be the same as the Saiengya Miris of Dalton; the Aitangya Miris who probably correspond with the Aiengya, and the Chutiya Miris. The Sang Miris are mentioned in the Jail Report for 1868. They appear to be hill Miris, and trade in india-rubber, madder, ivory, rhinoceros' horn, ginger, bees-wax and mats. They are independent and receive a small subsidy from Government. The Chutiya Miris would seem from their name to be allied to the Chutiyas, but they are not mentioned by Robinson, and only casually referred to in one place by Colonel Dalton. It is somewhat curious that the bulk of the Miris, who are apparently a tribe of the northern hills, are found in the Seebsaugor district.

Mishmis and Singphos.

495. A few Mishmis are found in the district of Luckimpore. They are described both by Robinson and Colonel Dalton; there is also a notice of them in the Jail Report for 1868. They inhabit the hills to the east of Luckimpore, between the Singphos and the Abor Miris apparently. They are divided into several clans, the most important being that of the Chulikata Mishmis, who crop their hair short instead of turning it up and tying it in a knot on the forehead. A few of the Singphos are returned from the Naga Hills district. Though now separated from Burmah by the Patkoi range, they are supposed to have migrated from that country within recent times. Colonel Dalton says they first appeared in Assam during the rebellion of the Muttuck or Mahamaria sect against Rajah Gourinath Singh, that is, in 1793. The writer of the notice of them in the Jail Report places the date of their immigration into the province some fifty years earlier, viz. during the reign of the Assamese King, Rajessur Sing. They are said to be the same as the Kakus or Kakhyens (the Cacobee of ancient maps), of whom Dr. Anderson tells us in his narrative of the expedition to Western Yunan; and it is stated that it was only on spreading into the valley of Assam that they assumed the name of Singpho, which in their own language means 'man.' It is a curious fact that the same meaning attaches to the names of many of the aboriginal tribes besides the Singphos,—the Hos, for instance, the Kurs, and even the Kols themselves. Colonel Dalton says the Singphos repudiate all affinity with the Shans, and their language approximates rather to that of the Karens, Burmese, Kukis, Nagas and Abors. They are also pagans, and not Buddhists like the Shans.

When the Singphos first appeared, they were in the habit of kidnapping Assamese girls and carrying them off into their hills; from whence large numbers of them have been rescued by us from time to time. From this connection, however, has sprung a mongrel race who go by the name of Duaniyas, a few of whom were found mentioned in the returns. The writer in the Jail Report says they are a pure Assamese race, who were carried into captivity by the Burmese, and formed themselves into a separate caste on their return. The two accounts are not inconsistent.

496. About 1,500 Khamtis are found settled in Luckimpore. They are a Shan (Tai) tribe, who probably found their way into Assam on the disruption of the ancient kingdom of Pong. Under the Assam Government they obtained permission to settle in Suddyah, where they once possessed several flourishing villages: "but," says Robinson, "the ambition of two or three chiefs involved the whole in rebellion, and that district has now been entirely deserted by them." The Khamtis are said to be considerably advanced in civilisation. They are Buddhists; their language closely resembles Siamese, their alphabet being apparently derived from the Burmese.

Khamtis.

497. The Nagas are a numerous tribe of mountaineers who inhabit the hills to the south of the districts of Seebsaugor and Durrung, a portion of which country forms what is now known as the Naga Hills district. According to the writers who have treated of them, they are divided into numerous clans, but as, with the exception of those settled in the Naga Hills district, few of them are mentioned in the returns, it is unnecessary to detail the various tribes in this place. In the Naga Hills district, Lieutenant Butler estimates their number at 55,809 souls, which he distributes thus—Angami Nagas, 40,776; Meghana Nagas, 6,430; Rengma Nagas, 8,603. Many other tribes are mentioned by Robinson and Dalton. They are a wild and uncivilized people, and have given us a good deal of trouble in past years. In their own country they wear little or no clothing, and it is supposed to be from this circumstance that they derive their name.

Nagas.

498. In the range of mountains which separates the valley of Assam from the districts of Mymensing and Sylhet, we find the Garos who have already been mentioned among the Bengal castes, and the Khasiahs. The latter race are interesting, as from their language and customs they are believed by Colonel Dalton to be allied to the Hos of Singbhoom, and thus to connect the Kolarian tribes with the north-eastern frontier. It seems doubtful whether they are allied to the Garos, and no light is thrown upon the point in the *Descriptive Ethnology*. They are said to bear a striking resemblance to the Kukis and Tipperahs. In Jynteah they are said to call themselves Khyi, but they are more generally known in that part of the hills as Syntengs, and this is the name by which they have been described in the census returns. Major Fisher says they are called Mikis by the Kacharis, and suggests that they may be connected with the Mech. The dialects of the Khasiahs and Syntengs are said to differ considerably, but there is no marked distinction in their manners and customs.

Khasiahs and Syntengs.

499. In the district of Nowgong we find a cluster of hills standing out in the midst of the valley and unconnected with the Garo-Khasia range. These hills are inhabited by a tribe called the Mikirs, who, according to our returns, number nearly 60,000 souls. In 1841 Robinson estimated their numbers at 20,000 only. They have a tradition that they came from the Jynteah Hills, where they had taken refuge from the advancing Kacharis. They are said to be industrious cultivators, and to devote themselves mainly to the growth of cotton. They appear to be very little Hinduised, but the literature on the subject is scant.

Mikirs.

500. The Kacharis, whom Hodgson identifies with the Bodo, are found in large numbers throughout Assam, especially in the districts of Goalpara, Kamroop, and Durrung. They are said to have ruled at one time in Kamroop, but have at present to a great extent abandoned their language and customs and to have become Hindus. The Hinduised Kacharis call themselves Saraniya and abstain from forbidden food, though they still cling to some of their old superstitions. Dalton says the Hazai Kacharis are identical with the Hajongs, and Hodgson, who seems to have had the same notion, says that they are merely an offshoot of the real Kachari race. The Kacharis seem to have mostly left Kachar, if they ever were settled there in great numbers, and to have poured over into Assam. The Lalongs are stated by the writer on Kamroop in

Kacharis.

the Jail Report to be Kacharis, but he admits that they differ in language. Major Graham, however, endorses this writer's opinion as to their origin. The Morias, though not mentioned by Colonel Dalton, appear to be certainly aboriginal. They are regarded as very impure, and are not particular about their food. They also do not bury, but burn their dead. They often claim to be Muhammadans in religion, but are not circumcised. They are chiefly employed in working in brass.

Ahoms.

501. Amongst the semi-Hinduised aboriginals the Ahoms naturally occupy a prominent position. A Shan people by extraction, they are supposed, under their chief Chutupha, to have conquered and given their name to the province about the middle of the fourteenth cenutry. They seem, however, to have mixed freely with the daughters of the land, and to have adopted their language and customs so thoroughly that there is now little or nothing to distinguish them from Hindus beyond their physical appearance. For four and half centuries the Ahoms were the ruling power in Upper Assam, and for the latter half of that period their sway is said to have extended over the greater part of the present province. Robinson seems to say that very few pure Ahoms are now to be met with, and the officers of the province consider that the word Ahom is now synonymous with "Assamese." They have priests of their own who are called Deodhai or Bilong. The Baruas, of whom a few are enumerated, appear to be the second class of hereditary officials. None of the Phukans, the first class, are mentioned in the returns. Norahs are said to be a tribe of Ahoms, but no other particulars with regard to them have been obtained. Of the Chaodang, found only in Seebsaugor, no information has been obtained.

Chutiyas.

502. The Chutiyas, who seem also to belong chiefly to Seebsaugor, are said to be a branch of the Shans, who having conquered the Pal dynasty, made themselves masters of Assam, and were in turn conquered by the Ahoms. Bihiyas as well as Deoris are said to be Chutiyas, and Dalton also connects the Lalongs with them, and hints that the whole Chutiya race is really Bodo or Kachari. Although when driven from their former seat in Luckimpore, they appear to have colonised Chutiya (or Sootiya) Thannah in Durrung, few of them are now to be found there; and Robinson says that this tract of country was in his time almost wholly occupied by Kacharis; but this does not seem to be borne out by the returns. Colonel Dalton speaks of an isolated colony of Deori Chutiyas in Luckimpore with a peculiar language which they call Chutiya, and who were styled Deoris from being attached to a certain temple where human sacrifices were yearly offered. This language bears a close affinity to the Bodo and Garo dialects, and if it is the original language of the Chutiyas, would seem to establish an ethnical connection between these races. The returns show less than thirty Deoris in Luckimpore, and though there are some hundreds of them in Seebsaugor, these may be the same as the Deoshi mentioned by Hodgson as priests of the Bodo or Kachari race.

Doms and Nadiyals.

503. Of the Doms may be mentioned the Nadiyals, a fishing tribe who pretend to great purity of eating and drinking and deny that they are Doms at all. Although Buchanan speaks of them as of Assamese origin, the fact that they have nothing of the Chinese character visible in the features of the other Assam tribes, would seem to rebut this suggestion. What little is known of them is to be found in Buchanan, whose account Robinson has copied without acknowledgment.

Koch.

504. The Koch have been already described in treating of the castes of Bengal. They are also very numerous in lower Assam, where they may be set down at 300,000, extending as far as the Seebsaugor district. They are supposed to have invaded the province from the west and south-west and to have overthrown the Chutiya dynasty in Kamroop about the same time that the Ahoms made themselves masters of Upper Assam. Kamroop for some time formed part of the

Koch kingdom, till, that dynasty being in turn overthrown by the Mughal power, the western portions were attached to Bengal, while the eastern fell a prey to the advancing Ahoms, who ultimately ruled the whole country from the Brahmakund to Goalpara.

Hindus.

505. Passing to the Hindus, the main point to be noted is the small number of them to be found in the province. Of the Brahmans it may be mentioned that they are mostly Daibagyas and Ganaks who dabble in astrology. The Mahajans are chiefly Vaidik Brahmans engaged as spiritual guides of the Vishnuvites of this province. The large number of Kayasths found in Kamroop is possibly attributable to the fact that the Kolitas frequently pretend to be Kayasths. Of the agricultural castes peculiar to Assam, we have Basia or Bangshi and Bhutia, of whom we have no information; Boria or Borahi, a degraded race, answering in some sort to the Chandal of Bengal and professing to be Hindus; they are nearly if not quite identical with the Suts, and claim to be the descendants of Brahmans, who were for some cause excommunicated. Jharuas and Shaloi are also Assam cultivators, but no particulars of them have been obtained. Tattala are said to be a Hinduised tribe from the hills allied to the Kacharis and others. They are only found in Kamroop.

Kolitas.

506. The Kolitas are said to have been priests of the Koch, and certainly appear to have been a superior caste. When the Kochs, adopting Hinduism, put themselves under the guidance of the Kamroop Brahmans, we may suppose that the Kolitas sank to the subordinate position they now occupy, and being still to a certain extent an educated class, they have tried to identify themselves with the Kayasths. Colonel Dalton says they are distinctly Aryan and a good Sudra caste. They now form the great agricultural caste of the province. Colonel Dalton hints at a connection with the Kolta tribe found in Orissa and Midnapore, but mere similarity of name is perhaps hardly a sufficient basis for a theory on the point.

Other Hindus.

507. As regards the other castes, it will suffice to mention that the term Bej appears to be the common name in Assam for the barber caste. Kumhars or potters are known as Gomash and Hira. A peculiar sub-division of Teli is found, called Chang or Chom, which raises the suspicion that the occupation of oilman in Assam may have fallen into the hands of Chandals. Among the labouring castes we have Mukhi, who seem to be the same as Chunaris or lime-burners; Gharamis, whom Buchanan assets to be Rajbansis, though not Koch; Britiyal and Madashi, the latter of whom are stated by Major Graham to be an offshoot of the Kacharis.

Mahamarias or Muttucks.

508. The Mahamarias or Muttucks, as they are called from the part of the country where they first appeared, are a religious sect peculiar to Assam. They appear to have rebelled against the supremacy of the Brahmans and professed to worship only the incarnation of the deity known to the Hindus as Vishnu. They are said to have been called Mahamarias in ridicule, their first priest having resided on the Majuli island near a lake abounding in *Moa* fish. Like the Baistabs in Bengal, the sect seems to have been joined by members of all, but especially of the lower castes, and they seem to have rapidly risen to considerable power. Irritated by an act of arbitary power on the part of Rajah Lukshmi Sing, they joined in the revolt of his brother, which however was unsuccessful and only resulted in a general massacre of the Gosain and his followers. In the reign of his son and successor, Gourinath Sing, they again rose in rebellion, and under the leadership of Pitumber, their spiritual guide, succeeded in driving the Rajah from his throne. Gourinath Sing, however, having thrown himself on the protection of Lord Cornwallis, Captain Welsh was deputed with a small force to his assistance, when the Mahamarias were defeated and the rightful Rajah was reinstated on his throne. Three years later they again rose in arms, and were the first to call in the aid of the Burmese, whose devastations in the province and the neighbouring districts ultimately led to the annexation of Assam by the British.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

509. It remains to offer a few remarks upon some of the tabular statements appended to this report which have not been already specially noticed.

Proportion of souls per house.

510. Notwithstanding the difficulty of laying down any fixed definition of a house and insisting on its universal acceptance, the figures in statement I. A. show a remarkable uniformity, all things considered, in the average number of persons to a house. Here and there an abnormal percentage strikes the eye, as in thannah Ameergaon in Noakhally (where unfortunately a house was interpreted in the sense of an enclosure), but, as a rule, the percentage in different thannahs of the same district is approximately uniform. In Burdwan we find some variation, the percentage ranging from 3·5 in the sudder thannah to 6·7 in Roynah; but the circumstances of this district as well as that of Hooghly have been so peculiarly affected by the severe epidemic by which they have been and still are afflicted, that this want of uniformity will not excite surprise. One curious circumstance seems to show itself throughout the returns. The percentage of persons to a house always seems to be less in thannahs containing large towns than in strictly rural districts. In other countries we usually find that the proportion of souls to a house is greater among an urban population than in the country; but in India the reverse seems to be the case. In the Burdwan thannah, the great majority of the population are located in the sudder station, and the number of persons to a house is only 3·5. Hooghly thannah is one large town, and the average number of persons to a house is the same. In Serampore it is 4 only; in Howrah 4·5; in Ariadaha, which is conterminous with the North Suburban Town, it is 3·9; in Soojagunge, which contains part of Berhampore, it is 3·5; in Asanpore, Manoollabazar and Shahnugger, which comprise the city of Moorshedabad, it ranges from 3·3 to 3·8. The fact is that towns in Bengal in no way resemble English towns. Most of the houses are shops, and a large number of the shopkeepers are traders from other parts of India whose families do not reside with them.

511. Taking the district averages, it will be seen that the proportion of souls to a house varies between 4·3 in Beerbhoom and 7·6 in Mymensing. For Bengal the average is 5·7; for Behar 6·1; for Orissa 5·2; for Chota Nagpore 5·1; and for Assam 5·5. In Bengal the highest averages are found in the Eastern districts. The explanation of this may partly be due to the fact that in those districts there is a larger floating population than elsewhere, and while that population has been shown in the returns, the boats have not been counted as houses. This explanation will also partly account for the comparatively large proportion of souls to a house in the thannahs bordering on the Sunderbuns. I say *partly*, however, because the boat population does not really affect the averages to any great extent, while there are other obvious causes which have been already referred to, which are amply sufficient to explain what is abnormal in the percentages of those places.

Infirmities.

512. The statistics regarding persons afflicted with infirmities are given in statement I.C. It is a question, however, how far the figures are worthy of credit. The difference between an insane person and an idiot is one which is not readily understood by an illiterate enumerator, and these two columns should therefore be read in conjunction with each other. In more than one district, for instance, I found the inmates of a lunatic asylum entered in the column for idiots. Mr. Robinson has drawn attention to the fact that the Bengali word for an idiot

is, with a slight difference in pronunciation, the same as for a 'fever', and thinks it possible that some persons who were suffering from fever at the time may have been entered as idiots. Though I place no great reliance on the figures, I scarcely think that this possible cause of error can have affected them to any great extent, if at all. It will be observed that in every case the number of males afflicted is vastly in excess of the number of females. In the case of insane persons, idiots, and deaf-and-dumb, the males are about three times as numerous as the females. There are twice as many blind men as blind women, while there are nearly seven times as many male lepers as female lepers. At first sight these figures would seem to raise a suspicion that the number of females afflicted with infirmities has been understated. According to the Census Report of 1861 for England and Wales, the number of blind to 100,000 persons enumerated of each sex was:—

	Males.	Females.
In England and Wales	105	88
,, Scotland	96	88
,, Ireland	111	126

In England and Wales the proportion of deaf-and-dumb to every 100,000 persons was—males 70, females 52. It is quite possible, as Mr. Stevens has pointed out, that there may have been some unwillingness on the part of householders to make public the infirmities of the female members of their families. At the same time—though the question is a physiological one with which I am hardly competent to deal—it might *à priori* be expected that in the case of special infirmities (lunacy for instance) the number of males afflicted would exceed the number of females.

513. Analysing the figures given in the statement, it will be seen that the percentages vary greatly in different districts. The percentages of insanes of course depend to some extent on the situation of lunatic asylums. But the highest percentages are not always in those districts where institutions of the kind exist. Dacca and the 24-Pergunnahs rank among the highest, it is true, but Rungpore, Mymensing and Chittagong show equally high averages. The deaf-and-dumb appear to be abnormally numerous in Chumparun and Gya. In the former district this may possibly be connected with the prevalence of goitre; in Gya it is probably the result of inaccuracy. I found a good many persons entered in the returns as being deaf without being dumb also, and this may be the explanation as regards the last-named district, the returns for which were compiled at Patna. The blind are most numerous in Gya, Patna and Shahabad; the lepers in Beerbhoom, Bancoorah and Burdwan. I can give no explanation of these results.

514. Taking the figures as they stand, it will be seen that the proportion of insanes amounts to only 1 in 5,000 of the population, more than three-fourths of them being males; the proportion of idiots is about 1 in 10,000, more than three-fourths of them also being males; the proportion of deaf-and-dumb is 1 in 2,500, nearly three-fourths of them being males; the proportion of blind is 1 in 1,282 of the population, the males being twice as many as the females; the proportion of lepers is 1 in 1,666, the males being nearly seven times as numerous as the females.

In the United Kingdom there is 1 *blind* person in every 994 of the population.

In France there is 1 to every	938
,, Belgium ,, ...	1,233
,, Holland ,, ...	1,663
,, Prussia ,, ...	1,738
,, Bavaria ,, ...	1,986
,, Norway ,, ...	540
,, United States ,, ...	2,470
,, Bombay (census of 1864)	1,503

It will be seen therefore that the proportion of blind in Bengal is almost the same as in Belgium, and approaches nearer to that in England and France than

any other country of Europe. Of *deaf-and-dumb* there are in England and Wales 1 in every 1,641 of the population.—

In France	1,671
,, Holland	2,714
,, Prussia	1,334
,, Bavaria	1,774
,, Norway	1,200
,, Bombay (census of 1864)	8,505

The proportion of deaf-and-dumb in Bengal therefore would seem to be less than in any European country mentioned with the exception of Holland. The further discussion of this interesting question, however, I must leave to those who are more competent than I am to deal with it.

School census.

515. General Statement III, prescribed by the Government of India, classifies the population according to their ability to read and write. This information was not sought in Bengal, except in the case of a few municipal towns for which the figures are given in a special table; but it was thought that advantage might be taken of the census to institute inquiries regarding the existing schools in the country and the number of persons attending them. Unfortunately this decision was not taken until quite the close of last year, and the consequence was that in some districts the requisite forms for the purpose did not reach the enumerators before the completion of the census. Another unfortunate blunder interfered with the success of the school census. In the form prescribed the enumerators were called upon to state the number of boys or girls *on the rolls* on the 1st January 1872. This was understood by many of the enumerators to mean the number of scholars *who attended school* on that day, and as the date fixed was a holiday, a large number of schools—at least one European school being among them—were returned as having no scholars at all. Moreover, the forms being on loose slips of paper may easily have been overlooked, lost in transmission, or mislaid. For these reasons I am of opinion that the figures given in the Appendix do not correctly represent the extent of education in these provinces. In this opinion the district officers, to whom the figures have been supplied, for the most part concur. With the aid of the census registers, however, there ought to be no difficulty in ascertaining correct information on the point at any time.

Population with reference to land and land revenue.

516. It has been found impossible to compile the statement of population with reference to land and land revenue in the elaborate form prescribed by the Government of India. In Bengal we have as yet no trustworthy statistics of cultivation, and any figures that might be given on the point would only be the result of mere guesswork. Accordingly a simpler form of return has been devised; and even this must be accepted as only approximately correct. The land revenue can only be strictly ascertained from the *towjee* or revenue roll which is kept up in Collectors' offices. The towjee, however, refers to areas other than those which have been adopted for census purposes, the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of a district being often different from that of the Collector, and the towjee area (if I may use the term) differing perhaps from both. Accordingly certain calculations were necessary in order to adjust the land revenue to the areas adopted for the purposes of the census, and although this task has been performed with unsparing labour and carefulness by Mr. D. J. McNeile, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, it is not pretended that the results are more than approximately accurate.

Want of statistics of cultivation.

517. The want of statistics of cultivation is much to be regretted from many points of view. There is no doubt that information on this head would have been of the greatest assistance in checking the returns of population and in verifying the accuracy of our figures. As I have already pointed out, Buchanan's estimates of population were mainly based upon his statistics of cultivation, and there is no

doubt that in a rough way such statistics do afford a very valuable test. When we know how many mouths an acre of cultivated land will feed, and how many acres are under food-grains, we have a tolerably correct idea of the number of mouths there must be in the country. Arrangements are being made, it is believed, to collect information on this important subject, and when the next census is taken, it is to be hoped that the materials for contrasting the extent of cultivation in Bengal with that in other provinces will not be altogether wanting.

Proportion of agriculturists.

518. The same Statement shows the proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural population. The male adult agriculturists are taken from Class IV of the Occupation tables. The ratio which they bear to the rest of the population, varies naturally in different districts. In the forty-nine districts mentioned in the table, nearly one-fifth, or 18·4 per cent., of the population are classed as male adult agriculturists. The male adults average 31·3 per cent. of the population, so that at least two-thirds of the people may be said to derive their support from some or other form of agriculture. I say *at least* two-thirds of the people, for though as a general average this figure is probably sufficiently near the truth, there is reason to think that the agricultural population is understated rather than exaggerated. A large proportion of the shop-keepers and artisans, who describe themselves as such, have nevertheless their little patch of two or three acres which they cultivate between times or by the labour of their families. And there is always an element of uncertainty in any calculations regarding the distribution of the population into agricultural and non-agricultural divisions in that large and indefinite class of "labourers," who may be employed in building operations, road-making, or other work not strictly of an agricultural character. In the present instance I have included all labourers in the indefinite Class VII; but if the true proportions could only be ascertained, they ought more correctly to be distributed among Classes IV, V and VI. It will be seen that among the males alone they number upwards of two and a half millions (2,659,701) out of a total of thirty-three millions. If they were all added to the agricultural class, they would raise the total of that class to 14¾ millions, or 45 per cent. of the total males.

Occupation tables.

519. And this brings me to the discussion of the Occupation tables. These tables have been drawn up according to the elaborate classification prescribed by Colonel Strachey. The labour which their compilation involved has been enormous, and is very inadequately represented by the few pages of tabular matter appended to this report. Neither can I regard the result as altogether satisfactory. Even were it possible so thoroughly to train several large establishments located in different places in the principles of classification upon which the statement is intended to be based, that blunders on their part should be the exception instead of the rule, practical difficulties arise at every step from the indefiniteness of the information afforded by the returns themselves. To take, as an instance, the first class,—Government servants, the figures under this head will probably be found very wide of the truth. A man who describes himself merely as an engineer, a kerani, or a piyada, may or may not be a Government servant, and it is left to the sweet will of the compiler to include or omit him from the class. The same difficulty presents itself in regard to every other class. A weaver may weave silk, cotton, or jute; but unless information on the point is afforded, it is impossible to acquire a satisfactory idea of those various trades. Even were it practicable for the head of the office to go through the millions of returns himself, the result, considering the nature of the material, could not be other than unsatisfactory. As it is, his exertions are far from cheered by the conviction that will continually force itself upon him, that, after all, the statistics exhibited in this voluminous statement must be but a sorry equivalent for the immense labour and expense which its preparation involves.

520. It is important, however, that I should state how the information in these tables has been obtained. In the form of return the occupation of male

adults only was intended to be recorded. In cases, however, where there was no male adult house-holder, the occupation entered has been assumed to be that of the women shown against it. The statement therefore as regards women is altogether incomplete. The occupation of those women who have husbands or fathers is not shown, while that shown is often the occupation rather of the woman's absent or deceased husband than her own. It was not uncommon for instance to find women describing themselves as pursuing the avocation of blacksmiths or braziers. A strictly accurate return of the occupation of women can of course only be compiled when each individual woman is separately specified in the returns.

521. Without going into the details which are disclosed in this return, a fair idea of the occupations of the people may be gathered from a comparison of the totals of each class. Out of thirty-three millions of males, over twelve millions are male adults falling within the agricultural Class IV, while fifteen and a half millions are to be found in the indefinite Class VII, mainly of course composed of children. The merchant and trading classes number nearly a million and a quarter; the artisans two and a quarter millions; persons in service over a million, the great bulk of whom have simply described themselves as "servants," and who, if more detailed information were vouchsafed, might be found to fall under one of the other classes. Professional persons number nearly 400,000, but it is to be observed that this class includes many, such as drummers and dancers, whose claim to practise a profession may fairly be considered open to question. We have thus scarcely more than five millions in Classes II, III, V and VI, against twelve millions in Class IV; and when it is considered that many of the weavers and other artisans are also agriculturists, and further that all persons describing themselves as mere labourers have been included in the miscellaneous class, the figure at which I have put the agricultural population, viz. two-thirds of the whole, will probably not be thought excessive.

522. It is scarcely necessary to discuss at length the various occupations met with in Bengal. They have been shown in considerable detail in the tables, and, so far as the returns have been correctly made, there will be no difficulty in extracting the information regarding any particular trade or profession. Agriculture is of course the principal business of the province;—the raising of food grains or other produce either for home use or exportation. The staple food of the country is rice, and this is consequently the great staple of agriculture in Bengal; but other cereals are also grown in large quantities, especially in Behar. Among our exports we may reckon opium, oil-seeds, jute, tea, indigo, sugar, and many other articles. Jute is grown to a large extent throughout Eastern Bengal, and besides the quantity exported, a considerable amount is worked up in this country into gunny bags for the packing of rice and other exports. Tea is grown and manufactured in the districts of Central and Upper Assam, in Darjeeling and Cachar, and (though to a less extent) in Sylhet, Hazareebagh and Chittagong. Indigo may be said to be grown almost all over Bengal and Behar, the latter province now-a-days perhaps ranking first as regards this product. Opium is also grown in Behar, the cultivation being under Government supervision, and its manufacture a Government monopoly.

There are few native manufactures of any importance in Bengal. The invention of machinery and the appliances of steam in Europe have ruined what once formed the pride of the province and the bulk of the East India Company's annual investment. Instead of the Dacca muslins now finding their way to Europe, we hear nothing but complaints of our market being glutted with imported English piece-goods. Even the native weavers are said to prefer English twist to what they can spin themselves, and it is not surprising therefore if we find the art of weaving employing a smaller proportion of the population than formerly. A few mills on the European system have been set up in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but they give employment to comparatively few hands, and the weavers of Bengal are gradually being compelled to take to other and more remunerative pursuits.

Towns and villages.

523. The statements of towns and villages seem to call for some explanation. In the first part of this report I have spoken of the ambiguity involved in the use of the term village in Indian official correspondence ; and I also stated in that place that in many districts the term "village" as used in these tables was synonymous with the survey mouzah. This is the explanation of the discrepancy which will be detected in some districts between Statement VII and Statement VIII. Villages which are entered in the former statement as having a population of more than 5,000 souls, find no place in the latter. The fact is that the population in question is that of the survey mouzah which may contain two or more villages in the sense of clusters of houses. In the Chittagong district especially we shall find a large number of such villages returned in Statement VII, but which the Magistrate says are in no sense whatever towns. The same discrepancy is noticeable in the Behar returns. The result is that, while according to Statement VII we have 286 towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls, only little more than half this number are detailed in Statement VIII. This is no doubt a small number considering the enormous population of the country, but Bengal is not a country of towns, and cannot be compared with England or other European countries in this respect.

Statistics of certain towns.

524. While a simple form of enumerator's return was prescribed for Bengal generally, it was left optional with municipalities to adopt the more elaborate form prescribed by the Government of India ; and this form was used in Calcutta, the Suburbs, the North and South Suburban towns, Howrah, Burdwan, Burisaul ; for the European quarter of the cantonments of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum and Hazareebagh, and for certain Christian communities in Backergunge. For these places, therefore, I have compiled the statements according to age and education prescribed by the Government of India, and I have added a table in which the population is classified according to conjugal condition. These statements, however, though useful enough so far as they go, cannot be made the basis of any general deductions, relating as they do to certain towns only, or other special communities.

Conclusion.

525. Here, then, must end my account of this great undertaking. That it has been as successful as it undoubtedly has been, is mainly due to the exertions of local officers and the many non-official gentlemen, both Native and European, who lent their assistance on the occasion. To one and all the Government and the country are indebted for the part they have taken in the accomplishment of an important and gigantic work. Imperfectly as they have been set forth in this Report, the results of the census cannot but have a weighty and beneficial influence upon the administration of these provinces. A flood of light has now been thrown upon problems in regard to which we were previously groping in the dark. Now, at length, we are for the first time aware of the real responsibilities of our position in Bengal. In these provinces alone we have learned that there are no less than sixty-seven millions of persons. We have ascertained how these millions are distributed throughout the country ; how some districts seem to teem with human life far in excess of any thing known in Europe, or believed to exist even in the East; while even the waste places of the country are being brought under cultivation and made to contribute to the support of increasing multitudes. A knowledge of the distribution of the people cannot but assist the administration in supplying the wants and necessities of the people in such matters as justice, education, health, and the like. Nor is the information we have gained in respect of the religions and races of the people less important or less pregnant with beneficial consequences. The discovery that nearly one-third of the population of these provinces professes the Muhammadan faith is not only interesting in itself, but puts the character of the people in a new light altogether.

The millions of aboriginal tribes whom the census has shown to be still in existence and flourishing, but who have hitherto perhaps been too much overlooked amid the pressing emergencies of our position, may now receive the attention which their increasing numbers seem to demand; while it may fairly be expected that the information which has been collected in regard to the various castes and tribes of these provinces will so foster further inquiry in this direction as to be the means of adding largely to our present knowledge of the historical and social phases through which the country has passed. The cost, moreover, has been insignificant: for little over £20,000 a census has been taken of some sixty-seven million souls, and the results have been published within a twelve-month. After this who will venture to say that the census was uncalled for, or was a work unworthy of a great and civilized Government?

526. As for my own part in the business, laborious as it has been, I feel that without the assistance and co-operation I have received from local officers, the labour would have been increased ten-fold. That assistance has been too generally accorded to justify me in selecting any individuals for special mention. To one and all I would tender my sincere acknowledgments. The responsibility imposed upon me in the task of compiling the mofussil returns was under any circumstances a weighty one; and if I have not done them sufficient justice, or succeeded in extracting from them all the points of interest which they disclose, I can only hope that allowance will be made for the difficulties of my position, isolated as I have been from many parts of the country, and ignorant as I necessarily am of many local peculiarities. I trust, however, that in such cases district officers will themselves supplement my deficiencies, and add to the general stock of information which this great work has succeeded in eliciting. If the present report should have no other effect than to stimulate inquiry in regard to the many interesting topics of which it attempts to treat, it will not have been written in vain.

The 24th December 1872. H. BEVERLEY.

APPENDIX A.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CIRCULAR ORDERS ISSUED IN REGARD TO THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

Circular letter from H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., *Registrar General of Bengal, to all Commissioners, No.* 1*C, dated Fort William, the 5th July* 1870.

UNDER instructions from the Government, I have the honor to invite your attention to the measures which it is necessary to put in hand with a view to carry out the general simultaneous census which, as you are aware, the Government of India have directed to be taken on the 15th November 1871. I think you will agree with me that the interval which remains is not more than sufficient within which to organize the preliminary arrangements necessary for the success of so novel and gigantic an enterprise in Bengal; and I therefore feel confident that you will lose no time in issuing such instructions to district officers as your experience may consider to be best calculated to effect the object in view.

2. Referring to paragraphs 68 to 74 of my report upon the experimental census operations last year, it seems to me that the object to which operations should in the first place be directed, is to obtain an accurate account of the towns, villages and hamlets in each district with the number of houses or homesteads comprised in each, and then to distribute these homesteads and villages into enumerators' blocks for the purpose of counting their inmates, and into supervising circles for the more effectual control over the enumerators' proceedings. An accurate list of villages and their contents can only be obtained by taking a strict account of the *land*, and it was on this account that the original orders on this subject provided for the distribution of the work upon the geographical basis of the survey. It is believed that this is the only method by which the omission or double entry of particular villages and hamlets can be avoided.

3. I think it is very desirable that you should warn all district officers against basing their operations upon the village registers kept up at the Police stations. These records are too imperfect to afford anything like an accurate basis for a detailed census. As a rule, only those villages are entered in which there is a *chokidar;* and in very few cases do the names of the villages recorded in these registers correspond with the names shown in the maps, rendering identification wholly impossible. It is the more necessary to point out the imperfections of these police registers, because I find that several officers have attempted to make use of them in estimating the cost of the census, and the attempt has only ended in disappointment and failure. Thus, in Purneah, the police registers showed a total of 4,999 villages in the district, whereas a detailed local inquiry disclosed the existence of about a thousand more. And similarly unsatisfactory results elsewhere have demonstrated the utter uselessness of these police registers for our present purpose. The fact is, we can only secure accuracy by taking account of every parcel of land in the district, and then ascertaining, parcel by parcel, the number of villages and homesteads now actually in existence.

4. The *survey mouzah*, therefore, or *hulka*, will be the most convenient parcel or unit to adopt with which to work in these operations. If we proceed by ascertaining the number of *bustis* and *baris* in each *hulka*, it will be tolerably certain that no *busti* or *bari* will be omitted or counted twice. As an additional check, *it is particularly requested that in every process of these census operations, the thakbust number, as well as the name, of the survey hulka be mentioned.*

5. As it would be obviously impossible for the Collector single-handed to undertake the local investigations necessary for the proper grouping and distribution of the work throughout his district, the first stage in the proceedings will be its division into sub-districts, to be controlled by the Collector's assistants and deputies. And here the first difficulty will probably present itself. The most convenient method of division will naturally be by *thannahs*, and this method will also accord with the sub-divisional system. But unfortunately it is only in few districts* that the survey maps show the revised thannah boundaries. The older of the survey maps are drawn up by pergunnahs, and show no thannah boundaries whatever. It is obvious, therefore, that if it is determined to proceed thannah by thannah, it will be necessary first to trace the thannah boundaries upon the maps which show the survey *hulkas*. This done, a correct list of the names and numbers of all the *hulkas* contained in each thannah may be prepared from the survey register, and a copy of both the list and the maps should be furnished to the officer entrusted with the work in that particular thannah.

* Presidency Divisions, Patna Divisions, Orissa Divisions, Monghyr District.

6. The names and numbers of the survey *hulkas* can, it is believed, always be ascertained from the inch-to-the-mile survey maps, but it may not be out of place to mention that there is, or ought to be, in every Collector's office a survey register of villages,* giving a brief description and plan of each, with its boundaries. These registers were originally, like the maps, prepared by *pergunnahs*, but in those districts in which the thannah boundaries have lately been revised, thannah lists of villages have been compiled, and for some districts (as in the Presidency and Patna divisions) they have been printed. These thannah lists must not be confounded with the police registers spoken of in paragraph 3; the *survey* lists may be found most useful, though it must be borne in mind that the number of houses recorded therein was the number found *at the time of survey*, and cannot be accepted as a trustworthy basis in the present operations.

* In districts surveyed since 1855, atlas sheets showing a certain number of villages with their areas, on the scale of 4 inches to the mile, have taken the place of this register.

7. It has been suggested that the *pergunnah* should be taken as the unit in the sub-division of a district, but I think there are obvious reasons why the method suggested in paragraph 5 should be uniformly preferred. Not to say that the pergunnah is now almost an obsolete term in many parts of Bengal, the mere fact that it is wanting in compactness—that detached portions of a pergunnah may be found all over the district (as a glance at the pergunnah maps will show)—seems to me to be an insuperable obstacle to our proceeding by pergunnahs in this matter. It will be preferable, I think, in every case to divide the district by thannahs: where the thannah boundaries have been finally settled, these boundaries will be recognized; where the revision is still under consideration, the thannahs will be mapped out according to their existing boundaries.

8. This work of sub-dividing the district should be put in hand at once, and *the maps and lists referred to above should be in the hands of those to be employed in the local inquiry by the end of September at the latest.* In some few cases it is possible that copies of the survey maps may be available in the Surveyor-General's office, but as a rule, I apprehend that the maps required will have to be traced in the Collector's own office. The Collector's assistant (where there is one) or an intelligent deputy, will probably be able to make rough duplicates of the district map in a very short time.

9. The next stage of the proceedings will be more difficult, and will necessitate considerable local inquiry, which will probably extend over the whole of the cold weather. The sub-district officer (by which term I mean the officer to whom the Collector has entrusted the work in one or more thannahs) will now have to ascertain the number and distribution of the homesteads situated in each survey *hulka* within his sub-district, and then to map out and arrange these homesteads into *enumerators' blocks* and *supervising circles*. The size of these latter divisions must depend upon the distance of one village from another, the density or sparseness of the population, and other circumstances, which can only be taken into consideration when the actual number of homesteads is known. In some *hulkas* a single enumerator will suffice, in others two or more may be required; while in some cases possibly two or more *hulkas* may be included within the same enumerator's block. A knowledge of the number and distribution of the houses or homesteads is, however, obviously indispensable for the proper sub-division of a sub-district into supervising circles and enumerators' blocks, and in order to obtain this knowledge, it will be necessary that every survey *hulka* within the thannah should be personally visited by the sub-district officer himself or some responsible subordinate.

10. In mapping out these circles and blocks, the following rules may be laid down:—

(*i.*) The blocks should be as compact and well-defined as possible, containing each on an average not more than 100 homesteads, all of which can be conveniently visited on one and the same day.

(*ii.*) As far as possible, they should conform to the survey distribution; that is to say, one or more *hulkas* might constitute a block, or a single *hulka* might form two or more blocks, but a block should not consist of *portions* of two or more *hulkas*.

(*iii.*) The circles should similarly be compact and well-defined. A circle should comprise on an average about twenty enumerators' blocks, consisting of a specific number of entire *hulkas*.

11. Simultaneously with these local inquiries and the formation of enumerators' blocks and supervising circles, may proceed the selection of the enumerators and supervisors. In regard to this question, district officers have probably gained some valuable experience in preparing the detailed estimates of the cost of the census which the Government lately called for, and it would probably be undesirable, even if it were possible to lay down general rules upon the subject. Personally, I may express my own opinion that while a considerable amount of voluntary agency will be found available for the actual work of enumeration, if the matter is properly explained to the people, and if the option is put before them of furnishing the required returns voluntarily or of having a paid official deputed to collect them, the supervising agency must, as a rule, be paid; and there is no doubt that, to be thoroughly efficient, it must be organized and trained for some little time previous to the date fixed for the census.

12. The sub-district officer will now be in a position to fill in the register of which a copy is enclosed (A). Copies of these registers should be forwarded to the Collector when complete, *and ought to reach him by the 31st January* 1871. They should be accompanied by a register of circles and blocks in the form (B). These registers will then be thoroughly scrutinized by him; he will test them to see that the operations have been thoroughly understood by all his subordinates, and that no part of his district has been omitted or entered twice. They will also afford him the materials on which to base a regular estimate of the cost of the census, and to calculate the number of forms, &c., which he will require.

13. Meanwhile the supervisors must be instructed to take their work in hand. Each supervisor will be furnished with a rough plan of his circle, and a list showing the *bustis* and number of homesteads in each enumerator's block. The enumerators will then be directed to number the houses within their respective blocks, recording the name of the head of each, and these house lists will form the basis on which the enumerators' returns will be prepared. There will thus be a numerical series of the homesteads within each enumerator's block, a series of blocks within each circle, and a series of circles within each thannah.

14. It may not be always possible to adhere strictly to the procedure laid down above in the case of towns. Where a municipality exists, it will be desirable that its population should be counted separately, and the duty should be undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners. But the municipal boundaries may not coincide with the *hulka* boundaries; a portion of a *hulka* may lie within the municipal boundary and a portion may lie without. In these cases great care will be necessary to prevent the overlapping of boundaries, or the omission of portions of *hulkas*.

15. I shall take another opportunity to address you on the subject of the forms to be used in taking the census, and other matters on which instructions will be required. It is important that no further time should be lost before the preliminary task of mapping out and distributing the work in each district is taken in hand. This is a task which can only be performed at head-quarters, and it is very desirable that copies of plans and *hulka* lists should be in the hands of sub-district officers before they start on their next cold weather tour. I may add that while the responsibility of collecting the most accurate returns possible in this matter will rest with the district officer, it is not intended to impose upon him the additional labour of tabulating the results. It is not expected, therefore, that any addition to the Collector's office establishment will be required. When the enumerator's returns have been collected and submitted to the Collector by the supervisors and sub-district officers, they will be forwarded at once with the registers A. and B. to this office, where the work of compilation will be undertaken.

Register A.—(to be drawn up for each thannah—see paragraph 12.)

Serial number of hulka.	Name of hulka.	Thakbust number of hulka.	Area of hulka.	Villages and Houses.		Total number of homesteads.	Serial number of enumerator's block or blocks.	Names of enumerators.	Serial number of circle.	Name of supervisor.	Remarks.
				Names of bustis therein.	Number of homesteads in each.						

Register B.—(to be compiled for each thannah—see paragraph 12.)

Serial number of circle.	Name of supervisor.	Serial number of block.	Name of enumerator.	Names of bustis.	Number of homesteads.	Name of hulka in which situated.	Thakbust number of hulka.	Remarks.

FORM OF THE ENUMERATOR'S RETURN USED IN BENGAL.

Enumerator's Return of the inhabitants of village ———, *Thannah* ———, *District*———, *compiled between the* —— *of* ——— *and the* —— *of* ——— 187 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE			
Serial number of house.	Names of all males over 12 years of age.	Religion or caste.	Race and tribe.	Occupation.	Number of females over 12 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Total of cols 2, 6, 7, and 8.	REMARKS.

Instructions for filling up the Enumerators' Form (printed on the reverse of a specimen form filled up).

1. A separate book should be used for each village or town; but, if necessary, two or more books may be used for the same town.

2 In filling up the form, the inmates of each house will be entered separately, a consecutive number being given to the house in column 1.

3. All persons living in the house at the time the enumeration is made, should be entered in the return. Persons absent on journeys should be excluded as they will be counted elsewhere, but no person should be excluded who is merely temporarily absent for the purpose of fishing, working in his fields, or watching his crops. Young girls, too, must not be excluded from the return because they have been married, and will at some future time go to reside with their husbands. All persons, young or old, male or female, who slept in the house the night before the inmates are counted, should be entered in the return.

4. For the purpose of ensuring greater accuracy, the names of all adult males should be given. These will be entered in column 2. In regard to females and children, it will be sufficient to give the numbers only. These will be entered in the proper column 6, 7, or 8.

5. In columns 3, 4, and 5 will be given the religion, the race and the occupation of the inmates, and these particulars must be given even if there are no adult males. See house No. 2 in the specimen form. Where the women and children in the same house are of different castes or occupations, they must not be entered all together, but separately according to their caste or occupation. See house number 1 in the specimen form, where four females are shown against the word "zemindar" and one against "domestic servant."

6. In column 3 the *caste* of Hindus should be given and the religion of others, as Muhammadan, Christian, Buddhist, &c.

7. In column 4 the nationality or country of birth will be entered, as Bengali, Hindustani, Pathan, Punjabi, Oorya, Sonthal, Kol, &c.

8. The information given in column 5 must be precise. It will not be sufficient to enter "agriculture" or "labour" or "service," but the nature of the labour or service must be explained.

9. When the first 8 columns have been filled in, the number of names in column 2 should be counted and the total of this number and the figures in columns 6, 7, and 8 should be entered in column 9. Care should be taken that this total represents the entire number of persons in the house and that no one has been omitted.

10 When the inmates of houses have been counted, it will be necessary to count any pilgrims or other persons who are travelling and who may have passed the night on the road. For these persons there will be no number in column 1; but it should be stated that they are travellers. See the last entry in the specimen form. (A special form of return is prescribed for boats.)

11. In column 10 any remarks will be noted which may seem to be called for, as in the specimen form. Amongst other things it should be noted when a person is a leper, or blind, or deaf and dumb, or insane or an idiot.

12. No enumerator is authorized to ask the name of any woman, or the amount of any person's income. But all persons are bound to give such information as shall enable the enumerator to fill up this form. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census, renders himself liable to be punished for bribery under the Penal Code.

From R. H. WILSON, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., Inspector-General of Registration.—(No. 2279, dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1871.)

I AM directed to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in accordance with section 2 of the Bengal Census Bill, to appoint you to superintend the taking of the census in Bengal as soon as the bill shall have become law. Meanwhile you will continue to supervise all census affairs as heretofore.

2. The Government of India has consented to forego for Bengal the comparatively elaborate census form which was prescribed for the rest of India. It has also been conceded that the census need not be taken on one day or one night all over the country or all over any district. All that is absolutely necessary is, that the inmates of every house and boat in Bengal should be counted some time between the 1st November and the 1st March, and that returns in the form * below should be prepared for every village, and that these returns should be sent to your office for compilation by the 15th March 1872 at latest. If any municipal body should, with the Commissioner's approval, desire to obtain more elaborate statistics of their town, they are at liberty to do so at the coming census, provided any special enumerator's form contains all the columns of the standard form, and that any special form is approved by the Commissioner and forwarded to you for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor before its adoption is ordered.

* There should be a separate book of these sheets for each village, however small. For towns and parts of towns many such books will be needed. The sheets will be bound into books of from five to fifty sheets. The first page of each book will contain a specimen form filled up, and on the reverse will be endorsed a paper of instructions to enumerators.

Enumerator's Return of the inhabitants of Village Tribeni, Thannah Bansberia, District of Hooghly, compiled between the 9th of December and the 10th of December 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial number of house.	Names of all males over 12 years of age.	Religion or caste.	Race or tribe.	Occupation.	Number of females over 12 years of age.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE. Males.	Females.	Total of cols. 2, 6, 7, and 8.
1	Ram Narain Ghose ...	Kayeth ...	Bengalee .	Zemindar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kedar Nath Ghose ..	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	3	2	.....
	Huri Nath Mitra ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Student ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ram Dass ..	Boishnab .	Ditto ...	Domestic servant	1	.....	.....	..
	Hyder Khan .	Mussulman .	Pathan ...	Durwan	.....	1	.....	16
2	† ...	Kayeth ...	Bengalee ...	Zemindar	2	.....	1	...
	Ramu ..	Bagdi ...	Ditto .	Domestic servant	1	1	1	7
3	Mahomed Ali .	Mussulman ...	Syed ...	Cultivator ...	1	1	.....	....
	Golam Akbar ..	Ditto ...	Sheikh ...	Farm servant ...	1	.....	1	.....
	‡Nabhi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Pathan ..	Priest	1	.....	.....	8
4	Kezu .	Dome ...	Bengalee ...	Village servant .	1	1	1	4
Traveller .	§Rahman ..	Mussulman ...	Pathan ...	Horse merchant ..	1	1	.....	.....

† As a woman is the head of this household, no name appears in column 2 except that of a servant.
‡ One mosque in this enclosure, and a boys' school is held therein.
§ Travelling from Peshawur to Calcutta.

3. The time at, and the manner in which the census shall be taken, will be settled by each Commissioner for his own division in consultation with yourself. Ordinarily the thannah (or police circle) will be the unit according to which the villages and village returns will be grouped; and the police department has been informed that the Magistrates of districts will use to the utmost the services of the police of all grades, both during the census-taking and during the preparation therefor. The Director of Public Instruction will also be instructed that the Government expects to receive much effective aid from his department in taking the census. Schoolmasters will doubtless make most efficient enumerators under section 3 of the Census Bill. It may perhaps be necessary for Circle Inspectors to sanction the closing of schools during the days of the census in places where schoolmasters may be employed as enumerators.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor understands from the reports which have been submitted that in some divisions the Commissioners have already perfected their plan of operations, and that a great deal of the preliminary work of the census has already been done. In the Rajshahye division most of the preliminary work has been done. In the Patna division the Commissioner has formed his plans for having the census done completely and cheaply by the putwaris, who form an agency ready to hand in Behar, but who are unfortunately wanting in the other divisions. In the Assam division the Commissioner expects to effect the census through the existing executive agency, and in Chota Nagpore the Commissioner expects to get a great deal of supervision done by the police. In Orissa the large establishment of kanungoes should be utilized to the utmost, and the putwaris as much as possible.

5. In some divisions the preparatory work appears not to be so well forward. More than one Commissioner has suggested that it would be well if explicit instructions were to be issued. I am therefore to append* a short account of the steps which are being taken, and the arrangements which are being made, in districts where the census preparations are well advanced. I am at the same time to say that the Lieutenant-Governor by no means prescribes any particular mode of operation, as he prefers to leave unfettered the discretion of Commissioners.

* See Appendix A.

6. The special points on which instructions seem still to be called for are—

I.—The taking of the census in cantonments, civil stations, or on railways.

II.—The numbering of travellers by road, and of boatmen.

III.—The cost of the census, and the source from which such cost will be defrayed.

IV.—The nature of the assistance which Collectors may require from landholders and others, under section 5 of the Census Bill.

7. I.—*The census in cantonments and stations.*—Although a census of Europeans in India has recently been taken, it will be necessary to include Europeans in the general census. The Lieutenant-Governor will ask the Generals of Divisions and Brigadiers-General commanding in Bengal to permit the commandants of regiments and staff officers under them to assist in taking the census. Cantonment Magistrates or district officers will have to settle with the officer commanding each station as to whether the commandant of each regiment will not undertake the census of all persons belonging to his regiment or in his lines. Similarly, each regimental bazaar will have to be provided for. In cantonments and civil stations a separate blank form with instructions will have to be delivered to the head of each house, who will have to fill in the return for his family, and all his servants and their families. The form to be adopted by the Justices of the Peace for the European quarter of the town of Calcutta will probably be applicable to all cantonments and stations, and also for the houses of Europeans in the interior of the district. The railway companies will be asked to direct their station-masters to take the census, to keep an account of all male and female passengers who may take tickets, and of all persons present in their stations or station premises on such day or night as the Magistrate may appoint.

8. II.—*The numbering of travellers by road.*—In districts or places where effort is made to take the census on one day, it will perhaps suffice if enumerators are specially instructed to count and return all persons who rest or halt the night within their circles. But where the census takes two or three weeks, it will not do to count the travellers every day; and the only plan will be to make such enumeration as may be possible of travellers halting at any place on the last day of the census-taking. At markets or places on the high road, it will be absolutely necessary to take note of, and register beforehand, all halting places and encamping grounds, so that the sojourners thereon may be properly counted when the time comes.

9. The business of counting boats and their occupants will be more difficult. In the port of Calcutta, the Master Attendant will have to get a census paper filled up by every captain or master or tindal of any steamer or vessel or boat lying in the port on such night or day as he may determine; and he will have to obtain in such way as may be possible approximate figures for all vessels or boats at sea, but not for vessels or boats plying on Indian rivers. The other seaports in Bengal being under the control of the Divisional Commissioners, the necessary orders will be issued by them. The river-going population will have to be counted at every ghât in each district. The enumerators of villages, where there are small ghâts, will have to undertake this duty. At other larger ghâts, where the work would be too heavy for the ordinary village enumerator, a special enumerator, if possible, or policeman, must be told off. A special form for boat enumerators is prescribed, and a sample form is given below. When once a boat which is on a voyage has been counted, the headman should receive a coloured ticket signed by the enumerator, and no boat showing such a ticket would be counted again. The counting of boats at ghâts will probably have to be continued for a whole week on most rivers; and in a week's time all the boats on the river, with their crews, will perhaps have been counted. It will not be necessary to count the canoes or rowing boats of fishermen or ryots who habitually pass the night in their houses on dry land.

Boat Enumerator's Return of boats at Tribeni Ghât on the Bhagirutty river, Thannah Bansberia, Zillah Hooghly, between 9th December and 16th December 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number of boat.	Approximate number of maunds burden.	Names of tindal and adult males in crew.	Caste.	Number of females over 12 years.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Remarks.
1	200 maunds ...	Bhyram Khan	Pathan ...	.....	1	.....	Ticket given on 11th December.
		Zarfu	Bagdi ...	2	1	.....	
		Yazu	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Peyku	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
2	River steamer of 10,000 maunds...	E. Darby .. .	European ...	.....	.....	.....	Ticket given on 13th December.
		G. Thomas	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		C. Smith . ..	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Ramu	Bagdi ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Dadu	Mussulman .	.....	.....	.....	
		Malary	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Sarwan ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Sahilu	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Rama ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	
		Shailu .	Ditto .	.....	.....	.....	
		Ashfak ..	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	

10. The Lieutenant-Governor will be very glad if any officer of a river-district or division should see his way to adopting, with the Commissioner's sanction, some handier plan of counting the river population; but so far as the suggestions yet received go, the above seems the best arrangement which has been suggested. This question of the best way of counting the river-going population assumes a special importance in Eastern Bengal, where an immense river trade goes on in December and January.

11. III.—*The cost of the census.*—The Lieutenant-Governor feels satisfied that, whatever assistance the Government may require of landholders, it will be undesirable to call upon them to pay special enumerators at places where they may have no servants who can read and write. In large villages and towns it will obviously be impossible for the zemindar's (or tenure-holder's) agent to do all the enumerator's work. The salaries of supervisors of circles, where Government servants may not suffice for the duty, will have to be met, and some travelling allowance will have to be disbursed, as well as a good deal of money for the cost of conveying papers and forms about the country. It is expected that municipal committees will take the census of their town through their own officers, or else will pay half the cost of the census. The Justices of Calcutta are going to pay half the cost of their census, which will be a costly matter; and unless the Commissioner should see fit to exempt from this rule some few very poor municipalities, it seems right and fair that the towns should share the cost of their census with the public treasury. The services of police and of schoolmasters will of course be available in towns as elsewhere. It would conduce very greatly to the successful taking of the census in towns if the Municipal Commissioners would undertake the supervision and management of their census themselves.

12. Any Government officer or public employé who takes part in the census will do so as part of his proper duty, and he will get no extra pay beyond such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to under the rules. So also no zemindar's gomashta or resident agent or putwari or kanungo, who may be an enumerator or supervisor, will ordinarily receive any pay for the duty; but it will be at the discretion of the Magistrate to recommend for special reward any subordinate official or zemindari agent or putwari who may do specially good work at the census time. Much of the enumerating and supervising will thus cost comparatively little; still there will be a good deal of money to be spent in paying enumerators in wild parts of country, in paying supervisors, and in miscellaneous ways. For these purposes the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able to grant such moderate sums as may be absolutely necessary, but he cannot hold out any hope of being able to grant more than 2¼ lakhs for the whole of the census in Bengal. In some divisions, where there are special facilities or special establishments, the cost of the census will be as small as in other parts of India; but in some divisions the business must be more or less costly. The estimates which have reached the Lieutenant-Governor up to date are—

	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency division	12,000	
Half cost in Calcutta and Suburbs...	16,000	
		28,000
Burdwan division		23,024
Assam „		2,100
Patna „		25,000
Rajshahye „		27,830
Dacca „ (revised estimate)		20,000
Chota Nagpore		7,252
Bhaugulpore		20,000
Cooch Behar		2,710

These estimates the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept, but he will require a detailed estimate for each division, showing precisely how the money asked for will be spent. For the Cuttack division and the Tributary Mehals Rs. 48,000 are estimated; but this estimate will be, it is believed, susceptible of much reduction. Cuttack has to print its own forms in Oorya, so that though the population is small, and though there is a staff of kanungoes, the Orissa census will be in that one respect comparatively more costly, but the Lieutenant-Governor can see no reason why in any other respect a large cost should be incurred in this division. Forms in Hindi or Bengali for the other divisions will be supplied from the Alipore Jail Press.

13. IV.—*The assistance to be demanded of zemindars.*—The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with any suggestions from Commissioners as to the particular kind of assistance they think should be called for under section 5 of the Census Bill. So far as His Honor can at present judge, it will be desirable to provide—

(*a.*)—That wherever there is a resident gomashta or agent or village headman who can write in a village, the Magistrate may require from him a list of houses and householders for the village he inhabits, and for any surrounding villages belonging to the same owner.

(*b.*)—That any resident agent or manager or village headman, if he can write, may be called upon to be enumerator or supervisor of enumerators. If he cannot write, he may be called upon to be present and give assistance when the enumerator is preparing his house register, or taking a preliminary census, or taking the actual census.

(*c.*)—That any resident agent or gomashta or headman, or any resident zemindari peon or nazir, may be warned to attend the enumerator as he goes round from house to house, in order that the people may rightly and readily answer questions put to them.

(*d.*)—That the zemindar or his resident agent may be called upon to proclaim to his villagers, by beat of drum, or in some other way, the day on which the enumerator is to count the people in such village. The proclamation should be made as soon as the enumerator or supervisor may send word of the date on which the census will be taken.

14. The rules required by section 5 of the Census Bill will not be published until the end of August, so that there will be time for the Lieutenant-Governor to consider any suggestions which may reach your office by the 20th August.

15. A copy of this letter will be sent to each Commissioner and district officer, who will be requested to refer to you for further suggestions or instructions. I am to add that if in any census matter you find it necessary to take the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, you should forward the papers with your opinion, and His Honor's orders on the matter will be communicated through yourself, as if you were Under-Secretary for the purposes of the census.

16. It is understood that there may be difficulty in your getting the required number of forms with sufficient promptitude from the Alipore Press. The Inspector-General of Jails will be asked to let the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail consider all census work as "emergent," and, if necessary, to set aside more than half his presses and workmen for census work exclusively.

APPENDIX.

Sketch of the measures which may be required in order to the taking of the census in a Bengal district. This sketch has been laid before the Government, and the measures it proposes seem to be sufficiently good. It is not prescribed for general observance, as each Commissioner can arrange for his division as may seem best to him.

THE first step must be to prepare a list of villages and hamlets in each thannah circle. In some districts difference will be found between the police lists of villages and the survey lists. These differences will have to be cleared up, and a really correct list must be obtained and verified.

The Magistrate or the sub-divisional officer will have to decide whether the thannah circles will be too large for one supervisor to look after. If they are too large, the thannahs will have to be subdivided into supervisors' circles, and a list of the villages, ghats and markets distant from villages will have to be prepared for each circle.

A supervisor will have to be appointed to look after the census in each circle. Usually such supervisor will be a police officer, or a kanungo, or a clerk in the sub-divisional office, or an employé on some khas mehal or ward's estate in the circle. If the Magistrate or sub-divisional officer sees his way to enlisting the personal aid of any European planters, or of any specially liberal zemindars, he would doubtless ask such gentlemen to undertake the duty of supervising the census of the circle nearest their homes.

The sub-divisional officer, or other officer charged by the Magistrate with the supervision of the census in any portion of the district, will have to assemble his supervisors at such central places as he may be able to visit; and he will make over to them the lists of villages and places in their circles, give them such translations of census instructions as may be available, and ascertain orally from them that they understand the work before them.

Then will come the most difficult part of the business, namely, selecting and appointing enumerators. In districts where there is a regular staff of putwaris there will be no difficulty. In other districts the Commissioner will have to decide whether the village* census in a district is to be simultaneous, or is to stretch over a week or two. If it is to be simultaneous, then one enumerator will be required for every hundred houses. If the work in a particular circle is to be spread† over seven or eight days, then one competent enumerator could probably undertake 500 houses. This point, as to the time during which the census should be taken, will have to be settled by the Commissioner and the Magistrate as soon as possible. It will be by no means necessary that there should be the same rule in this matter all over a district; and it may well be that the census of the open and populous tracts should be taken in one or two days, while the census of the hilly and jungly country might occupy a week or a fortnight.

* Ordinarily it will be comparatively easy to take the census of towns on a single day or night.

† In Chota Nagpore the Commissioner proposes to take a gradual survey of the people, and the business is to occupy two or three months. In other parts of India it has been usual to prepare a house register at leisure, and gradually to enter the people, and finally, to verify such enumeration on some one day or night all over the country.

When the period for taking the census has been fixed upon, the enumerators will have to be nominated. The police sub-inspector, any khas mehal agent or other Government employé, and any village schoolmaster, should be called upon to send in lists of one or more men who can write and read for every village of their circle or within their observation. Where no resident can write and read, the name of some educated resident of a neighbouring village must be given. These rolls of possible enumerators will have to be called for and rendered, while the village lists for thannah circles are being prepared and tested.

Note.—Mr. Beverley's circular No 10 of the 5th July 1870 gives very full suggestions on most of these points But the pattern forms thereto appended show more details than are absolutely required now.

From the lists of educated men, the supervisor, acting under the sub-divisional officer, will have to select‡ enumerators; and they will have to propose official or paid enumerators for any places where no resident fit for the business can be found. The list of proposed enumerators will have to be considered by the sub-divisional officers, who will submit the list to the Magistrate, noting the places at which it will be necessary to give any (and if any, how much,) remuneration to resident or non-resident enumerators. The Magistrate, on receipt of these lists, will issue the letters of appointment.

‡ Where there may be room for choice, zemindari agents, schoolmasters, munduls, resident priests, should be preferred.

When the enumerators are appointed, the first step must be for the supervisors to obtain from each enumerator a house register of the enumerator's circle. The enumerator when preparing such house register must have the assistance and countenance of the zemindari agents or peadahs and of the village chokidar. Such house register will show the name of each householder (or head of a house) in the circle; and a serial number* will be given to each house, so that no house may be omitted. The supervisors, the sub-divisional officers, the municipal commissioners, and any other gentlemen† who may be able to give aid in the matter, would have to test a large percentage of these house registers, so as to secure their accuracy. If these house registers are really correct, the subsequent work of enumeration will be comparatively easy; if the house registers are worthless, the census cannot possibly be correctly taken.

* In towns and large places it may be well to paint or affix a corresponding number on the house door.

† *N.B.*—It is believed that many European planters in the interior will be willing to give valuable aid in directing the census round their estates, and in helping the authorities to make the census as complete as possible.

When the house registers are ready and have been tested, the Collector will have to supply books of census forms to enumerators. The enumerators will have to enter in columns 1 and 2 of the census form the "number" of each house, and the householder's name. Unless a house or establishment is very large, two or three houses will come into each page of the forms. The supervisors will have to see that the numbers and names are correctly entered in each enumerator's census book. When this has been done, all will be ready for the census, which can be taken as soon as the Commissioner and Magistrate may decide.

When the census shall have been taken, the enumerators' books must be made up into thannah bundles at the sub-divisional office or at the Magistrate's office. Each thannah bundle must be fastened up separately; and on the top of each bundle must be placed a list of the villages to which it refers. The bundles will be despatched as soon as possible to the Inspector-General at Calcutta.

As soon as possible after the completion of the census, the sub-divisional officers will submit to the Magistrate a short report showing the manner in which, the agency by which, and the time during which, the census was taken. The Magistrate will furnish his report to the Commissioner with such remarks regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the census; regarding the demeanour of the people; regarding the cost of the census, and regarding cognate matters as he may see fit. He must append to his report a list of his thannah circles showing the number of villages and the total area (in acres or square miles) of each thannah. In the column of remarks must be entered a note showing how the area figures have been obtained, whether from the survey papers or by estimate from the map, or how. These reports, however brief, should be prepared directly the census is over, so that there may be no risk of the officer who took the census leaving the district without recording what he did, and what he may think as to the census.

The Inspector-General will have the enumerators' forms compiled according to thannahs. When the totals of any district are ready, he will forward them to the Magistrate, who will submit to the Commissioner such descriptive report of his district, its castes and its industries, as he may be able to compile.

Circular letter from H. Beverley, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, to all Magistrates and Collectors,—(No. 20, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1872.)

I have the honor to request that, as soon after the completion of the census as possible, you will have the original enumerators' returns made up and transmitted as below for compilation. The returns for the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions should be sent to Bankipore, where a branch census office is being organized under the supervision of Mr. C. F. Magrath, Inspector of Registration Offices; the rest should be forwarded to my care in Calcutta.

2. The return for each village or town should be tied up separately, the name of the town and the number of books relating to it being attached. If loose forms have been used instead of books, they should be strung together in the form of a nuthee, and a docket label attached.

The bundles for each thannah must be packed separately, and must be accompanied by a list of the villages comprised within it. Of course district officers will satisfy themselves that no village has escaped enumeration, or been enumerated twice over, and care should be taken that the village bundles correspond with the list.

3. I shall also wish to receive from you, at as early a date as possible, a list of your thannah circles, showing the number of villages and the total area (in acres or square miles) of each. In districts which have been surveyed there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at these areas; but in every case it should be stated how the figures have been arrived at, whether from the survey papers, or by estimate from the map, or in what other method. These thannah areas are necessary, as under the orders of Government the returns will be compiled in this office according to thannahs.

4. It will also be necessary for you to submit a report showing the manner in which, the agency by which, and the time during which, the census was taken. This report should be forwarded through the Commissioner with such remarks regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the census, the demeanour of the people, the cost of the census, and other matters as you may see fit to make The Government wish this report, however brief, to be submitted directly the census is over, so that there may be no risk of the officer who took the census leaving the district without recording what he did, and what he may think in regard to the census.

5. As soon as the returns for your district have been compiled, you will be furnished with the thannah totals in each particular for such further report in regard to the castes, industries, &c., of your district as you may wish to submit.

From C. BERNARD, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department, to the Inspector-General of Registration,—(No. 2150, dated Calcutta, the 24th June 1872.)

I AM directed to convey the following instructions on the points raised in your letter No. 311C, dated 3rd June, regarding the Bengal Census Report.

Point I.—Arrangement of Districts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees to your arranging the districts according to Commissionerships except Cooch Behar, and the Commissionerships according to provinces. He would however group the provinces thus—

Bengal, Western...		...	...	Burdwan Division.
„ Central ...		...	...	Presidency „
„				Rajshahye „
„				Cooch Behar, except Gowalparah and Garo Hills.
„ Eastern...		...	...	Dacca Division.
				Chittagong „
Behar	...	...	...	Patna „
„	...	...	...	Bhaugulpore „
Orissa	...	...	...	Orissa „
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	Chota Nagpore Division.
Assam	...	...	..	Assam Division.
„	...	...	...	Gowalparah and Garo Hills.

The outlying and sparsely peopled tracts, such as are mentioned in your 4th paragraph, must be treated under the division to which they may belong, excepting the part of Cooch Behar which belongs to the province of Assam. Each statement should contain separate totals for each province and each division.

Point II.—Transliteration.

3. The ordinary spelling should be adhered to as far as possible with all places and names. In transliterating the names of little known castes and places, the use of diacritical marks should, if possible, be avoided. It would not be desirable to have some few words spelt after the new fashion, while the bulk of the names are spelt after the old fashion.

Point III.—Details to be given in Statements.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees to your showing for each thannah the information to be contained in statement IA and in columns 1 to 23 of statement IB; for the rest of the statements the information can be given for districts only. Thannahs in the same sub-division should be bracketed together, and must be given. In those statements where the thannah details are given, district and sub-divisional totals must be entered.

Point IV.—Number of Castes and Sub-Castes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this is an important matter. There can be no advantage in burdening the census statements with the names of castes, sub-castes, and gôts, which contain only a few scores of people in one or two out-of-the-way districts. At the same time it would be a great pity if the only census ever taken in Bengal failed to record in considerable detail the many castes which are peculiar to one or another of the widely differing provinces under this Government. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the uncompiled census figures, as they reach your office, show a very great number of castes and sub-divisions of castes, under some of which there are only ten or twelve persons. Moreover, it is believed that many of the castes which are separately shown are merely offshoots from better known large castes, from which the new castes have comparatively recently separated themselves.

6. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that you cannot conveniently decide how many castes you should enter in your final statements until you have compiled all the census returns of the several districts. The best way will probably be for you to send to each Collector one manuscript statement showing the number of persons shown under every one of the castes named in his returns. You should instruct the Collector that you do not wish to show more than a few score castes for the whole of Bengal, and that if possible there should not be more than 50 or 60 for any one district. The Collector will then analyse his list of castes and place under the parent caste all the smaller and less important offshoots; ordinarily he should not show as a separate caste any sub-division which does not contain at least 1,000 souls in his district. The small sub-divisions which he cannot refer to any parent caste, he will have to enter under the head of "other castes." If there is in any district a very small caste, to which some peculiar historic or other* interest may attach, the Collector will use his discretion in retaining such a caste as a separate heading; but he will append to his census report a short memorandum of the castes he may have struck out, the heading under which he may have grouped the men of each insignificant caste, and his reasons in each case. It may happen that some Collectors who are new to their districts, or who may never have turned their attention to such matters, will be quite unable to re-distribute the minor sub-castes under the parent castes, and may be unable to judge to what castes any historic or other interest may attach. In such cases the Collector will have to entrust the business of revising and noting on the caste lists to competent natives, official or non-official, who may be willing to undertake the duty. It can hardly happen that there will not be about the district head-quarters men who have full information about the district castes. In the very large districts, or in districts of which the parts are not homogeneous (as for instance, Bhaugulpore with its cis-Ganges and trans-Ganges thannahs; Chumparun with its alluvial tracts along the Gunduck and its comparatively wild valleys under the Nepal border), the Collector may have to refer to sub-divisional officers for a revision of the caste lists; but the work of revision should be done as quickly as possible, so that the full district census report should not be delayed.

* For instance, a new caste may be formed by a religious schism which ended in the schismatics ceding from the caste to which they formerly belonged and taking to some newer persuasion.

APPENDIX B.

SELECTIONS FROM THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Remarks on the Census of Burdwan by C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., *Magistrate and Collector.*

THE physical character of thannah Niyamutpore, in the extreme west of the district, in extent 278 square miles, is barren and arid, with numerous villages situated wherever patches of culturable land are found. There has been no sickness here. Raneegunge, which adjoins Niyamutpore, is of a precisely similar character. In both thannahs there are collieries, those at Raneegunge exceeding the number worked about Assensole and Setarampore which lie in Niyamutpore. The number of villages inhabited by miners in Raneegunge exceeds those in Assensole, and the population of 132,282 souls for Raneegunge, against 71,453 for Niyamutpore, is quite in accordance with local facts.

Again, I find from the returns 161 small clumps of villages in Niyamutpore with less than 200 inhabitants. These are the houses around the rice patches. In both thannahs the number of villages are nearly equal,* but the large mining operations of Raneegunge account for the villages with the denser population.

* No. of villages in Raneegunge...	289
Ditto in Niyamutpore	278
Villages with over 2,000 souls in	
Raneegunge	29
Ditto in Niyamutpore ...	5

The other thannah of Raneegunge sub-division, viz. Kaksa, contains a purely agricultural population with a few silk and cloth weavers. Here again the villages are very far apart, and extensive tracts of laterite are met with. The northern portion is one dense jungle, with here and there a village. The population is located chiefly along the banks of the Damoodur, and the result of the census —111 villages only with a population of 41,282—is probably correct.

In looking over the Boodbood figures, I am surprised to find the population of Boodbood so high as 91,301. There are certainly a number of middle-sized villages at considerable distances from each other, but they have always appeared to me very thinly populated.

Excluding the town of Burdwan, the rural population of the sudder thannah is only 22,188, or 267·3 per village. There are fewer villages in this thannah than in any other part of the district. There are only three considerable villages. On every side of the head-quarters there are wide tracts of rice lands and extensive patches of fallow and unculturable lands. Villages are far apart; for instance, not a single village is passed on the line of railroad from Burdwan to Kanoo, a distance of 8 miles; on the south-east the nearest village is 3½ miles. All the medical officers for several years past have remarked on the severity of the fever in and around the sudder station. Gopalpore, once a flourishing village, is now reduced to a small population; 2,000 persons have disappeared from Khojanorbear. The deserted remains of ruined houses depict the havoc the fever has committed. I am not surprised therefore to find a return of (omitting the town) only 22,188 inhabitants for 82 villages. Hooghly, which like Burdwan has severely suffered from fever, has, I find, only a population of 67,538, and yet it is a far more populous place than Burdwan. The average population for villages in the Burdwan thannah is 267·3, as compared with 396 for villages in other parts of the district, or 128·7 persons per village less. These figures are quite in accordance with my observations of the small population of the villages around Burdwan.

The densest population of this district, as far as outward observation would lead me to conclude, is to the north of Mymaree railway station. Large numbers of Muhammadans inhabit the villages of Chowghuria, Bohar, Satgachia, and the figure of 133,200 (far exceeding other thannahs), of whom 14,244 are Muhammadans, is strictly in accordance with local features.

In the Culna sub-division I had expected lower figures for Bhatooria thannah, where there has been great mortality for several years. Dr. Jackson, the Sanitary Commissioner, in his tour in March remarked on the depopulated condition of this division.

The Cutwa sub-division too has suffered severely from fever; so have the thannahs of Selimabad, Roynah, Jehanabad, and Munglecote. In some of the villages deaths have been noted at 24 per cent. Next to Gangooria the most populous part of the district is Selimabad. The villages are large and close to each other, but the mortality from the fever has been frightful. Whole households have been swept away. In other houses one or two remain out of 20 persons. In one household one remains out of 17.

The population in the whole district is densest in Jehanabad and Goghat. The population ten years ago must have been at least 20,000 more than at present within the Jenanabad sub-division alone.

Remarks on the Census of Hooghly by F. H. PELLEW, ESQ., *Magistrate and Collector.*

The district of Hooghly as at present constituted is the tract of country which lies between the Hooghly river and the Damoodar, but towards the south it also includes the country which lies between the Damoodar and the Roopnarayan. The district is 72 miles long from north-north-east to south-south-west, and 36 miles broad in the broadest part. In the south it narrows to a point at the junction of the Roopnarayan with the Hooghly close to the dangerous "James and Mary" sands.

The Hooghly river is well known ; it is the name given by Europeans to the Bhagirutty after its junction with the Jellinghy. By the natives it is called the Gunga, and is looked upon as the sacred Ganges, though the main body of the Ganges water passes down the Pudda in Eastern Bengal. It is tidal as far as the northern extremity of the district, though the bore does not come in strength beyond the town of Hooghly. The ancient Sanskrit name of this mouth of the Ganges was "Briddhamantesshwara Samudra," or the swelling Lord Ocean, in allusion to the bore.

The Damoodar—a sacred name of Vishnu—rises south of Hazareebagh, and after its junction with the Burrakur, pursues a very straight course down a steep incline in the direction of the Hooghly river, above the town of Hooghly. In this neighbourhood, in all probability, the confluence formerly took place, but the gradual rise of the country, due to deposition, has turned its course, and at present the Damoodar, making a sudden bend a little below Burdwan, flows in a due southerly direction till it meets the Hooghly, which there flows to the south-west, a little above Diamond Harbour.

The next river which requires mention is the Darkeshur (properly Dwarkesshur or Lord of Dwarka, a name of Vishnu). This river, like the Damoodar, flows to the south-east at first, and then turns to the south. Just before its junction with the Hooghly it expands into a broad lake-like surface called the Roopnarayan, or "face of the spirit of Vishnu."

The Damoodar and Darkeshur flow at a greater elevation than the Hooghly, and the tide in these rivers only flows as far north as a little beyond Ampta in the Howrah sub-district. (Both rivers have but little water in the dry season, but are subject to violent floods in the rains, which their channels are unable to retain; their beds and banks have been so raised by deposition that the country on either side at a distance of a few miles from the rivers is below the level of the bed. Moreover the channels decrease in width and depth as the rivers flow.)

On both sides of the Darkeshur strong embankments are maintained to protect the country from the natural results of this state of things. Formerly the Damoodar was also embanked on both sides, but the attempt to confine its waters was at length given up, and the embankments on the right bank were abandoned after much careful consideration and discussion.

It so happens that between the Darkeshur and the Damoodar, but nearer to the latter river stretches continuously a strip of low land about five miles broad. It was perceived that by sacrificing this strip, immunity to the rest of the district might be secured. Consequently in the rainy season the traveller proceeding westwards, after crossing the Damoodar and its elevated banks, has before him a shallow but rapid stream five miles broad, from which project houses, trees, and the remains of old bridges, the roadway connecting which has long since been washed away. It is believed that considerably more water passes down this secondary stream of the Damoodar than in the channel of the river itself.

This flood water is at length collected in a great swamp in the south of thannah Khanakool, which again on the cessation of the floods is gradually drained off into the Damoodar and Roopnarayan. Before the abandonment of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodar rendered it possible totally to exclude the Damoodar flood waters from the country to the east of the river, this tract was also a prey to inundation. From the neighbourhood of the great bend of the Damoodar above described, at which point the river is about 70 feet higher than the Hooghly on the other side of the district, the country slopes rapidly to the west-south-west and south, and down this slope the flood waters of the Damoodar used to flow, but as the land rises again towards the banks of the river Hooghly the water was unable to escape through the two or three narrow channels which communicate with that river, and the greater portion was driven southwards into some immense swamps between Howrah and Ampta, from whence, after the subsidence of the rivers, they were gradually drained off into the Hooghly and Damoodar. Now that the Damoodar floods have been excluded from the district, the numerous channels through which the water flowed have become silted up, cultivated and effaced, and little remains to show what was the former condition of the district but the great swamps in the south.

Although the protection from floods must be looked upon as on the whole beneficial, yet some injurious effects have been also produced. Many towns and villages were dependent for their drinking water and for the irrigation of certain crops on the nullahs and rivers which have become extinct or have much deteriorated, and it is a remarkable fact that the sickness which has afflicted the district during the last twelve years has clung most tenaciously to the villages on the banks of the Joolka, Kana Nuddee, and Kana Damoodar, three rivers which were formerly supplied with full streams of water from the Damoodar, but now consist even in the rains of pools of nearly stagnant water.

About five miles north of Hooghly, a small river leaves the Hooghly river and flows south-west till it is crossed by the railway. It then flows south and nearly parallel to the Hooghly, for about 30 miles, when it rejoins it at Sankrail below Howrah. This river is in its middle portion completely silted up, though its former channel of about 200 yards in width is to be distinguished on careful observation at both its northern and southern mouths ; moreover, the tide still enters it from the Hooghly, and flows some 10 or 15 miles, according to the season, up its channel.

(This river is the Sursutty (Saraswati, goddess of learning), a famous river in old times, and considered by the Hindoos as identical with the Sursutty, "which, leaving the Himalayas to the west of the Jumna (Yamoona), passes close to Thanessur and loses itself in the great desert of Bikaneer." Wilford, taking as his authorities the Kshetra Samasa and some other ancient geographical works,

gives some Hindoo ideas on hydrography which are worth mentioning here. The theory is that the Ganges is composed of three streams—the Bhagirutty, the Jumna, and the Sursutty, which unite at a Tribeni, or three plaits of hair, and again divide at another Tribeni. The first Tribeni is at Prayag or Allahabad. Here the Jumna and Ganges unite visibly. The Sursutty is supposed to flow underground from the desert, and to enter "humbly oozing below one of the towers of the Fort." "These three rivers then flow on together, as far as the southern Tribeni in Bengal." "Their waters do not mix, but keep distinct all the way. The waters of the Yamuna are blue, those of the Sursutty white, and the Ganges is of a muddy yellowish colour."

This southern Tribeni is the village of that name in the Hooghly district, at which point the Sursutty leaves the Hooghly as above described. It is a very sacred place. There is an annual bathing festival held there at which thousands attend, and bathe at a ghât erected in 1551-59 by Mukund Deva, "the last independent King of Orissa" (*vide* Hunter's *Orissa* II, App. p. 189). Just opposite the mouth of the Sursutty and near Kanchrapara is the mouth of another small river called the Jamoona or Jumna, corresponding theoretically with the Jumna of the Upper Provinces. Its silted-up bed forms a long marsh famous for snipe.

Wilford says that both these rivers are described by Ptolemy, who states that the Bhagirutty sends one branch to the west, the Sursutty, which enters the sea by the Cambusan mouth or Sactimati, and another by the Camberican mouth. The former mouth cannot be indentified, and is an impossibility in the present state of things, as the Sursutty would have to cross the Damoodar and Roopnarayan. The latter, Wilford identified as the Kobbadok. With regard to the Sursutty, it is quite possible that in former days it may have received the Damoodar and Darkeshur, and even the Cossye, as tributaries, and entered the sea by a separate mouth near Pippley, inasmuch as the whole tract in that direction is alluvial, but the ideas of such vast changes are certainly somewhat startling In D'Anville's map, derived, I believe, from descriptions of ancient geographers, the Sursutty is delineated as having a separate mouth near Pippley, where the mouth of the Soobunrekha is now, and in Wilford's own day (1822) it was possible to proceed by water in the rains "from Hooghly through the Saraswaty and many other rivers to within a few miles of Dantoon" on the Soobunrekha.

In fact there is nothing very surprising in this. Two large and swift rivers, the Darkeshur and Damoodar, laden with sand, flow eastward from a lofty plateau and down a steep incline, towards the low flat plain of the Ganges delta, along the western edge of which flowed the Sursutty just as the Hooghly does now. They would naturally deposit their sand in its slower moving current, and the Ganges water would have to take a course more to the east. At the same time by reaction the Damoodar and Darkeshur might be forced to the south. Only the other day the railway engineers objected to a canal from the Damoodar to the Hooghly for fear of silting up the Hooghly itself.

The remaining rivers of the district are either local drainage channels originating in swamps terminating in the large rivers, or they are the silted-up remains of old channels through which the Damoodar waters entered the Sursutty and Hooghly. Of the former class are the Kedarmatty, the Bally khall, the Bydebutty khall, and the Bansputty khall in Howrah. Of the latter, the Kana Nuddee, the Gheea, and the Beoolya are the principal examples. With regard to the Kana Nuddee, there are strong reasons for supposing it to have been once the principal channel of the Damoodar itself. Its communication with the Damoodar continued up to a few years ago, and there are still traces of a communication between it and the Sursutty, but it is now unable to force its way through the high banks of that river, and pursues a devious course northward to the Hooghly.

The aspect of the district, notwithstanding the slope from north-west to south-east, is flat, but, as in all alluvial formations, the banks of the rivers and creeks are relatively high, and the land slopes away from these banks so as to form basins. The villages are built on the high grounds on the banks of the rivers, and here also are situated the two-crop lands which require irrigation, their value being greatly dependent on their proximity to the water-courses. In the central low lands, which receive all the drainage of the basin, the great winter rice crop is grown, unless the water lies too deep, as it does in parts. In some parts of the country where the basins are very extensive, villages are built on artificially raised lands in the midst of the rice fields. As the rainfall is considerable, about 50 inches per annum, the whole country except the elevated edges of the basins is covered with water for several months.

The chief difference between the face of the country in Hooghly and that of Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, and other districts of the lower delta of the Ganges, consists in its having fewer water courses. Moreover the water-courses are much silted up, and the tide only enters them freely in the south of the district. The basins are on a smaller scale in Hooghly than in the country to the east, and the village sites closer together.

Having thus described at some length the features of the country, I proceed to mention a few remarkable places in it connected with its history.

Stretching westward from Tribeni runs an immense embankment to Mahanad, eight miles south of Pundooah. This is said to be the northern boundary of the old kingdom of Orissa. Its date is quite uncertain, but it may have been erected against the Afghan Kings of Bengal after 1388, or, if older, may have been intended to keep back the armies of the Delhi Emperor.

On this mound at its western extremity, as Tribeni stands at the eastern extremity, stands Mahanad, properly Mahanath, Great Lord. In 1295, A.D. this place was the capital of the Pándub Rajah. What the extent of his country was, or whether he was independent or tributary to Orissa. is unknown. Shah Safi, the son-in-law of the Emperor Jelaluddeen Khilzi Firoz Shah, and General of Alla-uddeen, attacked him from Pundooah, and annexed that pergunnah and probably the whole north of Hooghly, to the Emperor's dominions. This was at the end of the 13th century according to Blochmann. In commemoration of this event the tower at Pundooah was erected, probably surmounting some older Hindoo or Buddhist edifice, the remains of which are visible in the lowest story.

As before mentioned, at the other or eastern end of the embankment is Tribeni. This place, already sacred as the place of division of the three rivers, contained magnificent buildings in the Buddhist style of architecture. It is stated to have been the capital of another Hindoo chief or Rajah. It appears to have been conquered by Zafar Khan Ghazi, a friend of the Shah Safi, who conquered the Pándub Rajah. This Zafar erected out of the Hindoo buildings the present mosque and durga. In the latter, his tomb and those of his wives and other relations stand in a most commanding spot overlooking the Hooghly from a height of 60 feet. The natives of Hooghly say that he turned a Hindoo and composed a hymn to the Ganges, which is still extant.

In later times, *circiter* 1560, A.D., Satgong on the Sursutty, six miles from Tribeni, had become a most important port, but soon after this the silting up of that river commenced, and Satgong is now a few huts; there are, however, the ruins of a very handsome mosque.

It is said that the Portuguese had a settlement on the Sursutty, but they were obliged to remove it to Bandel. There is a place to the west of Hooghly called Sham Pal, which an intelligent native identified with Saint Paul, the dedicatory saint of the Bandel church. The natives of the place when asked regarding Sham Pal, described him as a famous carpenter who carved the image of the Virgin on the summit of the Bandel church.

In later times on the banks of the Hooghly were four forts—that of the English at Hooghly, the Dutch at Chinsurah, the French at Chandernagore, and the Danes at Serampore. I have been able to trace out a large portion of the works of the Hooghly fort; the Dutch fort is completely demolished. Chinsurah is a somewhat remarkable town. It is intersected with narrow streets, each provided with masonry drains. There is, in addition to this, a very complete system of underground sewers leading to the river, for which the natives are indebted to the Dutch. There are many lofty houses, and few trees or open spaces, and in this respect the town is more like an up-country city than a Bengal town. These peculiarities are doubtless owing to the circumscribed area of the Dutch territory, and probably the close packing of the houses necessitated the construction of the sewers and drains.

I now proceed to make a few remarks on the census returns.

The most striking thing about the returns for Hooghly and Howrah is the extreme density of the population, in which respect this district appears to exceed every other in Bengal, even including the 24-Pergunnahs-cum-Calcutta. (That district has an average density of 950 persons to the square mile. In Hooghly and Howrah the population is 1,045 to the square mile.)

(The most populous part of Hooghly is a narrow strip stretching from below Howrah to above Tribeni,) bounded on the east by the Hooghly and on the west by some low rice land and swamp, which separates this high and populous tract from another broader though less populous high strip which fringes the Sursutty.

(Going northwards from Howrah along the narrow strip on the banks of the Hooghly, the area between the swamps and the river is one long suburb, made up of Howrah, Ghoosery, Bally, Ooturpara, Kutrung, Serampore, Bidyabatty, Bhuddreshur, French Chandernagore, Chinsurah Hooghly, and Bansberiah, the population in which varies from 8,148 per square mile to 3,000; and on the second strip along the Sursutty and Koontee Khall the principal villages are Muggra, Rajhat, Nunda, Singoor, Boorai, Chunditola, Beluty, Doomjoor, Jhaparda, Makarda, Mowree, and Andool. Below Andool the Sursutty joins the Hooghly, and the populous strip continues thence along the banks of the combined rivers. Along this strip the density of population is not so easily determined, but it probably varies from 1,000 to 3,000 per square mile.)

It may seem absurd to speak now of the Sursutty and Hooghly in one breath, but as I have already stated, there is no doubt that the Sursutty was once an important river, probably as important as the Hooghly. As Mr. Westland in his Jessore report says, the fact that a river divides pergunnahs is strong evidence of its former importance, and the Sursutty along its whole course divides pergunnahs, viz. Mozufferpore, Bulleah, Singoor and Pownan, from Boroedharsa, Paikan, and Arsa.

The population of thannah Doomjoor, if the Howrah municipality be excluded, is 1,417 to the square mile; of Chunditolla 1,316 to the square mile; that of Bidyabatty, if the strip along the bank of the Hooghly be excluded, is about 600; yet in all these thannahs a large portion is swampy land sparsely inhabited, or wholly uninhabited. It is clear therefore that the habitable portions in all these thannahs must be peopled with at least 1,000 to the square mile throughout.

If the fever which has raged in this district since 1860 were not still more destructive in Burdwan, where the population though great (about the same in the fever-stricken parts as that of thannah Pundooah) is much less than in Hooghly, one would unhesitatingly attribute that scourge to excessive population. One would say these people live almost as thickly together as the people in towns, yet they have no special conservancy precautions, no means of removing night-soil or refuse, no water-supply, no drainage. They exhibit the necessities of a town population with the habits of a Bengal villager.

And it must be admitted that there would be some truth in this view. It is one that has often struck me, but which I held in abeyance till I could know what the population really was. The view that want of conservancy and other civilized arrangements is the cause of the fever, has often been brought forward, and as often met by the argument that Bengal habits have always been the same, but that fever does not always and everywhere prevail. The people have from time immemorial used the same tanks for all purposes, and have consigned their dirt to the open air in a humble dependence on the cleansing powers of nature, and she has not generally failed them. But it seems perfectly certain that though nature may be sufficient for the preservation of good air and water when the population is only 300 to the square mile, she may imperfectly perform her task where the population is 600; and when the population amounts to 1,000, air, water and earth may alike become sodden with foul matter, unless artificial precautions are taken.

We find that whereas Bansberiah and Bidyabatty suffered much, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Serampore, and Howrah, though more populous, suffered little. Pundooah covers just a square mile; its present population is 3,690. It is in fact nothing more than a large village; there is no conservancy, no arrangements such as prevail even in native towns. To look at, it is clean, open, and naturally well drained, yet it suffered much from fever.

In most populous countries the centres of population are much more thickly inhabited than in Hooghly, but the rural parts are comparatively sparsely peopled. In Hooghly, on the contrary, the towns are thinly inhabited and cover large spaces, but the rural districts are inhabited with a density to which few countries can present a parallel. In point of fact Hooghly villages are too thinly inhabited to be able to afford the artificial devices which men congregated in large cities are driven to adopt, and are yet too large and thickly populated to be healthy without these devices.

This population of 1,000 to 8,000 to the square mile, with deeply-rooted habits suited to and indeed admirable in a society which, in a tropical country, may number its 100, 200 or 300 to the square mile, but quite unsuited to close living, presents a problem, and appears to the Englishman somewhat like Frankenstein's monster did to him. The population is poor and thin, if judged by the standard of towns. Institutions that would easily be maintained by populations of 15,000 to the square mile, cannot be forced upon such places as these without oppression, and yet the people may be dying from over-population.

If, for example, the town of Hooghly had a population of 1,000,000—no great number according to town statistics for its six square miles—Serampore 80,000, and Howrah 200,000, and if the rural population were nowhere more than 300 to the square mile, we might have three rich and healthy municipalities, and a still more healthy mofussil. In time probably it will be so. Already people live in Calcutta on account of its salubrity, since the water was laid on; and as populations become civilized, there is always a tendency to congregate in towns. Already the population in this district, where thickest of all, viz. on the bank of the Hooghly, enjoys substantial benefit, as the inhabitants are willing to admit, from municipal institutions, though even there the population is hardly thick enough to permit any but the most necessary expenditure, and the people are heavily taxed even for that. At present, however, every one lives in the country. There is his home; he often has a lodging in the city or sudder station, but never thinks of bringing his family there. He would much prefer leaving his womankind altogether unprotected in his village. Half the dacoities which take place in this district are in the houses of women whose husbands and male relations are in Calcutta, Howrah, or Hooghly. It is discouraging to think that the sanitary improvement of a district is dependent on the slow change of manners and habits which necessity inevitably produces, but there is no doubt that the peace which the English Government has afforded, has, in so rural a country as Bengal, resulted chiefly in an overgrowth of population in rural villages, which is at last becoming noticeable by what threatens to be universal unhealthiness.

Another very interesting question which forces itself on the attention at the sight of these census returns is the amount of decrease in population which has been caused in the district by this fever. If the population be now 1,000 to the square mile, what was it before 1860?

Four of the thannahs of the sub-division of Jehanabad in which fever has of late been most prevalent have now been removed from the district, but it must be remembered that the fever was epidemic in the thannahs which at present constitute the Hooghly district for a longer period than it has raged in Jehanabad, viz. from 1860 to 1868, during which time Jehanabad was almost free of it, and that since then, notably in October 1871, there was much sickness in every thannah of Hooghly. Between 1860 and 1868, Bansberiah, Pundooa, Dwarbasinee, Dhanyakhalee towards the north, Shahbazar, Paraumba, Dhipe, Dwarhata and Krishtonagar, with other villages on the Kana Damooda; Chenchooa, Ajudhya, Sonatikree; Balia, Jooe Modhab, and Bundipur, with other villages on the Kana Nuddee, were so severely attacked that by estimate at least one-third of their populations perished in one year. These villages have never been free from sickness since, and during the twelve years hundreds of others have suffered less severely.

In 1813 Boinchee was censused. It had a population of 5,840, now its population is 4,538. It was severely attacked with fever. On the other hand Chunderkona had in 1863 a population of 18,145, which has increased in 1872 to 21,311, but there has been little or no sickness in Chunderkona.

It may, I think, be considered certain that the population of Hooghly was increasing before 1860, and but for the fever would be an increasing population still, but that owing to this cause its population is now less than it was in 1860, and much less than it would have been but for the fever.

Remarks on the district of Furreedpore by W. S. Wells, Esq., *Magistrate and Collector.*

The district of Furreedpore forms the north-eastern portion of the tract of land which constitutes the double delta of the rivers Ganges and Brahmapootra. It lies between the Pubna district on the north, Jessore on the west, Backergunge on the south, and Dacca on the east. The river Ganges or Pudda bounds it on the north and east; the rivers Gorai or Mudhumutty, and Barasee on the west; while towards the south it is separated from Backergunge by the river Kumar and a succession of large beels.

Furreedpore possesses a population of 1,012,589 souls. The area of the district is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1,496 square miles. This gives an average of 677 to the square mile, a number

which admits of good average healthiness among the people without resorting to artificial sanitary arrangements. In truth, nothing of the latter description can be said to exist in this district, but the natural drainage is excellent. The people are eminently an agricultural population, with a deep-rooted attachment to their fields and rural homesteads, and for the most part rarely betaking themselves to towns save for the purpose of disposing of their produce or engaging in litigation. Consequently the towns, excepting Seydpore, Bhangah, and Kashiani, are small, and as a rule partake of the character of large marts, presenting on market days a most animated and thriving appearance, but as a rule on ordinary occasions looking small, insignificant and solitary, with few resident inhabitants beyond shop-keepers and prostitutes. Such townships are neither important enough nor wealthy enough to support municipalities which would preserve them in a thoroughly good sanitary condition. The civil station of Furreedpore is no exception. It is a small town containing 8,593 inhabitants, for the most part attracted to the place by reason of its being the principal seat of administration for the whole district, and in consequence making it only a temporary place of residence.

The district is naturally divided into two parts, each presenting distinctive physical characteristics. The first or northern division possesses a rich light sandy soil. It is comparatively high, is well-wooded, and with the exception of a few low plains devoted to the cultivation of amun rice, it is capable of producing in abundance every description of cold-weather crops.

The second or southern division is marsh land. Commencing from the sudder station, which forms a barrier between the two physical divisions, the country gradually becomes lower, until, as it approaches Backergunge, it loses itself in one immense swamp. In the words of Mr. Westland, "the river banks are high land and partake in the prosperous appearance of more favoured tracts; but in the interior, where the lands are lower, the villages are poor and scant. Rice grows in abundance, but in some places where the beels do not dry up at any time during the year, there are large tracts of land which show no cultivation. There are places where one can stand on the margin of a large uncultivated plain or marsh, and wonder that signs of human habitation can be so sparse; when not far off the country is rich in inhabitants and busy with the toil of human life." The southern portion of the district may be said in fact to consist for the most part of a series of basins, the rims of which are formed by the high banks of the streams which intersect it in every direction. So far, however, from this region being sparsely populated, as might have been supposed from its nature, the census returns show it to be teeming with human life. The thannah of Muksudpore, for example, which is situated in the very midst of this inhospitable region, shows a return of 136,069 inhabitants, or 613 persons to the square mile. The truth is that the banks of the streams traversing the swamps of the south are covered by one long continuous line of densely populated villages. The river Kumar, for instance, which winds like a huge snake all over the district, presents this spectacle, and it is much the same with the Seetul Lukhya and other streams. In addition to this, the dreary and unwholesome swamps of the extreme south are themselves largely peopled by a highly interesting Chandal race. These Chandals were originally a complete Hindoo community, consisting of persons of all castes from the Brahman downwards, who, on having the misfortune to be cursed in a body by a vengeful Brahman of unutterable sanctity in Dacca, quitted their ancestral homes and emigrated bodily to the southern wastes of Furreedpore, Jessore and Backergunge. There with great perseverance and toil they raised in the centre of the swamps large hillocks from 12 to 20 feet in height, whereon they built their homesteads in the dry weather in order to preserve their cattle and goods during the high inundations. In this place they are located to the present day, cultivating the swamps with rice and jute, and carrying on the occupations of fishing and bird-catching, varied with mat and basket-weaving and the cutting of grass for thatching roofs and for the consumption of their cattle. In the dry weather they often suffer considerably from scarcity of water and at times almost die from thirst; as they do not preserve water in tanks, they are often reduced to what little they may have kept by them in their earthen vessels, and not unfrequently drink it when it has become quite thick and green. In the rains, the whole country becomes inundated; the water rises over ten feet and leaves their artificial mounds like so many islands in a huge lake. Locomotion then becomes impossible except by boat, while they have to collect all their cattle and keep them in their homesteads, feeding them on what fodder they may have stored up during the dry season, and on a grass which, like the rice, grows with the rise of the water and in appearance very much resembles paddy. These cattle have often to remain for weeks standing up to their necks in water, and as their food has to be stored up for them in the homesteads, they are fed on the minimum amount necessary to support existence. Consequently by the end of the rainy season they are reduced to skeletons, and very many die in the process It is this that renders it impossible to introduce a larger and less hardy description of cattle Notwithstanding all the difficulties this Chandal community have to contend against, however, they are strongly attached to the home of their adoption, and resist all inducements to abandon it. Efforts, for example, have been made to transfer some of them to the Sunderbuns, but with no measure of success. They prefer remaining in the region to which they have adapted themselves perseveringly and laboriously, where they are not likely to be envied their lot, and where they can dwell together a distinct community with their own Brahmans, their own priests, castes and traditions. Their occupations and their enforced practice of going about in boats during a great portion of the year have rendered the Chandals a hardy and muscular race, while they present a favourable contrast to their uncursed and therefore contemptuous neighbours in respect of ingenuousness and truthfulness.

Furreedpore may be called, in comparison with other Bengal districts, a tolerably healthy tract. It is not subject to epidemic fevers like Burdwan or Hooghly, nor is it subject to an extravagant death-rate from any other cause. The southern portion is liable to occasional attacks of cholera, but that is owing to scarcity of water. Fever of an ordinary description and rheumatism are very prevalent. Towards the close of the rains, indeed, fever is almost universal, attacking all with more or less severity, but the inhabitants of the place have become in the course of

generations so adapted to it, that they are rarely seriously inconvenienced by their periodical attacks. At present the health of the district is admirably sustained and preserved by its river system. It is girt both on the east and on the west by immense rivers which drain the land enclosed between them, while every year the high inundation affords an ample supply of fresh water to the numerous tanks and khals, and the silt brought down tends gradually to raise the low lands and beels.

It is probable that this comparatively healthy condition of the Furreedpore district will be of considerable duration, for there appear to be no causes at work which will affect it adversely. The Ganges exhibits a tendency to silt up between Furreedpore and Pubna, and to be seeking an outlet by means of the Gorai river; but as the drainage is from north to south, and Furreedpore would still have a large river compassing it on the east and on the west, such a change in the course of the Ganges would be fraught with no evil consequences. The northern part of the district has, during the last hundred years, been undergoing a gradual process of consolidation by means of the silt deposited by the large rivers. In the north there remain now only one or two large beels which have not been thus filled up, and in them the process is clearly seen to be rapidly going on; and if nothing occurs to obstruct the present steady operation of the consolidation, such as the streams silting up within their own banks and leaving the beels *in statu quo*, we may look forward to see in time the present lonesome swamps of the south one after another gradually converted into high rich ground teeming with the date, supari, sugar-cane and other crops, which are now only found in any abundance in the north.

It remains to comment on the peculiarities represented by the several returns from each police division. Furreedpore, for instance, possesses only a population of 558 to the square mile, but this is easily accounted for by a large portion of its area being covered by the lake called Dol Samoodra. Deorah is reported to possess 947, and Bhoosnah 846 inhabitants to the square mile. These two are the most densely populated thannahs in the district, but are physically very different from each other—the former lying in the inundated tract, whereas the latter is comparatively dry. Through Deorah run the Kumar and Seetul Lukhya, the former meandering all over the thannah, and these rivers join at Bhangah. Throughout their length their banks are covered by one continuous village, thickly peopled. Bhangah is a large and important town, the principal seat of commerce in the district, situated on the high road to Calcutta from the whole of Eastern Bengal, and a place where much produce changes hands. The banks of the Barasee, in Bhusnah, are densely populated, and although Seydpur has lost much of its former importance and notoriety as a great centre of trade, it is still a village which extends for miles. The comparative sparseness of the population in Gopalgunge results from this country being to a large extent covered by water all the year round, and nowhere, excepting in the immediate proximity of the Mudhumutty, is the land not immersed several feet during the prevalence of the annual inundation. That the rich and high country to the north about Goalundo and Pangsa should possess a population of 767 and 717 respectively to the square mile, is not surprising. The census, it must be borne in mind, was taken towards the close of the cold weather, at a time when the paddy is all gathered in the inundated tracts, and where again no cold weather crops are grown. The males of these parts generally migrate southwards in search of employment to the Sunderbuns, or go there to cut timber which they import; some too were attracted north by the works on the Eastern Bengal Railway which runs through Belgachi and Goalundo. It is to the amount of repairs rendered necessary by the severe floods of last year that I attribute the return of a large excess in the male population of those thannahs.

Remarks on the Census of Nuddea by C. C. Stevens, Esq., *Offg. Magistrate and Collector.*

There is no very considerable difference in density of population between the different portions of the district. The average for the whole district is one person for every 1·20 acres of gross area. If roads, rivers, and unculturable and uncultivated tracts be deducted, the average will probably be pretty nearly one person to the acre; but as it is not possible to make an exact calculation of the deduction which should be made on these accounts, I prefer considering the gross areas only.

The densest population is to be found in the sub-division of Kooshtea, where there is one person to ·97 of an acre. The remaining sub-divisions show the following figures:—

Chooadangah	...	...	...	1	person for	1·18	of an acre.
Ranaghat	...	...	...	1	"	1·19	"
Meherpore	...	...	...	1	"	1·30	"
Bongong	...	...	...	1	"	1·30	"
Sudder	...	...	...	1	"	1·33	"

Of all the thannahs the most densely populated is Kooshtea, where there are nearly 2 persons per acre. This thannah is, however, very small, comprising as it does only between 13 and 14 square miles, about half of which area falls within the township of Kooshtea. Instead, therefore, of considering the Kooshtea thannah to be a densely peopled country tract, one should look upon it as a sparsely populated town tract. The least thickly populated thannah is Nakasheepara, in the sudder sub-division, where only one person for every 1·54 acres is to be found. The unculturable area is comparatively large here. The thannahs of Kishnaghur and Santipur, including as they do the large towns bearing those names, show a high average of density, in the one case nearly equalling, and in the other slightly exceeding, one person per acre.

The proportion of males to females in the district appears from the census papers to be 1,000 to 1,067. The number of males was slightly lower at the time when the census was taken than it

usually is; for at that time in the eastern parts of the district, especially in the Bongong sub-division, many of the men were absent cutting rice in the Sunderbuns.

The proportions in the several sub-divisions are as follows:—

Chooadangah	... ...	1,000	males to	1,008	females.
Meherpore	... ...	1,000	„	1,051	„
Sudder	... ...	1,000	„	1,070	„
Ranaghat	... ...	1,000	„	1,070	„
Kooshtea	... ...	1,000	„	1,080	„
Bongong	... ...	1,000	„	1,107	„

Among "insanes," "idiots," "deaf and dumb," "blind" and "lepers," the disproportion between the number of males and that of females afflicted is very striking. The numbers of the sufferers and the relative proportions of the sexes vary very greatly in different thannahs, and it is not impossible that the figures may be to some extent imperfect. I can readily understand the reluctance which many a man would feel to declare the afflictions of the women of his family. At the same time the returns are probably near the truth with reference to the males, and sufficiently so upon the whole to enable us to say confidently that women do enjoy a greater immunity from the specified evils than men.

The returns show that in the district at large, of every 1,000 persons, 7 are attending elementary schools, and that of every 1,000 boys, 40 (or 1 in 25) are "scholars." The proportions in the several sub-divisions may be studied with interest. They are as follows:—

Sub-division.	Scholars to each 1,000 population.	Male scholars to each 1,000 boys.
Sudder	11	63
Ranaghat	10	60
Bongong	9	44
Chooadangah	7	36
Meherpore	5	27
Kooshtea	4	19

The particular thannahs which stand highest are the following:—

Thannah.	Scholars to 1,000 population.	Male scholars to 1,000 boys.
Kishnaghur	16	96
Kishengunge	15	102
Nakasheepara	15	82
Santipur	14	94
Ranaghat	11	68

The first three are in the sudder sub-division, and the others in Ranaghat.

These figures plainly show that elementary education is much more cultivated in the southern and western parts of the district than in the eastern, central, and northern.

The proportion of inhabitants to houses varies in this district from 5·7 to 1 in Kooshtea, to 4·4 to 1 in the Ranaghat sub-division. The average throughout the district is 5·16 to 1. The low rate at Ranaghat is, I think, due to the effects of the epidemic fever which some years ago devastated the sub-division. Even now Ranaghat is generally considered the least healthy sub-division in the district.

The Mussulmans exceed the Hindoos by 155,434. The former constitute a little more than 54 per cent., and the latter a little less than 45½ per cent. of the population of the district. People of other sects, of whom Christians are nearly four-fifths, comprise rather less than ½ per cent This proportion of Christians will probably be found to be very high in comparison with that existing in other districts. It is mainly due to the Church Mission, which has been for a generation established in Nuddea.

Taking the sub-divisions separately, we find that the western and southern portions of the district are the most distinctively Hindoo, while Mussulmans predominate in the north and in the east. The following are the exact figures:—

Sub-division.	Percentage of Hindoos to population.	Percentage of Mussulmans to population.
Ranaghat	60⅓ nearly ...	39½ nearly.
Sudder	over 56 „ ...	43
Chooadangah	44½ „ ...	55
Bongong	42½ „ ...	over 57½
Meherpore	40 „ ...	59
Kooshtea	35⅓ „ ...	64⅓

It will be observed that in the thannahs which border on the sacred stream of the Bhagirutty there is a predominance of Hindoos. In fact it may be roughly stated that a strip of country on the west side of the district is chiefly Hindoo, and the remainder is decidedly Mussulman in its population, and that the Mussulmans in the north-east largely predominate.

The proportions of males to females vary in the different sects; of 1,000 Hindoos 480 are males; of 1,000 Mussulmans 487 are males; and of 1,000 Christians no fewer than 514 are males. These are singular differences which I confess myself unable to explain.

It has been shown above that generally in the district there are about 54 Mussulmans to 45½ Hindoos; in the 11 largest towns and townships the proportions are nearly 28 to 72. Of these 11 towns, 7 (including the two largest and the 4th and 5th) are situated in the strip of country which has already been described as Hindoo. The predominance of Hindoos is, as might be expected, especially remarkable in Nuddea, the head-quarters of the Brahmans in this district. Kooshtea is the only town in which Mussulmans are the more numerous, and it is situated in the Mussulman part of the district. Even here, however, the proportion of Hindoos is higher than in the average of the sub-division, being very nearly 40 per cent. as against 35⅓. These facts seem to confirm the impression which had been previously formed, that the Hindoos are far more enterprising than the Mussulmans and more ready than they to take advantage, for purpose of trades or professions, of the collection of people into towns. An instance of this is to be seen in the Kooshtea return. It will be perceived that Kooshtea is the only town in the district in which the number of male Hindoos exceeds that of the females. The reason is that Kooshtea is a new town created by and for trade, and that the Hindoos with their usual enterprise have betaken themselves thither for purposes of business, but have not yet had time to settle there with their families. If the trade of Kooshtea continues, we shall certainly see in the course of a generation a Hindoo population settling there and outnumbering the Mussulmans.

There is a remarkable deficiency of male Hindoos at Beernugger and Nuddea. I believe the explanation of this to be that in many families one or more of the male members emigrate to Calcutta and to other districts to seek their fortune, leaving their families in their paternal house.

Of the municipalities and townships, the following were included in the experimental census of 1869. Beernugger, Ranaghat, Santipore, and Meherpore. A comparison of the results then attained with those of the present census will be interesting.

Towns.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Rate of increase.
	In 1869.	In 1872.	In 1869.	In 1872.	In 1869.	In 1872.	
Santipore	12,157	13,205	13,941	15,430	26,098	28,635	·097
Ranaghat	3,474	4,266	3,988	4,605	7,462	8,871	·187
Meherpore	2,014	2,623	2,173	2,939	4,187	5,562	·328
Birnagar...	1,946	2,036	2,553	2,675	4,499	4,711	·047

The returns for 1869 were considered accurate at the time the census was taken. The rates of increase in the cases of Ranaghat and Meherpore, especially the latter, seem extremely high. In the case of Meherpore I find some difficulty in accounting for this; both towns have no doubt derived advantage from having been made the head-quarters of sub-divisions, but the situation of Ranaghat on the railway seems so much the more favourable that I should have certainly expected to find an exceptionally large increase there.

The population of this district has always been under-estimated. In *Thornton's Gazetteer* I find that Nuddea (somewhat less extensive than it now is) was said to contain 298,736 inhabitants. The survey estimate in the year 1856 was 551,229. It was not until the year 1869, when Mr. Monro had a rough enumeration made, that the slightest approach to the real truth was made. Even Mr. Monro's enumeration was very far below the truth. His total was 1,218,000, but this number did not apparently include the town population, and in 1869 the thannah of Comercolly had not been added to the district. About 200,000 people must be added on these two accounts; we have then a total of about 1,400,000. Making every allowance for subsequent increase of population, it seems clear that the enumeration gave too low a result. The total number of houses enumerated by Mr. Monro's orders was 236,180, and the average of persons in a house was thus 5·1. In Kooshtea the proportion was 5¾ to 1, and in Ranaghat it was 4⅞ to 1, while in the other sub-divisions it ranged between those two extremes. These results correspond very closely with those which I have given above.

The proportions between Hindoos and Mussulmans correspond equally nearly with those shown in the recent census. Mr. Monro's figures, sub-division by sub-division, are as follows :—

Sub-divisions.	Percentage of Mussulmans.
Ranaghat	38
Kishnaghur	43
Chooadangah	55
Bongong	59
Meherpore	60
Kooshtea	70
The whole district	54

Mr. Monro found that out of the 3,273 villages enumerated, 642 were occupied exclusively and 1,167 chiefly by Mussulmans, while 391 were occupied exclusively and 763 chiefly by Hindoos. A similar calculation has not been made in the tables under report, and I cannot without considerable difficulty obtain information on the point.

I do not find among Mr. Monro's papers any comparison between the sexes except in Hindoo and in Mussulman villages; and information of this sort I cannot give with reference to the late census. Mr Monro's general conclusions were that in Mussulman villages there were 1 man to $1\frac{1}{20}$ women, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ boys to 1 girl, while in Hindoo villages the proportions were 1 man to $1\frac{1}{10}$ women, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ boys to 1 girl. Expressing these proportions in decimals and comparing them with the proportion of total women to men and total boys to girls, we find—

	Mr Monro's Enumeration		Total results of Census of 1872.
	Of Mussulman villages.	Of Hindoo villages.	
Proportion of women to one man	1·05	1·1	1·23
Ditto boys to one girl	1·25	1·33	1·25 nearly.

From the above table it would seem probable that the number of females was under-stated in the enumeration of 1869, and that to an extent amounting to about 16 per cent. in the case of adults and 4 per cent. in the case of children. This concealment of females, amounting to 10 or 12 per cent. on all ages, will go far to make up the difference between the total figures of 1869 (modified by addition for towns and for Comercolly) and the total figures of 1872, but the difficulty still remains undisposed of, since the comparatively small number of houses enumerated in 1869 is unexplained. Upon the whole, I consider that the enumeration of 1869 was not so complete as that of the present year, nor could it fairly be expected to be so, but that Mr. Monro did infinitely more than had ever previously been attempted in the matter of procuring accurate information.

Extract from a letter from F. J. Alexander, Esq., *Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.*

As regards the *density of the population*, the census returns quite bear out what I should have expected from a knowledge of the physical features of the country. For instance, the Mahaunddy river may be said to divide the district into two distinct portions—the country on the left or east bank, from the north to the south of the district, consists in general terms of a ridge of high undulating country (known as the "borin"), covered at frequent intervals with thick jungle, and sloping away into undulating grass plains, which, when reclaimed and not submerged with water, as they are in many places, yield a plentiful rice crop. The quantity of cultivated land to that uncultivated is yet, however, disproportionate; the villages are small and often scattered, and the locality miasmatic and unhealthy, and the consequence is that the population of the four thannas (Gajole, Maldah, Gomashtapore and Nawabgunge), which comprise the area referred to, is *much below* that of the other five thannas on the west bank. And in the locality spoken of, where the bazaars and hâts are comparatively speaking small and distant from each other, and the supplies and comforts of life and civilization less near at hand, and the locality unhealthy, we find, as we should expect, the higher classes and castes less represented; while the "Polis" (a semi-aboriginal race) and Dhangars, and such like semi-jungle tribes, who are the pioneers of cultivation in such outlying parts, preponderate. On the right or west bank of the Mahanuddy on the other hand the land from north to south generally speaking, consists either of a rich "mattiar" (loam) or an alluvial soil, with (in many places) but little jungle or waste land, and with a less miasmatic and healthier climate. The consequence is that in the five thannas on this west bank the population is much in excess of the other four above alluded to, and the classes and castes met with are much more mixed and civilized. There is no remarkable excess of population in any one thannah over that of any other which is not satisfactorily accounted for by the special circumstances above referred to. That the population of the thannahs of Shibgunge and Kalliachuk exceeds that of the others, is sufficiently explained when I say that the areas they include are highly cultivated, and afford resources in the way of a rich produce of indigo, mulberry (on which the silk-worm is reared), and cold weather crops, as well as some rice, which of course tend to a high rate of population.

Note by A. D. B. Gomess, Esq., *Commissioner of the Sunderbuns, on the progress of cultivation in the Sunderbuns.*

The portion of the Gangetic delta known as the Sunderbuns is situated between latitudes 21° 30′ and 22° 40′ North, and longitudes 88° 10′ and 90° 32′ East of Greenwich. The extreme breadth of the Sunderbuns from north to south is about 81 miles, and its base from the river Hooghly on the west to the Megna on the east, is about 165 miles in length. It is bounded on the north by the permanently-settled lands of the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge. The river Hooghly marks its western limits; the river Megna forms its boundary on the east; and on the south is the Bay of Bengal.

What may have been the exact line which separated the forest from the cultivated tracts, when the decennial settlement of Bengal, afterwards declared permanent, was concluded, it is impossible now to determine, on account of the absence of anything like a scientific survey at the time. It is true that some years previously, or between 1764 and 1772 A.D., the Sunderbuns,

as well as the cultivated districts on the north, were surveyed and mapped, yet it is not only probable that the line of forest, as represented in the map by Major Rennell and others, was intended to show the limits of the cultivated and uncultivated tracts in a general way without aiming at accuracy, but there is sufficient data to come to the conclusion that cultivation had in some places extended and in others retrograded, between the year 1772 A. D., when the survey was completed, and the year 1790 A. D., when the decennial settlement of Bengal was commenced upon.

Between the years 1812 and 1818 a part of the Sunderbuns was surveyed by Lieutenants H. and W. E. Morrieson. The survey, however, did not extend further east than the Bara Punga river, which joins the Kobbaduk and forms the boundary of the 24-Pergunnahs. It was followed by the survey conducted by Captain Prinsep during the years 1822-24, when the line of forest, as then existing, was accurately laid down from the Hooghly to the Jaboona river. The survey of the line of Sunderbun forest discontinued by Captain Prinsep, was in the year 1829 taken up by Lieutenant Alexander Hodges, and in the succeeding year 1830, traced to its eastern limits, or up to the joint rivers Ganges and Megna, across the Rubnabad Islands.

It will thus be seen that the survey of the frontier boundary of the Sunderbuns was not a continuous operation. Setting aside the survey made by the Lieutenants Morrieson, replaced by the later survey of Captain Prinsep, it extended from the year 1822 to the year 1830, with an interval of five years, when the survey operations were suspended.

There is, however, sufficient data to show that no progress was made in the cultivation of the Sunderbuns between the years 1822 and 1830, but that the line of forest as surveyed during those years continued to be the forest boundary up to the year 1830.

In Lieutenant Hodges' map of the Sunderbuns, published in the year 1831, although the frontier boundary is taken partly from his own and partly from previous surveys, yet the allotments on the south of the boundary line are without exception represented as being under jungle. The records of my office show that active operations to clear the Sunderbun forest did not commence until the year 1830. In that and subsequent years I find that all the allotments south of the forest line surveyed during the years 1822-23-24 were leased out as being under jungle. It follows, therefore, that although the survey of the line of Sunderbun forest extended over several years, and was not concluded until the year 1830, still before that time cultivation had not extended beyond the boundary line as represented in the map published in the year 1831.

In attempting to ascertain the progress of cultivation in the Sunderbuns, it will be advisable, therefore, to commence from the year 1830, and in the annexed tabular statement I have endeavoured to show, as accurately as possible, the extent of land cleared and rendered fit for cultivation between that year and the present time.

If the total area is divided by the figures representing the extent of cultivated lands, it will be found that little more than a seventh of the entire area has been reclaimed from forest. To admit of mutual comparison I note below the percentage of cultivation in each district and sub-division.

District.	Sub-divisions.	Percentage of cultivation.
24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	63·1
	Barripore	23·51
	Busseerhat	8·92
	Satkhira	5·46
	Total ...	10 37
Jessore	Khoolna	8·83
	Bagirhat	10·30
	Total ...	9 56
Backergunge	Perozepore	41 77
	Putooakhally	45·84
	Total ...	44·96
	The entire Sunderbuns—	13·98

That no more than a seventh of the entire area should have been reclaimed from forest in forty-two long years may be considered slow work, but I am well convinced that it could scarcely have been very much better, and that the apparently slow progress is owing to causes beyond the power of man to control. From the analysis given above a very sufficient argument may be adduced to show that the apparently insignificant progress made in clearing the Sunderbun forests, regarded as a whole, is owing to natural causes. In one sub-division, namely, Satkhira, we have less than 5½ per cent. of the total area under cultivation, while in another, Putooakhally, we have more than 8 times that amount, or 46 per cent. of the entire area, cleared and cultivated. The grant and settlement rules are the same in both places, with this difference, that the rates of assessment in Sunderbun estates in the sub-division of Putooakhally are higher than in the estates within the sub-division of Satkhira.

Again, in the Sunderbuns south of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore districts the percentage of cultivation is 10·37 and 9·56 respectively, whilst very nearly 45 per cent. of the entire area of the Backergunge Sunderbuns has been cleared and cultivated. The same grant and settlement rules obtain in all three districts, modified only by an alteration in the rate of assessment, which on the whole is higher in Backergunge than in the other two districts.

Taking the figures as given in the recent census-returns, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Beverley, I find that the average population per square mile in the sub-division of Satkhira is 594 against 287, or less than one-half, in the sub-division of Putooakhally. The same returns give the following figures as the average population per square mile in the three districts which form the northern boundary of the Sunderbuns :—

	Average number of persons per square mile.
24-Pergunnahs, exclusive of Calcutta	793
Jessore	567
Backergunge	482

In earlier returns, although the figures are very different and show that the population has now nearly doubled itself, almost the same ratio is observed. In former years as now, the population of the 24-Pergunnahs was much larger than that of Jessore, and the latter than that of Backergunge.

If in a map of the Sunderbuns showing the line of forest as existing in 1830, we trace the forest boundary as shown in Major Rennell's survey completed in the year 1772, and then connect the ancient ruins that are to be found in the Sunderbuns, we obtain three very irregular lines running almost parallel to each other. The line taken from Major Rennell's survey will be the most northerly, and the line of ruins the most southerly. All these lines disclose one and the same fact, namely, that whether we take the past or the present century, or a period much anterior to both, we find that cultivation followed the direction of those rivers which formed the principal channels for the discharge of the waters of the Ganges. It was the presence of sweet water which formerly as now attracted settlers, and it is to its presence at the present time, more than to any other cause, that we must attribute the fact that the Backergunge Sunderbuns are almost half reclaimed from jungle, whilst under the same set of rules and similar settlements about a tenth only of the forest in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore has been cleared and cultivated.

Statement showing the land brought into cultivation in the Sunderbuns between the years 1830 *and* 1872.

Districts.	Sub-Divisions.	Area cleared and cultivated, including unculturable waste.		Area under forest and low jungle, including unculturable waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.
24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	36,048·00	46·95	445,881·60	696·69	475,929·60	743·64
	Barripore	88,268·80	137·92	287,155·20	448·68	375,424·00	586·60
	Busseerhat	74,438·40	116·31	759,961·60	1,187·44	834,400·00	1,303·75
	Satkhira	19,904·00	31·10	344,396·80	538·12	364,300·80	569·22
	Total ...	212,659·20	332·28	1,837,395·20	2,870·93	2,050,054·40	3,203·21
Jessore	Khoolna	48,268·80	75·42	498,163·20	778·38	546,432·00	853·80
	Bagirhat	55,827·20	87·23	486,080·00	759·50	541,907·20	846·73
	Total ...	104,096·00	162·65	984,243·20	1,537·88	1,088,339·20	1,700·53
Backergunge	Perozepore	35,584·00	55·60	49,600·00	77·50	85,184·00	133·10
	Putooakhally	141,568·00	221·20	167,257·60	261·34	308,825·60	482·54
	Total ...	177,152·00	276·80	216,857·60	338·84	394,009·60	615·64
	Grand Total ..	493,907·20	771·73	3,038,496·00	4,747·65	3,532,403·20	5,519·38
Area of rivers and creeks south of Lieut. Hodges' boundary line in 24-Pergunnahs Sunderbuns ..						631,954·00	987·00
Ditto ditto ditto in Jessore ditto ...						304,274·00	475·00
Ditto ditto ditto in Backergunge ditto ...						198,949·00	311·00
Grand Total ...						4,667,580·20	7,292·38

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of Bengal and compiling the returns during the years 1871 *and* 1872.

District.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Printing charges.	Total expenditure.	
(A).—*Expenditure incurred in taking the Census in Mofussil Districts.*						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	740 10 3	.....	306 8 6	.....	1,047 2 9	
Bancoorah	241 0 0	21 0 0	50 2 8	.....	312 2 8	
Beerbhoom... ...	156 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	181 0 0	
Midnapore	734 9 0	.....	339 0 0	62 8 0	1,136 1 0	
Hooghly	577 15 6	.....	199 0 0	.....	776 15 6	
Howrah	1,714 9 9	.....	66 3 4	.....	1,780 13 1	
Total for the Burdwan Division ...	4,164 12 6	21 0 0	985 14 6	62 8 0	.....	5,234 3 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	179 0 0	.....	108 9 0	.....	287 9 0	
Nuddea	161 5 1	259 7 1	65 2 3	.....	485 14 5	
Jessore	1,590 0 5	.....	129 9 11	.....	1,719 10 4	
Total for the Presidency Division ...	1,930 5 6	259 7 1	303 5 2	.....	.....	2,493 1 9
Moorshedabad ...	2,650 6 6	22 0 0	454 2 11	.....	3,126 9 5	
Dinagepore... ...	1,344 14 2	153 2 0	262 13 3	.....	1,760 13 5	
Maldah	823 13 2	780 0 1	235 12 0	.....	1,839 9 3	
Rajshahye	2,135 14 6	.....	386 7 1	.....	2,522 5 7	
Rungpore	3,702 8 4	.....	237 8 6	.....	3,940 0 10	
Bogra	2,953 3 3	.....	269 4 2	.....	3,222 7 5	
Pubna	1,260 0 0	20 0 0	558 2 9	.....	1,838 2 9	
Total for the Rajshahye Division ...	14,870 11 11	975 2 1	2,404 2 8	.....	.....	18,250 0 8
Darjeeling	200 0 0	23 0 0	86 15 0	245 0 0	554 15 0	
Julpigoree	561 8 5	162 11 0	18 8 0	.....	742 11 5	
Goalpara	384 3 6	51 4 0	8 8 0	.....	443 15 6	
Total for the Cooch Behar Division ...	1,145 11 11	236 15 0	113 15 0	245 0 0	.....	1,741 9 11
Dacca	612 9 1	13 15 0	414 0 1	.....	1,040 8 2	
Furreedpore ...	1,355 2 0	549 5 0	220 8 2	.....	2,124 15 2	
Backergunge ...	1,587 2 11	685 7 5	516 0 6	.....	2,788 10 10	
Mymensing	252 1 0	.....	442 13 0	.....	694 14 0	
Sylhet	1,652 6 3	.....	165 9 0	.....	1,817 15 3	
Cachar	263 13 9	27 2 9	74 8 3	.....	365 8 9	
Total for the Dacca Division	5,723 3 0	1,275 14 2	1,833 7 0	.....	.....	8,832 8 2
Chittagong ...	1,088 10 3	8 8 0	155 15 0	.....	1,253 1 3	
Noakhally	4,160 0 0	195 8 0	252 3 0	.....	4,607 11 0	
Tipperah	2,195 9 4	.....	656 14 2	.....	2,852 7 6	
Hill Tracts ...	234 6 8	59 4 0	.....	.....	293 10 8	
Total for the Chittagong Division ...	7,678 10 3	263 4 0	1,065 0 2	.....	.....	9,006 14 5

Statement of Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of Bengal and compiling the returns during the years 1871 *and* 1872.—(Continued.)

District.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Printing charges.	Total expenditure.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Patna ...	365 7 9	.....	862 13 4	.....	1,228 5 1	
Gya ...	51 8 0	.....	211 9 7	.....	263 1 7	
Shahabad ...	299 7 1	.....	83 4 3	.....	382 11 4	
Tirhoot ...	420 3 2	51 0 0	343 9 0	.....	814 12 2	
Sarun ...	507 4 6	102 9 1	93 11 10	.....	703 9 5	
Chumparun ...	10 0 0	15 0 0	172 5 6	.....	197 5 6	
Total for the Patna Division ...	1,653 14 6	168 9 1	1,767 5 6	.....	.....	3,589 13 1
Monghyr ...	1,226 1 3	619 10 11	1,105 11 3	.....	2,951 7 5	
Bhaugulpore ...	2,133 2 7	407 12 1	61 9 0	.....	2,602 7 8	
Purneah ...	3,927 8 9	432 12 3	1,110 3 7	.....	5,470 8 7	
Deoghur ..	251 8 1	17 15 0	29 10 6	.....	299 1 7	
Doomka ...	574 8 1	...	95 13 7	.....	670 5 8	
Godda ...	635 3 6	58 10 3	42 2 3	.....	736 0 0	
Rajmehal ..	1,169 10 11	56 4 9	41 0 9	.....	1,267 0 5	
Total for the Bhaugulpore Division .	9,917 11 2	1,593 1 3	2,486 2 11	.....	.....	13,996 15 4
Cuttack ...	148 8 0	371 8 5	296 4 1	846 14 0	1,663 2 6	
Commissioner's office	45 7 8	.....	.....	.....	45 7 8	
Pooree ...	484 0 2	373 2 5	91 8 0	388 0 0	1,336 10 7	
Balasore ...	114 10 6	.....	31 5 6	2,555 0 0	2,701 0 0	
Tributary Mehals ...	49 0 6	190 8 10	120 15 0	1,030 6 0	1,390 14 4	
Total for the Orissa Division ...	841 10 10	935 3 8	540 0 7	4,820 4 0	.....	7,137 3 1
Hazareebagh ...	1,443 10 8	.....	159 15 3	.....	1,603 9 11	
Lohardugga ...	2,048 15 11	.....	74 7 3	.....	2,123 7 2	
Singbhoom ...	541 14 0	.....	.....	.....	541 14 0	
Maunbhoom ...	1,475 11 0	.....	14 14 6	.....	1,490 9 6	
Tributary Mehals ...	238 10 9	.....	.....	.....	238 10 9	
Total for the Chota-Nagpore Division...	5,748 14 4	.....	249 5 0	.....	.....	5,998 3 4
Kamroop ...	35 15 3	33 0 0	85 1 0	.....	154 0 3	
Durrung ...	.....	.....	72 8 0	.....	72 8 0	
Nowgong ...	60 0 0	.....	26 1 0	.....	86 1 0	
Seebsaugor ...	250 1 11	.....	23 15 0	.....	274 0 11	
Luckimpore ...	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Khasia and Jynteah Hills	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0	
Total for the Assam Division ...	671 1 2	83 0 0	207 9 0	.....	.....	961 10 2
Grand Total ...	54,346 11 1	5,811 8 4	11,956 3 6	5,127 12 0	.....	77,242 2 11

Statement of Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of Bengal and compiling the returns during the years 1871 *and* 1872.—(Concluded.)

District.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Printing charges.	Total expenditure.	
(B).—*Government share of the Expenditure incurred in taking the Census and compiling the Returns for Calcutta and the Suburbs.*						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Calcutta ...	7,435 15 3	.....	1,174 4 0	1,739 5 10½	10,349 9 1½	
Suburbs ...	3,461 3 10	192 4 9	76 9 1½	709 12 0	4,439 13 8½	
Total ...	10,897 3 1	192 4 9	1,250 13 1½	2,449 1 10½	.....	14,789 6 10
(C).—*Expenditure incurred in the Central and Branch Census Offices in arrangements for the Census, in printing and issuing forms, and in the compilation and printing of the results.*						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Head Office	64,245 11 0	1,970 0 0	13,762 0 9	20,185 13 0	1,00,163 8 9	
Patna Branch Office	15,338 13 6	427 9 0	739 1 9	.....	16,505 8 3	
Cuttack Branch Office	4,599 6 11	.....	.....	.....	4,599 6 11	
Total ...	84,183 15 5	2,397 9 0	14,501 2 6	20,185 13 0	.....	1,21,268 7 11
Grand Total of (A), (B) and (C) ...	1,49,427 13 7	8,401 6 1	27,708 3 1½	27,762 10 10½	.....	2,13,300 1 8

Note.—To the above expenditure will have to be added the cost of printing the Report, which cannot yet be accurately calculated, but which is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1872.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1872.

Area and Population of the several PROVINCES *of Bengal.*

Provinces	Area in square miles.	Total population.	Average number of persons to the square mile.	Proportion per cent. of the area of the several provinces.	Proportion per cent. of the population in the several provinces.
The entire Territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	248,231	66,856,859	269	100	100
Bengal	94,539	36,769,735	389	38·08	55·00
Behar	42,417	19,736,101	465	17·09	29·52
Orissa	23,901	4,317,999	181	9·63	6·46
Chota Nagpore	43,901	3,825,571	87	17·69	5·72
Assam	43,473	2,207,453	51	17·51	3·30

Area and Population of the several Commissioners' DIVISIONS *in Bengal.*

Divisions	Area in square miles.	Total population.	Average number of persons to the square mile.	Proportion per cent of the area of the several divisions.	Proportion per cent. of the population in the several divisions
The entire Territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	248,231	66,856,859	269	100	100
Burdwan	12,719	7,286,957	573	5·12	10·90
Presidency	15,216	6,545,464	430	6·13	9·79
Rajshahye	17,694	8,893,738	503	7·13	13·30
Cooch Behar	13,270	1,570,703	118	5·35	2·35
Dacca	26,004	9,517,498	366	10·48	14·24
Chittagong	17,459	3,480,136	199	7·03	5·21
Patna	23,732	13,122,743	553	9·52	19·63
Bhaugulpore	18,685	6,613,358	354	7·56	9·89
Orissa	23,901	4,317,999	181	9·63	6·45
Chota Nagpore	43,901	3,825,571	87	17·69	5·72
Assam	35,650	1,682,692	47	14·36	2·52

Note.—In order to reconcile the areas given in the two previous tables with the sum of those shown in the district tables, it must be explained that the areas in the former tables include 17,399 square miles of waste or uninhabited country which are omitted from the latter. Of these 17,399 square miles, 8,343 represent the hilly portion of Luckimpore in which no census was taken, 5,341 the Sunderbuns, and 3,715 Cachar hills.

The areas of large rivers have generally been excluded throughout the tables.

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each DISTRICT *in Bengal arranged according to* PROVINCES *and Commissioners'* DIVISIONS.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	BENGAL.									
Western Districts.										
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan ...	3,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,745	578	1·47	392	124	4·7
	2. Bancoorah ...	1,346	2,028	104,687	526,772	391	1·57	260	78	5·0
	3. Beerbhoom ..	1,344	2,471	159,940	695,921	518	1·84	282	119	4·3
	4. Midnapore ...	5,082	12,962	446,045	2,540,963	500	2·55	196	88	5·7
	5. Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,488,556	1,045	2·24	467	227	4·6
	Total ...	12,719	25,842	1,468,791	7,286,957	573	2·03	282	115	5·0
Central Districts.										
Presidency...	6. 24-Pergunnahs	2,788	4,980	393,737	2,210,047	793	1·78	443	141	5·6
	Calcutta ...	8	1	38,864	447,601	55,950	·12	447,601	4,858	11·0
		2,796	4,981	432,601	2,657,648	950	1·78	534	155	6·1
	7. Nuddea ...	3,421	3,691	352,017	1,812,795	530	1·08	491	103	5·2
	8. Jessore ...	3,658	4,247	313,660	2,075,021	567	1·16	489	86	6·6
	Total ...	9,875	12,919	1,098,278	6,545,464	663	1·31	507	111	6·0
Rajshahye ..	9. Moorshedabad	2·578	3,753	303,561	1,353,626	525	1·46	361	118	4·5
	10. Dinagepore ...	4,126	7,108	264,526	1,501,924	364	1·72	311	64	5·7
	11. Maldah ...	1,813	2,100	129,579	676,426	373	1·16	322	71	5 2
	12. Rajshahye ...	2,234	4,228	246,371	1,310,729	587	1·89	310	110	5·3
	13. Rungpore ...	3,476	4,206	331,079	2,149,972	619	1·21	511	95	6·5
	14. Bogra ...	1,501	2,666	127,099	689,467	459	1·78	259	85	5·5
	15. Pubna ...	1,966	2,792	198,220	1 211,594	616	1·42	434	101	6·1
	Total ...	17,694	26,853	1,600,435	8,893,738	503	1·52	331	90	5·6
Cooch Behar	16. Darjeeling ...	1,234	...	18,864	94,712	77	...	.....	15	5·0
	17. Julpigoree ...	2,906	...	69,648	418,665	144	...	.....	24	6·0
	Cooch Behar ...	1,307	...	81,820	532,565	407	...	.....	63	6·5
	Total ...	5,447	...	170,332	1,045,942	192	...	.....	31	6·1
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca ...	18. Dacca ...	2,897	5,016	290,593	1,852,993	640	1·73	369	100	6·4
	19. Furreedpore ...	1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,589	677	1·54	439	105	6·4
	20. Backergunge ...	4,935	4,269	321,657	2,377,433	482	·87	557	65	7·4
	21. Mymensing ...	6,293	7,601	308,008	2,349,917	373	1 21	309	49	7·6
	22. Sylhet ...	5,383	5,589	286,594	1,719,539	319	1·04	308	53	6·0
	23. Cachar ...	1,285	389	37,311	205,027	160	·3	527	29	5·5
	Total ...	22,289	25,171	1,401,681	9,517,498	427	1·13	378	63	6·8
Chittagong ..	24. Chittagong ...	2,498	1,062	197,104	1,127,402	451	·43	1,062	79	5·7
	25. Noakhally ...	1,557	2,034	142,155	713,934	459	1·31	351	91	5·0
	26. Tipperah ...	2,655	6,150	307,011	1,533,931	578	2·32	249	116	5·0
	27. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6,882	...	13,354	69,607	10	...	.....	2	5·2
	Hill Tipperah	3,867	...	6,329	35,262	9	...	.....	2	5·6
	Total ...	17,459	...	665,953	3,480,136	199	...	.....	38	5·2
	*Total for Bengal** ...	85,483	...	6,405,470	36,769,735	430	...	.....	75	5·7

* See note on last page.

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each DISTRICT *in Bengal arranged according to* PROVINCES *and Commissioners'* DIVISIONS.—(Continued.)

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzahs, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	BEHAR.									
Patna ...	28. Patna ...	2,101	3,412	269,814	1,559,638	742	1·62	457	128	5·8
	29. Gya ...	4,718	6,530	327,845	1,949,750	413	1·38	299	69	5·9
	30. Shahabad ...	4,385	5,110	275,041	1,723,974	393	1·16	337	63	6·3
	31. Tirhoot ...	6,343	7,337	642,087	4,384,706	691	1·16	598	101	6·8
	32. Sarun ...	2,654	4,350	293,524	2,063,860	778	1·64	474	111	7·0
	33. Chumparun ...	3,531	2,299	242,228	1,440,815	408	·65	627	69	5·9
	Total ...	23,732	29,038	2,050,539	13,122,743	553	1·22	452	86	6·4
Bhaugulpore	34. Monghyr ...	3,913	2,457	328,174	1,812,986	463	·63	738	84	5·5
	35. Bhaugulpore ...	4,327	2,739	329,372	1,826,290	422	·63	667	76	5·5
	36. Purneah ...	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,714,795	346	·84	410	63	5·5
	37. Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5,488	9,872	230,504	1,259,287	229	1·80	128	42	5·4
	Total ...	18,685	19,247	1,201,497	6,613,358	354	1·03	344	64	5·5
	Total for Behar ...	42,417	48,285	3,252,036	19,736,101	465	1·14	409	77	6·1
	ORISSA.									
Orissa ...	38. Cuttack ...	3,178	5,500	281,430	1,494,784	470	1·73	271	88	5·3
	39. Pooree ...	2,473	3,175	143,920	769,674	311	1·28	242	58	5·3
	40. Balasore ...	2,066	3,266	138,913	770,232	373	1·58	236	67	5·5
	Tributary Mehals...	16,184	10,178	253,284	1,283,309	79	·62	126	16	5·1
	Total for Orissa ...	23,901	22,119	817,547	4,317,999	180	·92	195	34	5·2
	CHOTA NAGPORE.									
Chota Nagpore ...	41. Hazareebagh ...	7,021	6,703	150,493	771,875	110	·95	115	21	5·1
	42. Lohardugga ...	12,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,123	103	·54	191	20	5·1
	43. Singbhoom ...	4,503	3,208	84,416	415,023	92	·71	129	19	4·9
	44. Maunbhoom ...	4,914	6,368	195,665	995,570	203	1·30	156	40	5·1
	Tributary Mehals...	15,419	3,001	80,870	405,980	26	·19	135	5	5·0
	Total for Chota Nagpore ...	43,901	25,766	752,287	3,825,571	87	·59	148	17	5·1
	ASSAM.									
Cooch Behar ..	45. Goalpara ...	4,433	...	72,655	444,761	100	...	.....	16	6·1
Assam ...	46. Kamroop ...	3,631	1,649	103,908	561,681	155	·45	341	29	5·4
	47. Durrung ...	3,413	137	43,558	236,009	69	·04	1,723	13	5·4
	48. Nowgong ...	3,648	1,293	44,050	256,390	70	·35	198	12	5·8
	49. Seebsaugor ...	2,413	203	55,604	296,589	123	·08	1,461	23	5·3
	50. Luckimpore ...	3,145	125	26,398	121,267	39	·04	970	8	4·6
	51. Naga Hills ...	4,900	...	.....	68,918	...	...	.....	...	...
	52. Khasia and Jynteah Hills ...	6,157	...	.....	141,838	...	...	.....	...	...
Cooch Behar ..	53. Garo Hills ...	3,390	...	.....	80,000	...	...	.....	...	...
	*Total for Assam** ...	35,130	...	.....	2,207,453	63	...	.....	...	...

* See note on page i.

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	1. BURDWAN DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Burdwan	185	83	15,447	54,419	294	·44	656	84	3·5
	Khundghose ...	115	180	10,679	67,665	588	1·56	376	93	6·3
	Indas	124	231	14,298	77,084	622	1·86	334	115	5·4
	Selimabad... ...	112	240	20,660	84,702	756	2·14	353	184	4·1
	Gangooria ...	181	364	34,591	131,200	725	2·01	360	191	3·8
	Sahibgunge ...	124	181	17,954	81,896	660	1·46	452	145	4·5
	Sub-divisional total	841	1,279	113,629	496,966	590	1·52	389	135	4·4
CULNA ..	Culna	144	296	32,452	121,480	843	2·05	410	225	3·7
	Bhatooria	118	237	19,128	81,677	692	2·01	345	162	4·2
	Muntessur ...	169	248	18,382	83,181	492	1·46	335	109	4·4
	Sub-divisional total	431	781	69,962	286,338	664	1·81	367	162	4·1
CUTWA ...	Cutwa	142	157	19,363	83,099	586	1·10	529	136	4·3
	Katugram... ...	145	249	18,608	82,064	566	1·71	329	128	4·4
	Munglecote ...	120	171	17,072	77,655	647	1·42	454	142	4·5
	Sub-divisional total	407	577	55,043	242,818	596	1·42	421	135	4·4
BOOD-BOOD ...	Bood-bood ...	161	224	13,638	91,301	567	1·39	408	85	6·7
	Ausgram ...	174	255	25,178	115,393	663	1·46	453	145	4·5
	Sonamookhy ...	197	270	16,432	79,437	403	1·37	294	83	4·8
	Sub-divisional total	532	749	55,248	286,131	538	1·41	382	104	5·1
RANEEGUNGE..	Raneegunge ...	218	289	27,069	132,282	607	1·32	458	124	4·8
	Kaksa	181	111	8,642	41,282	228	·61	372	48	4·8
	Niyamutpore ...	272	278	12,358	71,453	262	1·02	257	45	5·7
	Sub-divisional total	671	678	48,069	245,017	365	1·01	361	72	5·0
JEHANABAD ...	Jehanabad ...	143	259	27,488	128,969	902	1·81	498	192	4·6
	Goghat	143	262	28,307	136,246	953	1·84	520	198	4·8
	Kotulpore ...	161	337	22,622	110,255	685	2·09	327	141	4·8
	Roynah	194	269	15,048	102,005	526	1·38	379	78	6·7
	Sub-divisional total	641	1,127	93,465	477,475	745	1·76	424	146	5·1
	DISTRICT TOTAL...	3,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,745	578	1·47	392	124	4·7
	2. BANCOORAH DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Bancoorah ...	55	114	7,944	39,080	711	2·07	343	144	4·9
	Ondah	308	664	23,973	121,361	394	2·15	183	78	5·0
	Bishenpore ...	255	214	30,816	147,252	573	·84	688	121	4·7
	Chatna	228	382	11,269	64,015	280	1·67	168	49	5·6
	Gungajulghati ...	500	654	30,685	155,064	310	1·31	237	61	5·0
	DISTRICT TOTAL...	1,346	2,028	104,687	526,772	391	1·57	260	78	5·0

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	3. BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Soory	...	387	24,038	104,107	...	...	269	...	4·3
	Rajnugger ...	...	141	6,823	30,985	..	...	220	...	4·5
	Doobrajpore ..	...	433	31,336	137,255	...	...	317	...	4·3
	Kusbah	...	386	27,951	121,393	...	...	314	...	4·3
	Sakoolipore ...	...	177	14,930	61,842	...	...	349	...	4·1
	Labhpore	...	269	16,195	71,945	...	...	267	...	4·4
	Barwan	...	228	14,503	64,173	...	...	281	...	4·4
	Mowressur ...	...	450	24,164	104,221	...	...	232	...	4·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,344	2,471	159,940	695,921	518	1·84	282	119	4·3
	The thannah boundaries of this district have not yet been finally adjusted.									
	4. MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Midnapore ...	361	1,185	32,933	172,672	478	3·28	146	91	5·2
	Narainghur ...	300	828	23,543	129,553	432	2·76	156	78	5·5
	Dantoon ...	217	592	19,329	112,372	518	2·73	190	89	5·8
	Gopeebullubpore ...	516	1,113	24,001	120,310	233	2·16	108	47	5·0
	Jhargaon ...	169	493	8,133	45,560	269	2·92	92	48	5·6
	Bheempore ...	467	698	13,303	74,271	159	1·49	106	28	5·5
	Salbuni ...	207	505	9,194	50,860	246	2·43	101	44	5·6
	Keshpore ...	229	839	19,381	108,929	476	3·66	130	85	5·6
	Daspore ...	104	379	24,044	136,359	1,311	3·64	360	231	5·7
	Debra ...	109	679	20,332	110,747	1,016	6·23	163	187	5·4
	Sabong ...	283	454	38,277	214,755	759	1·60	473	135	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	2,962	7,765	232,470	1,276,388	431	2·62	164	78	5·5
TUMLOOK ...	Tumlook ...	77	249	11,375	77,341	1,004	3·23	311	148	6·8
	Panchoorah ...	164	559	24,332	163,915	999	3·41	293	148	6·7
	Muslundpore ...	111	217	10,874	64,188	578	1·95	296	98	5·9
	Sootahatta ...	111	229	8,479	53,546	482	2·06	234	76	6·3
	Nundigram ...	158	268	17,378	108,827	689	1·70	406	110	6·2
	Sub-divisional total..	621	1,522	72,438	467,817	753	2·45	307	117	6·5
CONTAI ...	Contai ...	226	699	19,538	122,857	544	3·09	176	86	6·3
	Rugunathpore ...	126	327	10,295	54,579	433	2·60	167	82	5·3
	Egra ...	122	320	11,445	57,898	475	2·62	181	94	5·1
	Kedgeree ...	75	119	5,900	36,003	480	1·59	303	79	6·1
	Pataspore ...	117	387	12,877	81,123	693	3·31	210	110	6·3
	Bhugwanpore ...	184	349	17,571	89,812	488	1·90	257	95	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	850	2,201	77,626	442,272	520	2·59	201	91	5·7
GURBETTAH ...	Gurbettah ..	437	1,005	24,941	145,264	332	2·30	145	57	5·8
	Chundrakona ...	121	278	20,174	106,480	880	2·30	383	167	5·3
	Ghatal ...	91	191	18,396	102,742	1,129	2·10	538	202	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	649	1,474	63,511	354,486	546	2·27	240	98	5·6
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	5,082	12,962	446,045	2,540,963	500	2·55	196	88	5·7

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns: Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or town ship.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
5. HOOGHLY WITH HOWRAH.										
SUDDER ...	Hooghly ...	62	107	19,135	67,538	1,089	1·73	631	309	3·5
	Bansberia ...	47	113	11,162	41,309	879	2·40	365	237	3·7
	Balaghur ...	91	173	15,596	60,955	670	1·90	352	171	3·9
	Pundooah ..	115	178	21,580	77,332	672	1·55	434	188	3·6
	Dhuneakhally ...	121	390	31,216	116,501	963	3·22	299	258	3·7
	Sub-divisional total..	436	961	98,689	363,635	834	2·20	378	226	3·7
SERAMPORE ...	Serampore ...	6	7	9,603	38,463	6,411	1·16	5,495	1,600	4·0
	Baidyabatty ...	63	138	19,516	80,291	1,274	2·19	582	310	4·1
	Hurripal ...	138	331	25,096	111,689	809	2·40	337	182	4·5
	Kristonugger ...	71	164	14,550	69,280	976	2·31	422	205	4·7
	Chunditola ...	71	163	18,028	94,141	1,326	2·30	578	254	5·2
	Sub-divisional total..	349	803	86,793	393,864	1,129	2·30	490	249	4·5
HOWRAH ...	Howrah ...	12	1	21,491	97,784	8,149	·08	97,784	1,791	4·5
	Doomjoor ...	84	159	21,528	119,037	1,417	1·89	749	256	5·5
	Jugutbullubpore ...	75	138	14,648	80,243	1,070	1·84	581	195	5·5
	Sub-divisional total..	171	298	57,667	297,064	1,737	1·74	997	337	5·2
MOHESHREKA	Khanakool ...	144	238	24,577	135,192	939	1·65	568	171	5·5
	Ampta ...	101	212	21,840	110,374	1,093	2·10	521	216	5·1
	Oolaberiah ...	136	194	13,172	69,906	941	2·75	360	171	5·3
	Bagnan ..		180	10,123	58,098			323		5·7
	Shampore ...	87	309	9,842	60,423	695	3·55	196	113	6·1
	Sub-divisional total..	468	1,128	79,554	433,993	927	2·41	385	170	5·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,488,556	1,045	2·24	467	227	4·6

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
6. TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Suburbs ...	23	1	43,061	258,910	11,256	·04	258,910	1,842	6·1
	Tollygunge ...	114	134	21,960	117,474	1,339	1·9	896	239	5·4
	Sonarpore ...		81	5,407	35,551			439		6·5
	Ariadaha ...		1	6,987	27,609	3,944	·14	27,609	998	3·9
	Ooryapara ...	119	187	10,505	57,831	486	1 57	309	88	5·5
	Bistopore ...	86	235	14,088	74,229	865	2·74	316	164	5·3
	Acheepore ...	53	154	10,136	59,132	1,122	2·92	385	192	5·8
	Sub-divisional total..	402	793	112,144	630,736	1,569	1·97	795	278	5·6
DUM-DUM ...	Dum-Dum ...	24	41	6,855	34,291	1,444	1·72	836	289	5·6
BARASET ..	Baraset ...	156	214	14,570	77,719	711	1·89	364	131	5·3
	Deygunga ...		83	5,947	33,508			403		5·6
	Taberiah ...	132	243	14,987	81,998	623	1·85	337	114	5·5
	Nyhatty ...	101	157	17,298	86,078	853	1·56	548	171	5·0
	Sub-divisional total..	389	697	52,802	279,303	718	1·79	401	136	5·3
BARRACKPORE ..	Nawabgunge ...	42	51	16,057	68,629	1,626	1·21	1,346	380	4·3
DIAMOND HARBOUR...	Diamond Harbour..	68	234	9,095	48,872	717	3·46	209	133	5·4
	Debipore ...	51	215	8,075	43,157	854	4·25	201	160	5·3
	Bankipore ...	117	284	18,066	98,502	838	2 41	312	154	5·4
	Sultanpore ...	181	359	14,210	75,154	656	3·02	209	124	5·2
	Muthurapore ...		190	8,242	43,483			228		5·2
	Sub-divisional total..	417	1,282	57,688	309,168	741	3·07	241	138	5·4
BARRIPORE ...	Barripore ...	147	232	11,362	62,638	629	2·67	269	115	5·5
	Protapnugger ...		160	5,529	29,663			185		5·4
	Joynugger ...	73	161	11,064	68,344	933	2·19	424	151	6·1
	Mutlah ...	229	79	5,896	35,765	156	·34	453	26	6·1
	Sub-divisional total..	449	632	33,851	196,410	437	1·41	311	75	5·8
BUSSEERHAT	Kalinga ...	169	156	22,401	113,629	672	·92	728	132	5·1
	Busseerhat ...	100	116	13,057	72,167	720	1·15	622	130	5·5
	Hurwa ...	55	126	8,439	42,872	785	2·30	340	155	.5 1
	Husnabad ...	28	75	7,706	39,478	1,414	2 68	526	276	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	352	473	51,603	268,146	762	1·34	567	147	5·2
SATKHIRA ...	Kalarooa ...	88	150	14,681	79,093	893	1·69	527	166	5·4
	Satkhira ...	488	165	14,495	93,457	562	1·35	566	83	6·4
	Magurah ...		111	7,772	48,478			436		5·9
	Kaligunge ...		381	18,396	132,060			347		7·1
	Asasoonee ...	137	204	7,393	70,276	513	1 49	344	54	9·5
	Sub-divisional total..	713	1,011	62,737	423,364	594	1 42	419	88	6·8
	DISTRICT TOTAL, *exclusive of Calcutta*	2,788	4,980	393,737	2,210,047	793	1·78	443	141	5 6
	CALCUTTA ...	8	1	38,864	447,601	55,950	·12	447,601	4,858	11·0
	DISTRICT TOTAL, *inclusive of Calcutta*	2,796	4,981	432,601	2,657,648	950	1·78	534	155	6·1

Note.—The area given is exclusive of 3,171 square miles of Sunderbuns.

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	7. NUDDEA DISTRICT.									
KISHNAGHUR	Kishnaghur ...	163	159	22,573	102,700	630	·98	646	138	4·5
	Hanskhally ...	104	86	8,218	40,034	385	·82	466	79	4·9
	Kishengunge ..	57	47	5,700	29,710	521	·82	632	100	5·2
	Chupra ...	130	108	10,182	55,097	424	·83	510	78	5·4
	Nakasheepara ...	135	134	11,902	55,902	414	·99	417	88	4·7
	Kaligunge ...	109	98	10,214	50,633	465	·90	517	94	5·0
	Sub-divisional total..	698	632	68,789	334,076	479	·91	529	99	4·9
MEHERPORE...	Tehatta ...	193	105	17,838	94,675	491	·54	902	92	5·3
	Meherpore ...	49	39	4,406	19,902	406	·80	510	90	4·5
	Karimpore ...	186	160	17,755	97,340	523	·86	608	95	5·5
	Gangnee ...	199	171	17,123	95,767	481	·86	560	86	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	627	475	57,122	307,684	491	·76	648	91	5·4
KOOSHTEA ...	Dowlutpore ...	170	151	17,515	97,679	575	·89	647	103	5·6
	Nowpara ...	137	200	16,386	85,055	621	1·46	425	120	5·2
	Kooshtea ...	26	22	4,342	23,307	896	·85	1,059	167	5·4
	Comercolly ...	110	242	14,581	86,254	784	2·20	356	133	5·9
	Bhalooka ...	51	106	5,737	37,088	727	2·07	350	112	6·5
	Bhadoolia ...	93	132	9,525	58,491	629	1·42	443	102	6·1
	Sub-divisional total..	587	853	68,086	387,874	661	1·45	455	116	5·7
CHOOADANGAH	Alumdanga ...	132	174	17,035	87,335	662	1·32	502	129	5·1
	Chooadangah ...	33	38	3,994	20,674	626	1·15	544	121	5·2
	Damurhooda ...	118	109	11,508	58,938	499	·92	541	98	5·1
	Kaloopole ...	79	84	6,637	34,873	441	1·06	415	84	5·3
	Jeebunnugger ...	77	77	7,245	35,603	462	1·00	462	94	4·9
	Sub-divisional total..	439	482	46,419	237,423	541	1·10	493	106	5·1
BONGONG ...	Moheshpore ..	201	211	16,791	100,330	499	1·05	475	84	6·0
	Gowripotha ..	111	142	11,010	53,756	484	1·28	379	99	4·9
	Bongong ...	24	19	3,329	15,185	633	·79	799	139	4·6
	Sursha ...	130	150	12,446	66,363	510	1·15	442	96	5·3
	Gaighatta ...	94	111	8,871	43,067	458	1·18	388	94	4·9
	Gopalnugger ..	89	113	8,207	40,069	450	1·27	355	92	4·9
	Sub-divisional total..	649	746	60,654	318,770	491	1·15	427	93	5·3
RANAGHAT ...	Santipore ...	74	63	11,844	50,435	682	·85	801	160	4·3
	Ranaghat ...	161	180	18,233	79,762	495	1·12	443	113	4·4
	Chogdah ..	114	157	13,299	58,325	512	1·38	371	117	4·4
	Jagooli ...	72	103	7,571	38,446	534	1·43	373	105	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	421	503	50,947	226,968	539	1·19	451	121	4·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,421	3,691	352,017	1,812,795	530	1·08	491	103	5·2

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

8. JESSORE DISTRICT.

Sub-division	Thannah	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs or townships	Number of houses.	Total population	Averages calculated from preceding columns: Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile	Persons per village, mouzah, or township	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house
SUDDER ...	Jessore ...	234	320	26,424	154,058	658	1·37	481	113	5·8
	Goodkhally ...	93	95	10,095	61,525	662	1·02	647	109	6·1
	Monirampore ..	219	265	21,421	142,921	653	1·21	539	98	6·7
	Kaliagunge .	146	205	13,779	88,214	604	1·40	430	94	6·4
	Keshubpore .	102	159	13,544	84,860	832	1·56	534	133	6·3
	Bagherpara ...	105	144	9,506	58,705	559	1·37	408	91	6·2
	Sub-divisional total..	899	1,188	94,769	590,283	657	1·32	497	105	6·2
JENIDAH ...	Jenidah ..	165	247	13,771	85,594	519	1·50	347	83	6·2
	Kotchundpore ..	64	88	6,552	39,240	613	1·37	446	102	6·0
	Hurrinakoonda ...	57	54	5,523	37,464	657	·95	694	97	6·8
	Salkopa ...	190	331	18,004	124,163	653	1·74	375	95	6·9
	Sub-divisional total..	476	720	43,850	286,461	662	1·51	398	92	6·5
MAGURAH ...	Magurah ...	222	257	22,156	148,503	668	1·15	578	100	6·7
	Muhammadpore ...	113	150	12,807	81,887	725	1·33	546	113	6·4
	Sulkhia ...	90	105	6,600	45,330	504	1·16	432	73	6·9
	Sub-divisional total..	425	512	41,563	275,720	649	1·20	539	98	6·6
NARAIL ...	Narail ...	232	317	19,474	132,528	862	1·72	418	121	6·8
	Kallia ...		83	8,676	67,486			813		7·8
	Lohagurrah ..	251	223	14,428	99,029	395	93	448	57	6·9
	Sub-divisional total..	483	623	42,578	299,043	619	1·29	480	88	7·0
KHOOLNA ...	Khoolna	181	148	16,279	110,443	610	·82	746	90	6·8
	Bytaghatta ..	97	65	3,576	33,253	343	67	512	37	9·3
	Doomriah ..	228	170	14,254	105,954	465	·75	623	63	7·4
	Delooty ...	189	166	8,225	74,351	393	88	448	44	9·0
	Sub-divisional total..	695	549	42,334	324,001	466	·78	590	61	7·7
BAGIRHAT ...	Bagirhat ..	229	307	28,326	138,560	605	1·34	451	124	4·9
	Molnahat ...	111	106	6,135	48,497	437	·95	461	55	7·9
	Rampal ...	340	141	5,359	45,160	331	·71	320	41	8·4
	Morrelgunge .		101	8,746	67,296			666		7·7
	Sub divisional total..	680	655	48,566	299,513	440	96	457	71	6·2
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,658	4,247	313,660	2,075,021	567	1·16	489	86	6·6

Note—The area given is exclusive of 1,870 square miles of Sunderbuns

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
9. MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Soojagunge ...	22	104	7,018	24,386	1,108	4·73	234	319	3·5
	Gorabazar ...	24	15	2,694	15,194	633	·62	1,013	112	5·6
	Burwa ...	112	147	16,860	75,963	678	1·31	517	151	4·5
	Nowadah ...	88	67	8,654	42,464	483	·76	634	98	4·9
	Hurihurpara ...	99	129	12,806	57,704	583	1·30	447	129	4·5
	Jelinghee ...	198	211	21,734	108,826	550	1·07	516	110	5·0
	Gowas ...	156	207	16,577	82,587	529	1·33	399	106	5·0
	Dowlutbazar ...	68	135	10,853	45,779	673	1·99	339	160	4·2
	Bhugwangola ...	117	257	13,309	61,175	523	2·20	238	114	4·6
	Dewanserai ...	101	232	10,811	49,122	486	2·30	212	107	4·5
	Budreehat ...	89	156	5,916	25,954	292	1·75	166	66	4·4
	Kaliangunge ...	121	195	9,728	42,163	348	1·61	216	80	4·3
	Sub-divisional total..	1,195	1,855	136,960	631,317	528	1·55	340	115	4·6
LALBAGH OR CITY MOORSHEDABAD...	Asanpore ...	22	79	4,785	18,380	835	3·59	233	218	3·8
	Manoollabazar ...	14	11	5,374	17,758	1,268	·78	1,614	384	3·3
	Shahnugger ...	20	20	8,177	31,245	1,562	1·00	1,562	409	3·8
	Nulhatty ...	143	211	12,445	54,981	384	1·48	261	87	4·4
	Rampore Hat ...	158	397	21,093	91,231	577	2·51	230	134	4·3
	Sub-divisional total..	357	718	51,874	213,595	598	2·01	297	145	4·1
KANDY ...	Gokurn ...	107	113	11,096	47,117	440	1·05	417	104	4·2
	Khurgong ...	145	170	14,609	62,892	434	1·17	370	101	4·3
	Bhurtpore ...	198	229	30,204	125,218	632	1·16	547	153	4·1
	Sub-divisional total..	450	512	55,909	235,227	523	1·14	459	124	4·2
JUNGIPORE ...	Rughunathgunge...	70	121	15,887	76,339	1,091	1·73	631	227	4·8
	Mirzapore ...	108	151	8,487	36,288	336	1·40	240	79	4·3
	Pulsah ...	144	184	12,143	52,595	365	1·28	286	84	4·3
	Sooty ...	114	83	10,661	49,642	435	·73	598	94	4·6
	Shumsheergunge ...	140	129	11,640	58,623	419	·92	454	83	5·0
	Sub-divisional total..	576	668	58,818	273,487	475	1·16	409	102	4·6
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,578	3,753	303,561	1,353,626	525	1·46	361	118	4·5

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

10. DINAGEPORE DISTRICT.

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, monzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, monzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, monzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Sudder ...	Dinagepore ...	6	23	3,432	15,647	2,608	3·83	680	572	4·6
	Rajarampore ...	392	758	35,880	197,106	503	1·93	260	92	5·5
	Beergunge ...	303	466	24,835	150,097	495	1·54	322	82	6·0
	Kaliagunge ...	297	540	16,745	94,728	319	1·82	175	56	5·7
	Hemtabad ...	244	358	14,560	87,089	357	1·47	243	60	6·0
	Bungsihari ...	255	598	14,467	78,288	307	2·35	131	57	5·4
	Gungarampore ...	233	485	13,645	75,196	323	2·08	155	59	5·5
	Pateeram ...	293	649	12,081	66,866	228	2·21	103	41	5·5
	Putneetolla ...	457	964	20,459	122,700	268	2·11	127	45	6·0
	Porsha ...	213	311	7,989	48,803	229	1·46	157	38	6·1
	Chintamun ...	165	398	9,091	50,962	309	2·41	128	55	5·6
	Hubrah ...	172	202	10,620	62,907	366	1·17	311	62	5·9
	Nawabgunge ...	178	339	8,222	46,753	263	1·90	138	46	5·7
	Goraghat or Raneegunge ...	57	149	2,600	16,925	297	2·61	114	46	6·5
	Peergunge ..	238	334	16,274	89,296	375	1·40	267	68	5·5
	Raneesunkoil ...	186	198	15,567	78,696	423	1·06	397	84	5·1
	Thakoorgaon ..	437	336	38,059	219,865	503	·77	654	87	5·8
	District total ...	4,126	7,108	264,526	1,501,924	364	1·72	211	64	5·7

11. MALDAH DISTRICT.

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, monzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, monzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, monzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Sudder ...	English Bazaar ...	126	188	17,626	85,702	680	1·49	456	140	4·9
	Maldah ...	226	109	10,084	50,563	224	·48	464	45	5·0
	Gorgoriba ...	221	199	13,683	65,548	297	·90	329	62	4·8
	Khurba ...	281	361	17,948	92,011	327	1·28	255	64	5·1
	Gajole ...	261	467	9,583	55,316	212	1·79	118	37	5·8
	Kaliachuk ...	223	230	21,168	119,375	535	1·03	519	95	5·6
	Gomashtapore ...	160	226	9,198	48,999	306	1·41	217	57	5·3
	Sheebgunge ...	163	190	20,079	105,717	649	1·17	556	123	5·3
	Nawabgunge ...	152	130	10,210	53,195	350	·86	409	67	5·2
	District total ...	1,813	2,100	129,579	676,426	373	1·16	322	71	5·2

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division	Thannah	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	12. RAJSHAHYE DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Beauleah ...	114	191	20,343	110,307	968	1·68	578	178	5·4
	Godagari ...	163	281	7,207	34,683	213	1·72	123	44	4·8
	Tanore ...	176	354	17,367	91,032	517	2·01	257	99	5·2
	Manda ..	262	569	17,366	92,328	352	2·17	162	66	5·3
	Bandaikara ...	138	333	13,724	77,115	559	2 41	232	99	5·6
	Baghmara ...	150	394	21,516	128,687	858	2·63	327	143	6·0
	Pootia ...	140	269	23,241	143,087	1,022	1 92	532	166	6·2
	Charghat ...	76	125	13,340	70,824	932	1·64	567	176	5·3
	Lalpore ...	183	344	25,904	135,942	743	1·93	395	142	5·2
	Sub-divisional total..	1,402	2,860	160,008	884,005	631	2·04	309	114	5·5
NATTORE ...	Nattore ...	194	312	29,447	139,652	720	1·61	448	152	4·7
	Buraigram ...	189	274	25,728	127,941	677	1·45	467	136	5·0
	Singra ...	449	782	31,188	159,131	354	1·74	204	69	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	832	1,368	86,363	426,724	513	1·64	312	104	4·9
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,234	4,228	246,371	1,310,729	587	1·89	310	110	5·3
	13. RUNGPORE DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Mygunge ...	174	461	19,185	123,022	707	2·65	267	110	6·4
	Nisbutgunge ...	184	264	22,804	146,458	796	1·43	595	124	6·4
	Durwanee ...	204	177	16,737	119,524	586	·87	675	82	7·1
	Juldhaka ...	247	149	21,011	168,273	681	·60	1,129	85	8·0
	Dimlah ...	188	53	25,147	138,674	738	·28	2,616	134	5·5
	Phoorunbaree ...	248	151	20,588	165,361	667	·61	1,095	83	8·0
	Burobaree ...	204	312	20,705	143,259	602	1·53	459	101	6·9
	Nagessuree ...	321	117	27,564	182,920	570	·36	1,563	86	6·6
	Oleepore ...	430	367	32,143	242,993	565	·85	662	75	7·6
	Koergunge ...	178	109	18,267	99,642	560	·61	914	103	5·5
	Molunga ...	150	405	16,733	112,266	748	2·70	277	112	6·7
	Peergunge ...	159	405	15,643	75,834	477	2·55	187	98	4·8
	Sub-divisional total..	2,687	2,970	256,527	1,718,226	639	1·11	579	95	6·7
BHOWANEE-GUNGE ...	Bhowaneegunge ..	93	85	9,764	62,387	671	·90	734	105	6·4
	Chilmaree ...	149	80	8,482	67,491	453	·54	844	57	8·0
	Sadoollapore ...	190	334	24,990	120,594	635	1·76	361	132	4·8
	Gobindgunge ...	357	737	31,316	181,274	508	2·06	246	88	5·8
	Sub-divisional total..	789	1,236	74,552	431,746	547	1·57	349	94	5·8
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,476	4,206	331,079	2,149,972	619	1·21	511	95	6·5

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house
	14. BOGRA DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Bogra ...	360	530	40,239	219,491	610	1·47	415	112	5·5
	Shariakandy ...	256	209	19,470	115,872	453	·82	554	76	5·9
	Sheebgunge ...	119	277	11,071	56,685	476	2·33	205	93	5·1
	Panchbeebee ..	206	433	12,360	64,457	313	2·10	149	60	5·2
	Khetlal ...	118	223	7,174	38,632	327	1·89	173	61	5·4
	Budulgachee ...	85	293	7,367	36,743	432	3·45	125	87	5·0
	Adumdighee ...	191	401	15,447	83,557	437	2·10	208	81	5·4
	Sherepore ...	166	300	13,971	74,030	446	1·81	247	84	5·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,501	2,666	127,099	689,467	459	1·78	259	85	5·4
	15. PUBNA DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Pubna ...	318	373	34 344	180,038	566	1·17	483	108	5·2
	Doolai ...	272	397	24,487	153,936	566	1·46	388	90	6·3
	Muthurah ...	121	214	13,981	94,417	780	1·77	441	116	6·8
	Chatmohur ...	224	316	24,538	126,628	565	1·41	401	110	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	935	1,300	97,350	555,019	594	1·39	427	104	5·7
SERAJGUNGE...	Shazadpore ...	274	353	30,219	201,253	734	1 29	570	110	6·7
	Oolapara ..	214	440	26,161	161,855	756	2·06	368	122	6·2
	Serajgunge ...	322	328	28,601	211,043	655	1·02	643	89	7·4
	Raigunge ...	221	371	15,889	82,424	373	1·67	222	72	5·2
	Sub-divisional total..	1,031	1,492	100,870	656,575	637	1 45	440	98	6·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,966	2,792	198,220	1,211,594	616	1·42	434	101	6·1
	16. DARJEELING DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Hill Territory ...	960	...	7,753	46,727	49	...	.....	8	6·0
TERAI ...	Terai ...	274	...	11,111	47,985	175	...	.....	41	4·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,234	...	18,864	94,712	77	...	.....	15	5·0
	17. JULPIGOREE DISTRICT.									
No distinction made.	Silligoree ...	277	26	12,180	64,562	233	·09	2,483	44	5·3
	Fakeergunge ...	170	12	9,593	54,466	376	·08	4,539	67	5·7
	Mynagoree ...		2	1,859	9,431			4,716		5·1
	Boda ...	475	90	24,420	141,507	298	·19	1,572	51	5·8
	Patgram ...	104	28	7,400	58,019	558	·27	2,072	71	7·8
		1,026	158	55,452	327,985	320	·15	2,076	54	5·9
	Western Dooars ...	1,880	...	14,196	90,680	48	...	.....	8	6·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,906	...	69,648	418,665	144	...	.....	24	6·0

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	COOCH BEHAR.									
SUDDER ...	Mekligunge ...	168	.....	12,139	75,884	452	.....	.....	72	6·3
	Mathabanga ..	227	.....	11,842	82,303	363	.....	.....	52	7·0
	Lall Bazaar ..	176	.....	11,262	73,381	417	.....	.....	64	6·5
	Deenhatta ...	206	.....	15,614	118,032	573	.....	.....	76	7·6
	Cooch Behar ...	309	.....	21,965	125,060	405	.....	.....	71	5·7
	Toofangunge ...	189	.....	7,942	50,868	269	.....	.....	42	6·4
	Detached pieces in zillahs Julpigoree and Rungpore.	32	.....	1,056	7,037	220	.....	.....	33	6·5
	TOTAL ...	1,307	.....	81,820	532,565	407	.....	.....	63	6·5
	18. DACCA DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Lalbagh ...	319	517	37,835	210,806	661	1·62	408	118	5·5
	Sabhar ...	388	576	30,419	167,709	432	1·48	291	78	5·5
	Kapasia ...	411	507	16,320	106,235	258	1·23	210	39	6·5
	Roypoora ..	301	419	21,074	155,110	515	1·39	370	70	7·4
	Roopgunge ...	242	517	19,653	120,770	234	2·13	233	81	6·1
	Naraingunge ...	117	491	17,860	109,533	936	4·19	223	152	6·1
	Nawabgunge ...	148	275	22,376	136,910	925	1·85	498	151	6·1
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,926	3,302	165,537	1,007,073	523	1·71	305	86	6·1
MOONSHIGUNGE	Moonshigunge ...	230	330	27,074	211,450	919	1·43	641	118	7·8
	Sreenugger ...	216	320	32,470	248,424	1,150	1·48	776	150	7·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	446	650	59,544	459,874	1,031	1·45	707	133	7·7
MANICKGUNGE	Manickgunge ...	230	378	26,016	154,172	670	1·64	408	113	5·9
	Jaffergunge ...	203	473	26,703	154,153	759	2·33	326	131	5·7
	Harirampore ...	92	213	12,793	77,721	845	2·31	365	139	6·1
	Sub-divisional total ..	525	1,064	65,512	386,046	735	2·03	363	125	5·8
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,897	5,016	290,593	1,852,993	640	1·73	369	100	6·4

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
19. FURREEDPORE DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ..	Furreedpore ...	142	107	13,165	79,251	558	·75	741	92	6 0
	Bhoosna ...	136	267	21,296	115,132	846	1·96	431	157	5 4
	Awanpore ...	158	257	16,482	102,146	646	1·63	397	104	6·2
	Sudderpore ...	97	74	9,852	62,656	646	·76	847	102	6·4
	Deorah ..	123	199	16,415	116,531	947	1·62	586	133	7·1
	Muksoodpore ...	222	329	18,263	136,069	613	1 48	414	82	7·5
	Gopalgunge ...	189	148	12,320	97,666	517	·78	660	65	7·9
	Sub-divisional total..	1,067	1,381	107,793	709,451	665	1 29	514	101	6·6
GOALUNDO ...	Goalundo ...	117	229	14,349	89,725	767	1·96	392	123	6 3
	Belgachee ...	136	308	14,865	87,337	642	2·26	284	109	5·9
	Pangsa ...	176	389	20,511	126,076	717	2·21	324	117	6·1
	Sub-divisional total..	429	926	49,725	303,138	706	2 16	327	116	6·1
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,589	677	1·54	439	105	6·4
20. BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Burrisaul ...	260	164	20,134	153,222	589	·63	934	77	7·6
	Jhulokatty ...	129	316	16,464	137,430	1,065	2·45	435	128	8·3
	Nulchitty ...	90	143	11,492	89,464	994	1·59	626	128	7 8
	Backergunge ...	201	301	23,599	192,388	957	1·50	639	117	8·2
	Mehdigunge ...	284	308	17,541	138,676	488	1·08	450	62	7·9
	Sub-divisional total..	964	1,232	89,230	711,180	738	1·28	577	93	8·0
MADAREEPORE	Gournuddee ...	201	309	19,365	159,811	795	1 54	517	96	8·3
	Kotaleepara ...	286	205	8,028	84,195	294	·72	411	28	10 5
	Madareepore ...	583	330	22,119	171,331	719	1·41	519	92	7·8
	Moolfutgunge ...		490	31,632	247,706			506		7·7
	Sub-divisional total..	1,070	1,334	81,144	663,043	620	1·25	497	76	8·2
PEROZEPORE	Kowaree ...	213	388	37,841	173,438	814	1·82	447	178	4·6
	Perozepore ...	131	116	20,019	90,860	694	·89	783	153	4·5
	Mutbaree ...	282	135	21,150	99,128	352	·48	734	75	4·7
	Sub-divisional total...	626	639	79,010	363,426	581	1·02	569	126	4·6
PUTOOA-KHALLY ...	Bowful ...	194	219	13,680	118,895	613	1 13	543	71	8·7
	Mirzagunge ...	329	174	15,724	134,802	410	·53	775	48	8·6
	Goolsakhally ...	133	126	7,837	67,293	506	·95	534	59	8·6
	Khalsakhally ...	801	200	11,317	97,757	122	·25	489	14	8·6
	Sub-divisional total..	1,457	719	48,558	418,747	287	·49	582	33	8·6
DUKHIN SHAHBAZPORE	Dowlutkhan ...	461	170	12,238	114,262	248	·37	672	27	9·3
	Dhunya Monya ...	357	175	11,477	106,775	299	·49	610	32	9·2
	Sub-divisional total...	818	345	23,715	221,037	270	·42	642	29	9·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	4,935	4,269	321,657	2,377,433	482	·87	557	65	7·4

The area of this district includes some 667 square miles of Sunderbuns, chiefly lying within Thannah Khalsakhally

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	21. MYMENSING DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Mymensing ..	665	505	30,999	220,933	332	·76	437	47	7·1
	Mudargunge ..	326	729	22,643	169 829	521	2·24	233	69	7·5
	Ghuffurgaon ..	462	215	11,037	83,642	181	·47	389	24	7·6
	Netrakona ..	1,002	1,328	42,236	351,380	351	1·33	265	42	8·3
	Doorgapore ..	373	585	13,517	112,900	303	1·57	193	36	8·4
	Foolpore ..	382	403	14,193	96,963	254	1·05	241	37	6·8
	Sub-divisional total..	3,210	3,765	134,625	1,035,647	323	1·17	275	42	7·7
JUMALPORE..	Jumalpore ..	371	451	20,835	175,022	472	1·22	388	56	8·4
	Sherpore ..	516	444	20,820	154,225	299	·86	347	40	7·4
	Dewangunge ..	401	86	9,016	85,222	213	·21	991	22	9·5
	Sub-divisional total..	1,288	981	50,671	414,469	322	·76	422	39	8·2
ATTIA ..	Pingna ..	120	222	12,842	99,391	828	1·85	447	107	7·7
	Mudhoopore ..	350	774	17,104	126,922	363	2·21	164	49	7·4
	Attia ..	571	921	43,392	309,888	543	1·61	336	76	7·1
	Sub-divisional total..	1,041	1,917	73,338	536,201	515	1·84	280	70	7·3
KISHOREGUNGE ..	Kishoregunge ..	148	286	14,925	109,774	742	1·93	384	101	7·4
	Nickly ..	163	279	13,334	97,035	595	1·71	348	82	7·3
	Bazeedpore ..	443	373	21,115	156,791	354	·84	420	48	7·4
	Sub-divisional total..	754	938	49,374	363,600	482	1·24	388	65	7·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	6,293	7,601	308,008	2,349,917	373	1·21	309	49	7·6
	22. SYLHET DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Dhurmpasha ..	..	375	13,898	95,240	..	..	254	..	6·9
	Sonamgunge ..	..	231	10,879	60,519	..	..	262	..	5·6
	Chuttuck ..	..	680	33,422	205,053	..	..	302	..	6·1
	Parcool ..	..	439	21,150	147,570	..	..	336	..	7·0
	Tajpore ..	..	621	14,415	99,430	..	..	160	..	6·9
	Nubbeegunge ..	..	429	21,142	110,006	..	..	256	..	5·2
	Abidabad ..	..	325	14,807	88,566	..	..	273	..	6 0
	Shunkerpasha ..	..	305	14,342	78,864	..	..	259	..	5·5
	Lushkerpore ..	..	524	33,708	177,573	..	..	339	..	5·3
	Noakhally ..	..	181	11,065	74,338	..	..	411	..	6·7
	Rajnugger ..	..	271	23,042	109,943	..	..	406	..	4·8
	Hingajeah ..	..	201	14,421	98,893	..	..	492	..	6·9
	Latoo ..	..	674	39,425	268,433	..	..	398	..	6·8
	Moolagool ..	..	112	8,850	47,477	..	..	424	..	5·4
	Jynteahpore ..	..	105	5,753	25,106	..	..	239	..	4·4
	Gohainghat ..	..	116	6,275	32,528	..	..	280	..	5·2
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	5,383	5,589	286,594	1,719,539	319	1·04	308	53	6·0

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	23. CACHAR DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Katigorah	141	121	8,682	48,224	342	·85	379	62	5·6
	Silchar	430	116	13,544	71,901	167	·27	620	31	5·3
	Luckhipore ..	370	40	3,657	19,231	52	·11	481	10	5 2
	Sub-divisional total..	941	277	25,883	139,356	148	29	503	28	5·3
HYLAKANDY ..	Hylakandy ..	344	112	11,428	65,671	191	·33	586	33	5·7
	DISTRICT TOTAL..	1,285	389	37,311	205,027	160	·30	527	29	5·5
	24. CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Chittagong.. ..	..	31	13,580	75,941	..	..	2,450	..	5·6
	Koomeriah ..	..	19	2,813	26,218	..	..	1,380	..	9·3
	Hathazaree ..	..	42	8,444	82,821	..	..	1,972	..	9·8
	Meerkaserai ..	..	152	13,873	120,980	..	..	796	..	8·7
	Futtikcherry ..	..	78	15,867	101,386	..	..	1,300	..	6·4
	Raojun	..	93	24,622	145,424	..	..	1,564	..	5·9
	Putteah	..	284	50,513	232,516	..	..	819	..	4 6
	Satkaneah	..	149	41,828	200,928	..	..	1,349	..	4 8
	Sub-divisional total..	1,621	848	171,540	986,214	608	·52	1,163	106	5 7
COX'S BAZAAR	Mascal	..	21	3 286	17,448	..	..	831	..	5·3
	Chukurea	..	52	7,972	45,112	..	..	868	..	5·7
	Cox's Bazaar ..	..	19	5,680	32,086	..	..	1,689	..	5·6
	Ramoo	..	30	5,323	27,712	..	..	924	..	5·2
	Ookheea	..	92	3,303	18,830	..	..	205	..	5·7
	Sub-divisional total..	877	214	25,564	141,188	161	·24	660	29	5·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	2,498	1,062	197,104	1,127,402	451	·43	1,062	79	5·7
	25. NOAKHALLY DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Ramgunge	371	14,325	64,479	..	..	174	..	4·5
	Lukhipoorah	420	21,981	105,017	..	..	250	..	4·8
	Sudharam	284	25,823	96,465	..	..	340	..	3·7
	Begumgunge	527	29,954	139,488	..	..	265	..	4·7
	Ameergaon	336	12,305	133,343	..	..	397	..	10·8
	Boumnee	8	4,981	33,979	..	..	4,247	..	6·8
	Sundeep	65	20,320	87,016	..	..	1,338	..	4·3
	Hattia	23	12,466	54,147	..	..	2,354	..	4·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	1,557	2,034	142,155	713,934	459	1·31	351	91	5·0

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships	Number of houses.	Total population	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house
	26. TIPPERAH DISTRICT.									
Sudder ..	Commilla ..	..	726	25,625	122,262	..	..	168	..	4·8
	Borkamptah ..	..	335	20,354	103,608	..	..	309	..	5·1
	Thorla ..	..	705	41,348	213,550	..	..	303	..	5·2
	Daoodkandy ..	..	947	33,166	167,001	..	..	176	..	5·0
	Narsingpur or Tubkibugra ..	..	470	26,683	129,295	..	..	275	..	4·8
	Hajeegunge ..	..	512	13,818	67,584	..	..	132	..	4·9
	Laksham ..	..	672	20,325	96,445	..	..	144	..	4·7
	Jagannath Dighee .	..	382	14,779	72,202	..	..	189	..	4·9
	Chagulnyah ..	..	200	23,773	114,702	..	..	574	..	4·8
	Sub-divisional total ..	..	4,949	219,871	1,086,649	..	..	220	..	4·9
Brahmanberia ..	Kusbah ..	..	525	28,296	130,105	..	..	248	..	4·6
	Gowripoorah ..	..	210	18,130	106,116	..	..	505	..	5·9
	Brahmanberiah ..	..	466	40,714	211,061	..	..	453	..	5·2
	Sub-divisional total ..	..	1,201	87,140	447,282	..	..	372	..	5·1
	District total ..	2,655	6,150	307,011	1,533,931	578	2 32	249	116	5·0
	28. PATNA DISTRICT.									
Sudder ..	Patnâ Municipality	9	1	31,637	158,900	17,656	11	158,900	3,515	5·0
	Patna ..	40	72	4,481	24,876	622	1·80	345	112	5·6
	Bankipore ..	92	284	13,307	72,746	791	3·08	256	145	5·5
	Nowbutpore ..	125	359	13,589	83,290	666	2·87	232	109	6·1
	Mussowdhee ..	195	432	18,546	103,741	532	2·21	240	95	5 6
	Paleegunge ..	159	223	10,572	79,074	497	1 40	355	66	7·5
	Sub-divisional total ..	620	1,371	92,132	522,627	843	2 21	381	149	5·7
Dinapore ..	Dinapore ..	21	37	11,168	61,300	2,919	1·76	1,657	532	5·5
	Muneer ..	111	258	14,284	80,037	721	2·32	310	129	5·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	132	295	25,452	141,337	1,071	2·23	479	193	5·6
Barrh ..	Futooah ..	97	190	15,378	77,569	800	1·96	408	159	5·0
	Bukhtearpore ..	109	151	10,630	58,956	541	1·38	390	98	5·5
	Barrh ..	181	233	19,545	109,337	604	1 28	469	108	5·6
	Mokameh ..	170	132	13,350	78,924	464	·78	598	79	5·9
	Sub-divisional total ..	557	706	58,903	324,786	583	1·26	460	106	5·5
Behar ..	Behar ..	320	350	41,005	266,191	832	1·09	761	128	6·5
	Hilsa ..	237	406	27,143	158,922	671	1 71	391	115	5·9
	Uttaserai ..	235	284	25,179	145,775	620	1·21	513	107	5·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	792	1,040	93,327	570,888	721	1·31	549	118	6 1
	District total ..	2,101	3,412	269,814	1,559,638	742	1·62	457	128	5·8

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house
	29. GYA DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Gya ..	463	749	48,892	276,632	597	1·62	369	106	5·7
	Sherghotty ..	582	820	27,514	152,962	263	1·41	187	47	5·6
	Barachutty ..	352	481	16,270	86,183	245	1·37	179	46	5·3
	Uttree ..	172	174	12,670	75,852	441	1 01	436	74	6·0
	Tikaree ..	284	443	29,158	167,641	590	1·56	378	103	5·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,853	2,667	134,504	759,270	410	1·44	285	72	5·6
JEHANABAD ..	Jehanabad ..	376	784	41,227	254,553	677	2 09	325	110	6·2
	Urwul ..	223	299	15,267	99,667	446	1·34	333	68	6·5
	Sub-divisional total ..	599	1,083	56,494	354,220	591	1·81	327	94	6·3
AURUNGABAD	Daoodnugger ..	242	285	13,146	84,647	350	1·18	297	54	6·4
	Aurungabad ..	667	906	36,341	215,687	323	1·36	238	54	5·9
	Nubbeenugger ..	337	537	14,392	90,930	270	1 59	169	43	6·3
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,246	1,728	63,879	391,264	314	1·39	226	51	6·1
NOWADEH ..	Nowadeh ..	675	741	58 010	357,360	529	1·10	482	86	6·2
	Rajowlee ..	345	311	14,958	87,636	254	·90	282	43	5·9
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,020	1,052	72,968	444,996	436	1·03	423	72	6·1
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,718	6,530	327,845	1,949,750	413	1·38	299	69	5·9
	30. SHAHABAD DISTRICT.									
ARRAH ..	Arrah ..	656	585	46,752	291,438	705	1·42	498	112	6·2
	Belowty ..		348	26,508	170,928			491		6·4
	Peeroo ..	309	421	24,224	152,614	494	1·36	363	78	6·3
	Sub-divisional total ..	965	1,354	97,484	614,980	637	1 40	454	101	6·3
BUXAR ..	Buxar ..	425	210	19,478	115,510	673	1·20	550	108	5·9
	Dumraon ..		301	26,489	170,329			566		6·4
	Chowsa ..	201	270	14,090	85,200	423	1·34	316	70	6·0
	Sub-divisional total ..	626	781	60,057	371,039	593	1·25	475	96	6·2
SASSERAM ..	Dhungaon ..	392	558	21,642	151,469	386	1 42	271	55	7·0
	Nokha ..	322	474	17,481	116,065	360	1·47	245	54	6·6
	Sasseram ..	1,043	636	26,858	176,169	169	61	277	26	6·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,757	1,668	65,981	443,703	253	·95	266	38	6·7
BHUBHUAH ..	Bhubhuah with Chand ..	788	924	37,373	200,354	254	1·20	219	47	5·4
	Ramgurh ..	249	383	14,146	93,898	377	1·54	245	57	6·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,037	1,307	51,519	294,252	284	1·26	225	49	5 7
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,385	5,110	275,041	1,723,974	393	1·16	337	63	6·3

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	31. TIRHOOT DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Mozufferpore ..	448	805	54,794	347,463	776	1·80	432	122	6·3
	Budraj Semur ..	202	283	19,547	124,433	616	1·40	440	97	6·4
	Belsund ..	137	175	14,263	103,639	756	1·28	592	104	7·3
	Kutreh ..	307	361	31,292	218,210	711	1·18	604	102	7·0
	Paro Khas ..	217	297	20,712	133,183	614	1·37	448	95	6·4
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,311	1,921	140,608	926,928	707	1·47	483	107	6 6
HAJEEPORE ..	Lalgunge ..	171	329	18,238	135,559	793	1·92	412	107	7·4
	Mowhweh ..	242	562	29,637	204,990	847	2·32	365	122	6·9
	Hajeepore ..	161	331	21,151	143,063	889	2·05	432	131	6 8
	Mohnar ..	88	84	8,177	60,233	684	·95	717	93	7·4
	Sub-divisional total ..	662	1,306	77,203	543,845	822	1 97	416	117	7·0
TAJPORE ..	Tajpore ..	474	673	52,785	395,591	835	1·42	588	111	7·5
	Dulsingserai ..	273	284	31,427	243,083	890	1 04	856	115	7·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	747	957	84,212	638,674	855	1·28	667	113	7·6
DURBHUNGA..	Rowserah ..	502	481	44,201	304,504	607	·96	633	88	6·9
	Bahera ..	447	343	36,583	255,727	572	·77	746	82	7·0
	Durbhunga ..	396	467	45,440	307,678	777	1·18	659	115	6·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,345	1,291	126,224	867,909	645	·96	672	94	6·8
SEETAMURHEE	Shewhar ..	203	222	23,961	159,377	785	1 09	718	118	6·7
	Seetamurhee ..	290	254	24,993	166,687	575	·88	656	86	6·7
	Belamochpukownee	134	133	15,331	93,679	699	·99	704	114	6·1
	Jeley ..	369	393	34,322	297,866	807	1·07	758	93	8·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	996	1,002	98,607	717,609	721	1·01	716	99	7·3
MUDHOOBUNEE..	Beniputtee Khajowlee ..	174	130	17,770	100,491	578	·75	773	102	5 7
	Bhowareh ..	276	238	27,815	165,223	599	·86	694	101	5·9
	Mudheypore ..	251	185	22,655	137,251	547	·74	742	90	6·1
	Khujowlee ..	243	152	22,974	139,346	573	·63	917	95	6·1
	Hurlakee ..	132	72	10,361	63,220	479	·55	878	78	6·1
	Lowkaha ..	206	83	13,658	84,210	409	·40	1,015	66	6·2
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,282	860	115,233	689,741	538	·67	802	90	6·0
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	6,343	7,337	642,087	4,384,706	691	1·16	598	101	6·8

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	32. SARUN DISTRICT.									
CHUPRA ...	Chupra ...	309	370	35,917	236,986	767	1·20	641	116	6·6
	Deegwara ...	116	212	18,663	107,338	925	1·83	506	161	5·8
	Pursa ...	265	508	29,908	222,360	839	1·92	438	113	7·4
	Manjhee ...	151	225	17,208	136,063	901	1·49	605	114	7·9
	Bussuntpore ...	246	412	26,039	197,111	801	1·67	478	106	7·6
	Mushruk ...	274	501	35,526	269,593	984	1·83	538	130	7·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,361	2,228	163,261	1,169,451	859	1 64	525	120	7·2
SEWAN ...	Sewan ...	340	588	40,190	282,185	830	1·73	480	118	7·0
	Durowlee ...	281	471	26,392	201,836	718	1·68	429	94	7·6
	Buragaon ...	422	768	40,441	255,457	605	1·82	333	96	6·3
	Burowlee ...	250	295	23,240	154,931	620	1·18	525	93	6·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,293	2,122	130,263	894,409	692	1·64	421	101	6·9
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,654	4 350	293,524	2,063,860	778	1·64	474	111	7·0
	33. CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Moteeharee ...	455	146	23,001	142,887	566	·67	979	94	6·2
	Adapore ...		158	19,763	114,561			725		5·8
	Dhaka Ramchunder	336	251	34,537	230,484	686	·75	918	103	6·7
	Kosariya ...	397	225	22 487	150,863	594	1·00	671	90	6·7
	Mudhobun ...		173	13,149	84,873			491		6·5
	Gobindgunge ...	282	197	22,601	141,986	504	·70	721	80	6·3
	Sub-divisional total..	1,470	1,150	135,538	865,654	589	·78	753	92	6·4
BETTIAH ..	Bettiah ...	625	348	49,876	289,522	463	·56	832	80	5·8
	Lowrea ...	513	579	34,293	170,760	332	1·13	295	67	5·0
	Bugaha ...	923	222	22,521	114,879	124	·24	517	24	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	2,061	1,149	106,690	575,161	279	·56	501	52	5·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,531	2,299	242,228	1,440,815	408	·65	627	69	5·9

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns: Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	34. MONGHYR DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Monghyr ..	170	129	27,438	141,188	831	·76	1,094	161	5·1
	Soorujgurrah ..	310	243	28,573	154,004	497	·78	634	92	5·4
	Kurrukpore ..	361	298	25,987	140,139	388	·83	470	72	5·4
	Gogree ..	719	314	51,770	315,653	439	·44	1,005	72	6·1
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,560	984	133,768	750,984	481	·63	763	86	5·6
BEGOO SERAI ..	Tegra ..	293	262	37,262	196,663	671	·89	751	127	5·3
	Bulliah ..	476	441	59,653	341,062	717	·93	773	125	5·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	769	703	96,915	537,725	699	·91	765	126	5·5
JUMOEE ..	Shaikpoorah ..	344	323	38,734	198,779	578	·94	615	113	5·1
	Sekundra ..	233	201	20,407	109,759	471	·86	546	88	5·4
	Jumoee ..	533	218	24,728	137,117	257	·41	629	46	5·5
	Chukye ..	474	28	13,622	78,622	166	06	2,808	29	5·8
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,584	770	97,491	524,277	331	·49	681	62	5·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	3,913	2,457	328,174	1,812,986	463	·63	738	84	5·5
	35. BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Bhaugulpore ..	167	284	27,436	151,686	908	1·70	534	164	5·5
	Sultangunge ..	180	189	15,206	80,500	447	1·05	426	84	5·3
	Colgong ..	293	295	22,456	116,122	396	1·01	394	77	5·2
	Purmeshurpore ..	346	101	24,669	139,408	403	·29	1,380	71	5·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	986	869	89,767	487,716	495	·88	561	91	5·4
BANKA ..	Umurpore ..	294	415	31,200	159,234	542	1·41	384	106	5·1
	Banka ..	246	210	23,769	127,492	518	·85	607	97	5·4
	Katooria ..	654	192	16,526	95,015	145	·29	495	25	5·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,194	817	71,495	381,741	320	·68	467	60	5·3
MUDEHPOOREH ..	Budhowna ..	369	176	25,536	139,403	378	·48	79	69	5·5
	Mudehpooreh ..	503	199	45,357	251,683	500	·40	1,265	90	5·5
	Sub-divisional total ..	872	375	70,893	391,086	448	·43	1,043	81	5·5
SOOPOOL ..	Soopool ..	574	284	46,862	279,102	486	·50	983	82	6·0
	Bongong ..	263	179	24,718	145,088	552	·68	811	94	5·9
	Nathpore ..	438	215	25,637	141,557	323	·49	658	59	5·5
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,275	678	97,217	565,747	444	·53	834	76	5·8
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,327	2,739	329,372	1,826,290	422	·63	667	76	5·5

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	36. PURNEAH DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Purneah ..	424	416	31,042	148,619	351	·98	357	73	4·8
	Dhumdaha ..	514	223	20,100	102,338	199	·43	459	39	5·1
	Gondwara ..	421	215	21,507	106,158	252	·51	494	51	4·9
	Muniharee ..	240	133	13,655	51,929	216	·55	390	57	3·8
	Kudbah ..	365	543	28,536	134,158	368	1·49	247	78	4·7
	Bulrampore ..	323	599	22,580	115,961	359	1·85	194	70	5·1
	Amourkusbah ..	285	505	20,313	114,147	401	1·77	226	71	5·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	2,572	2,634	157,733	773,310	301	1·02	294	61	4·9
ARAREEA ..	Arareea ..	431	331	32,478	182,871	424	·77	552	75	5·6
	Raneegunge ..	341	153	19,153	105,466	309	·45	689	56	5·5
	Mutteearee ..	273	196	15,610	88,718	325	·72	453	57	5·7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,045	680	67,241	377,055	361	·65	554	64	5·6
KISHENGUNGE	Bahadoorgunge ..	393	292	27,072	173,511	442	·74	594	69	6·4
	Kishengunge ..	321	252	24,209	144,164	449	·79	572	75	6·0
	Kaliagunge ..	626	321	37,192	246,755	394	·51	769	59	6·6
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,340	865	88,473	564,430	421	·65	653	66	6·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,714,795	346	·84	410	63	5·5

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-District or Sub-Division.	Thannah or other local division.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
37. SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.										
RAJMEHAL ..	Within the Damun-i-koh ..	..	805	19,502	99,462	..	..	124	..	5·1
	Outside ditto ..	..	449	20,164	91,428	..	..	204	..	4·5
	Total ..	..	1,254	39,666	190,890	..	..	152	..	4·8
PAKOUR ..	Within the Damun-i-koh ..	..	383	9,109	43,049	..	..	112	..	4·7
	Outside ditto ..	..	665	19,060	98,255	..	..	148	..	5·2
	Total ..	..	1,048	28,169	141,304	..	..	135	..	5·0
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	1,343	2,302	67,835	332,194	247	1·71	144	51	4·9
GODDA ..	Within the Damun-i-koh ..	409	788	16,992	86,660	212	1·93	110	42	5·1
	Outside ditto ..	528	846	37,447	206,780	392	1·60	244	71	5·5
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	937	1,634	54,439	293,440	313	1·74	180	58	5·4
NYA DOOMKA	Within the Damun-i-koh ..	218	292	6,123	35,142	161	1·34	120	28	5·7
	Outside ditto ..	1,256	2,310	44,253	256,121	204	1·84	111	35	5·8
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	1,474	2,602	50,376	291,263	198	1·77	112	34	5·8
DEOGHUR ..	Thannah Deoghur	1,136	1,164	20,452	125,631	..	2·27	108	..	6·1
	„ Koron		1,413	20,858	120,966	..		86	..	5·8
	Total ..	1,136	2,577	41,310	246,597	217	2·27	96	36	6·0
JAMTARA ...	Thannah Jamtara..	598	757	16,544	95,793	160	1·27	127	28	5·8
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	1,734	3,334	57,854	342,390	197	1·92	103	33	5·9
	Total within the Damun-i-koh ..	1,366	2,268	51,726	264,313	193	1·66	117	38	5·1
	Total outside the Damun-i-koh ..	4,122	7,604	178,778	994,974	241	1·84	131	43	5·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	5,488	9,872	230,504	1,259,287	229	1·80	128	42	5·4

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns: Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
38. CUTTACK DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Cuttack	389	358	35,957	170,928	439	·92	482	92	4·7
	Salipore	286	684	40,329	220,336	770	2·32	322	141	5·4
	Sub-divisional total..	675	1,042	76,286	391,264	579	1·54	375	113	5·1
KENDRAPARA..	Kendrapara ...	294	558	31,085	159,234	541	1·89	285	105	5·1
	Patamundy ...	323	374	18,229	86,851	268	1·15	232	56	4·7
	Sub-divisional total..	617	932	49,314	246,085	398	1·51	264	79	4·9
JAJPORE ...	Jajpore	273	581	34,472	189,475	694	2·12	326	126	5·5
	Dhurmsala ...	446	993	43,229	223,069	500	2·22	224	96	5·1
	Oolabar	435	522	20,075	108,001	248	1·20	206	46	5·3
	Sub-divisional total..	1,154	2,096	97,776	520,545	451	1·81	248	84	5·3
JUGGUTSINGPORE ...	Juggutsingpore ...	314	604	30,160	180,886	576	1·92	299	96	5·9
	Juggunnathpore ...	418	826	27,894	156,004	373	1·97	188	66	5·5
	Sub-divisional total..	732	1,430	58,054	336,890	460	1·95	235	79	5·8
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,178	5,500	281,430	1,494,784	470	1·73	271	88	5·3
39. POOREE DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Pooree	398	588	34,468	172,207	432	1·49	293	86	5·0
	Gope	337	600	20,219	96,096	285	1·79	160	60	4·7
	Pipley	325	819	38,427	204,375	629	2·52	249	118	5·3
	Lubba*	470	119	2,878	16,073	34	0·25	135	6	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	1,530	2,126	95,992	488,751	319	1·38	229	62	5·0
KHOORDAH ...	Khoordah ...	583	627	34,632	204,272	350	1·07	325	59	5·9
	Tanghy	109	164	5,517	33,416	306	1·50	203	50	6·0
	Bhanpur	251	258	7,779	43,235	172	1·02	167	31	5·5
	Sub-divisional total..	943	1,049	47,928	280,923	298	1·11	267	51	5·7
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,473	3,175	143,920	769,674	311	1·28	242	58	5·3

* The Chilka Lake is comprised in this thannah, and occupies 313 square miles of its area, exclusive of 31 square miles beyond the Bengal boundary.

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns: Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	40. BALASORE DISTRICT.									
SUDDER	Balasore	228	346	17,382	90,048	395	1·52	260	76	5·2
	Bustah	189	318	11,617	60,035	318	1·68	189	61	5·2
	Jelasore	140	167	8,549	45,723	327	1·19	274	61	5·3
	Baleeapal	204	419	12,582	69,416	340	2·05	166	62	5·5
	Sohroh	396	822	26,892	157,444	398	2·08	192	68	5·9
	Sub-divisional total	1,157	2,072	77,022	422,666	365	1·79	204	67	5·5
BHUDRUCK	Bhudruck	287	489	26,418	146,679	511	1·70	300	92	5·6
	Basudebpore	194	230	9,095	52,038	268	1·19	226	47	5·7
	Dhamnugger	234	315	20,300	114,299	488	1·35	363	87	5·6
	Mutoh	194	160	6,078	34,550	178	·82	216	31	5·7
	Sub-divisional total	909	1,194	61,891	347,566	382	1·31	291	68	5·6
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,066	3,266	138,913	770,232	373	1·58	236	67	5·5
	ORISSA TRIBUTARY MEHALS.									
	Names of Estates.									
	Bamunghattee	4,243	1941	33,768	164,154	61	·60	85	12	4·9
	Mohurbhunj		647	18,595	94,526			146		5·1
	Nilgiri	278	264	6,319	33,944	122	·94	129	23	5·4
	Keonjhur	3,096	1,469	35,073	181,871	59	·47	124	11	5·2
	Pal Lehera	452	175	2,941	15,450	34	·38	88	7	5·3
	Dhenkanal	1,463	763	34,903	178,072	122	·52	233	24	5·1
	Talcher	399	242	7,192	38,021	95	·60	157	18	5·3
	Ungool	881	352	13,892	78,374	89	·39	223	16	5·6
	Athmullik	730	209	2,897	14,536	20	·28	70	4	5·0
	Hindol	312	180	5,849	28,025	90	·57	156	19	4·8
	Nursingpore	199	181	5,500	24,758	124	·90	137	28	4·5
	Barumba	134	137	4,950	24,261	181	1·02	177	37	4·9
	Tigariah	46	75	2,927	16,420	357	1·63	219	64	5·6
	Athgurh	168	191	4,699	26,366	157	1·13	138	28	5·6
	Bankee	116	140	8,432	49,426	426	1·20	353	73	5·9
	Khundpara	244	321	12,109	60,877	249	1·31	190	50	5·0
	Nayagurh	588	637	18,271	83,249	142	1·08	131	31	4·6
	Runpore	203	280	5,310	27,306	135	1·37	98	26	5·1
	Duspulla	568	432	7,577	34,805	61	·76	81	13	4·6
	Boad	2,064	716	11,269	57,058	53	·74	80	11	5·1
	Khond Mals		826	10,811	51,810			63		4·8
	Total	16,184	10,178	253,284	1,283,309	79	·62	126	16	5·1

Note.—Bamunghattee is a part of the Mohurbhunj Estate under Government supervision. Pal Lehara is a tributary of Keonjhur. Ungool and Bankee have been confiscated and are now under Government management. The Khond Mals in Boad are also managed directly by Government.

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	41. HAZAREEBAGH DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ..	Hazareebagh ...	594	435	17,578	89,065	150	·73	205	30	5·1
	Goomea ...	684	370	8,784	42,074	62	·54	44	13	4·8
	Kashmar ...	149	117	4,147	22,236	149	·79	190	28	5·4
	Ramghur ...	708	445	11,999	64,385	91	·63	145	17	5·4
	Tandowa ...	468	510	14,744	70,091	150	1·09	137	32	4·8
	Chattra ...	712	699	15,446	72,864	102	·98	104	22	4·7
	Huntergunge ...	603	475	8,283	38,242	63	·79	81	14	4·6
	Burhee ...	458	410	11,428	57,196	125	·90	140	25	5·0
	Kodermah ...	371	440	8,916	48,639	131	1·19	111	24	5·5
	Bagodhar ...	450	347	8,523	42,984	96	·77	124	19	5·0
	Sub-divisional total .	5,197	4,248	109,848	547,776	105	·82	129	21	4·9
PACHUMBA ...	Pachumba ...	562	811	11,325	64,789	115	1·44	80	20	5·7
	Khurukdiha ...	918	1,328	22,152	126,506	138	1·45	95	24	5·7
	Gowan ...	344	316	7,168	32,804	95	·92	104	21	4·6
	Sub-divisional total..	1,824	2,455	40,645	224,099	123	1·35	91	22	5·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	7,021	6,703	150,493	771,875	110	·95	115	21	5·1
	42. LOHARDUGGA DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Baloomat ...	664	267	10,709	54,078	81	·40	203	16	5·1
	Barway ...	7,120	258	7,804	32,837	115	·50	127	23	4·2
	Bassia		279	10,195	62,226			223		6·1
	Beeroo ...		153	8,334	38,782			253		4·7
	Choria ...		198	8,614	50,648			256		5·9
	Korambe ...		309	15,552	70,479			228		4·5
	Lodhma ...		316	11,931	63,607			201		5·3
	Lohardugga ...		385	18,778	93,261			242		5·0
	Palkote ...		340	17,295	79,999			235		4·6
	Ranchee ...		365	21,061	116,426			319		5·5
	Sillee ...		193	10,967	54,524			283		5·0
	Tamar ...		366	13,983	75,077			205		5·4
	Torpa ...		390	16,901	78,660			202		4·7
	Sub-divisional total..	7,784	3,819	172,124	870,604	112	·49	228	22	5·1
PALAMOW ...	Bareysar ...	308	86	3,017	12,334	40	·28	143	10	4·1
	Chuttarpur ...	430	289	5,350	27,196	63	·67	94	12	5·1
	Daltongunge ...	424	312	9,863	53,976	127	·74	173	23	5·5
	Gurwah ...	663	369	10,710	59,212	89	·56	160	16	5·5
	Munkah ...	568	322	6,758	33,222	59	·57	103	12	4·9
	Mujheewan ..	654	505	14,893	78,336	119	·77	155	23	5·3
	Patun ...	490	434	10,202	59,961	122	·89	138	21	5·9
	Ramkunda ...	728	350	7,926	42,282	58	·48	121	11	5·3
	Sub-divisional total..	4,260	2,667	68,719	366,519	86	·62	137	16	5·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	12,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,123	103	·54	191	20	5·1

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah or other local division.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	43. SINGBHOOM DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Kolhan ...	1,905	883	31,640	150,904	79	·46	171	17	4·8
	Porahat ...	791	380	10,327	54,374	69	·48	143	13	5·3
	Kharsowan Estate	149	118	5,251	26,280	176	·79	223	35	5·0
	Seraikela Estate ...	457	568	13,675	66,347	145	1·24	117	30	4·9
	Dhalbhoom, *viz.*—									
	Thannah Baharhagurha ...	1,201	764	12,945	64,687	98	1·05	85	20	5·0
	Thannah Kalkapur		495	10,578	52,431			106		5·0
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	4,503	3,208	84,416	415,023	92	·71	129	19	4·9
	44. MAUNBHOOM DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Barabhoom ...	1,401	1,454	47,537	212,340	152	1·04	146	34	4·5
	Chass ...	633	761	27,394	145,000	229	1·20	191	43	5·3
	Gowrangdih ...	173	226	6,960	36,095	209	1·31	160	40	5·2
	Purulia ...	811	724	34,994	180,287	222	·89	249	43	5·2
	Raipore ...	503	1,040	21,681	112,344	223	2·07	108	43	5·2
	Rughunathpore ...	319	413	17,248	92,057	289	1·29	223	54	5·3
	Supur ...	292	530	11,258	62,705	215	1·82	118	39	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	4,132	5,148	167,072	840,828	203	1·25	163	40	5·0
GOBINDPORE ..	Gobindpore ...	379	650	13,530	76,200	201	1·72	117	36	5·6
	Nirsha ...	198	234	7,752	39,725	201	1·18	170	39	5·1
	Topchanchi ...	205	336	7,311	38,817	189	1·64	116	36	5·3
	Sub-divisional total..	782	1,220	28,593	154,742	198	1·56	127	37	5·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	4,914	6,368	195,665	995,570	203	1·30	156	40	5·1
	CHOTA NAGPORE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.									
	Names of Estates.									
	Chang Bhukar ...	906	100	1,929	8,919	10	·11	89	2	4·6
	Korea ...	1,631	225	5,538	21,127	13	·14	94	3	3·8
	Sirgoojah ..	6,103	1,295	36,463	182,831	30	·21	141	6	5·0
	Udeypore ...	1,051	152	4,880	27,708	26	·14	182	5	5·7
	Jushpore ..	1,947	394	13,376	66,926	34	·20	170	7	5·0
	Gangpore ...	2,484	601	13,977	73,637	30	·24	123	6	5·3
	Bonai ...	1,297	234	4,707	24,832	19	·18	106	4	5·3
	Total ...	15,419	3,001	80,870	405,980	26	·19	135	5	5·0

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	45. GOALPARA DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Goalpara ...	...	426	16,266	88,739	...	...	208	...	5·5
	Fukeergaon ...	...	157	7,070	41,281	...	...	263	...	5·8
	Salmarah ...	...	266	15,385	90,105	...	...	339	...	5·8
	Sub-divisional total ..	...	849	38,721	220,125	...	...	259	...	5·9
DOOBREE ...	Doobree ...	...	138	8,839	70,317	...	...	509	...	8·0
	Agmoney ...	...	48	7,264	39,151	...	...	816	...	5·4
	Putimaree ...	...	61	967	4,806	...	...	79	...	5·0
	Singmaree ...	...	159	7,667	54,610	...	...	343	...	7·1
	Karuibaree ...	...	75	2,309	18,705	...	...	249	...	8·1
	Sub-divisional total ..	...	481	27,046	187,589	...	...	390	...	6·9
	Total ...	2,571	1,330	65,767	407,714	159	·52	307	26	6·2
	Eastern Doars ...	1,862	...	6,888	37,047	20	...	.....	4	5·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	4,433	...	72,655	444,761	100	...	.....	16	6·1
	46. KAMROOP DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Choygang ...	...	192	13,245	71,599	...	...	373	...	5·4
	Gowhatty ...	...	163	12,454	71,230	...	...	437	...	5·7
	Kumulpore ...	...	224	15,265	83,878	...	...	374	...	5·4
	Khaliha ...	...	68	4,267	18,221	...	...	268	...	4·3
	Nulbaree ...	...	480	19,584	109,301	...	...	228	...	5·6
	Rungiah ...	...	152	8,986	48,336	...	...	318	...	5·4
	Tamalpore ...	...	36	1,972	12,898	...	...	358	...	6·4
	Sub-divisional total ..	...	1,315	75,773	415,463	...	...	316	...	5·5
BURPETTA ...	Bajalee ...	...	153	12,094	64,240	...	...	420	...	5·3
	Burpetta ...	...	171	12,465	63,063	...	...	369	...	5·1
	Raha ...	...	10	3,576	18,915	...	...	1,892	...	5·3
	Sub-divisional total ..	...	334	28,135	146,218	...	...	438	...	5·2
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,631	1,649	103,908	561,681	155	·45	341	29	5·4

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH *in the several* DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	47. DURRUNG DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Tezpore ...	1,024	26	7,118	39,490	39	·03	1,519	7	5·5
	Sooteah ...	1,069	14	2,953	18,611	26	·02	1,329	5	6·3
	Gohpore ...		8	1,891	9,668			1,209		5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	2,093	48	11,962	67,769	32	·02	1,412	6	5·6
MUNGLEDYE	Koreapara ...	...	13	4,504	25,369	...	...	1,951	...	5·6
	Chatgoree ...	...	19	5,872	33,297	...	...	1,752	...	5·7
	Mungledye ...	...	57	21,220	109,574	...	...	1,922	...	5·2
	Sub-divisional total..	1,320	89	31,596	168,240	127	·07	1,890	24	5·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,413	137	43,558	236,009	69	·04	1,723	13	5·4
	48. NOWGONG DISTRICT.									
SUDDER	Duboka ...	...	211	6,628	42,376	..	...	201	...	6·4
	Jagee ...	...	322	9,238	53,506	...	...	166	...	5·8
	Koliabar ...	...	80	2,825	15,924	...	...	199	...	5·6
	Roha ...	...	109	3,955	24,618	...	...	226	...	6·2
	Nowgong ...	...	571	21,404	119,966	...	...	210	..	5·6
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,648	1,293	44,050	256,390	70	·35	198	12	5·8
	49. SEEBSAUGOR DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Seebsaugor ...	...	42	11,813	64,539	...	...	1,537	...	5·5
	Birtola ...	...	14	6,592	38,708	...	...	2,765	...	5·9
	Sub-divisional total..	1,002	56	18,405	103,247	103	06	1,844	18	5·6
JOREHAT ...	Jorehat ...	854	93	22,373	116,856	137	·11	1,257	26	5·2
GOLAGHAT ...	Golaghat ...	557	54	14,826	76,486	137	·10	1,416	27	5·2
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	2,413	203	55,604	296,589	123	·08	1,461	23	5·3
	50. LUCKIMPORE DISTRICT.									
SUDDER ...	Debrooghur ...	1,073	67	12,585	59,618	56	·06	890	12	4·7
	Dumduma ...	310	8	2,306	8,113	26	·02	1,014	7	3·5
	Jaipur ...	477	9	2,002	8,357	19	·02	929	4	4·2
	Suddyah ...	178	19	1,445	6,021	34	·11	317	8	4·2
	Sub-divisional total..	2,038	103	18,338	82,109	40	·05	797	9	4·5
LUCKIMPORE	Dhukwakhana ...	444	5	2,589	12,209	27	·01	2,442	6	4·7
	Luckimpore ...	663	17	5,471	26,949	41	·02	1,585	8	5·0
	Sub-divisional total..	1,107	22	8,060	39,158	35	·02	1,780	7	4·9
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,145	125	26,398	121,267	39	·04	970	8	4·6

GENERAL STATEMENT I.B.

DETAILS OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND SEX.

Details of the Population of each DISTRICT *in Bengal arranged*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
													BEN
Western Districts.	1. Burdwan... ...	2,034,745	995,818	1,038,927	820,756	858,607	1,679,363	171,414	176,610	348,024	...	.	...
	2. Bancoorah	526,772	261,690	265,082	242,021	245,765	487,786	6,850	6,650	13,500	..	...	...
BURDWAN ...	3. Beerbhoom	695,921	334,550	361,371	277,218	299,690	576,908	53,682	58,113	111,795	..	..	..
	4. Midnapore	2,540,963	1,257,194	1,283,769	1,133,290	1,152,278	2,285,568	75,698	81,354	157,047		..	...
	5. Hooghly with Howrah...	1,488,556	722,856	765,700	578,682	607,753	1,186,435	142,464	156,561	299,025	.	...	...
	Divisional total ...	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849	3,051,967	3,164,093	6,216,060	450,103	479,288	929,391		...	...
Central Districts.	6. 24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	1,155,759	1,054,288	680,008	627,079	1,307,087	467,117	420,736	887,853	89	54	143
	Calcutta	447,601	299,857	147,744	189,422	101,772	291,194	96,260	36,871	133,131	622	247	869
PRESIDENCY ...		2,657,648	1,455,616	1,202,032	869,430	728,851	1,598,281	563,377	457,607	1,020,984	711	301	1,012
	7. Nuddea	1,812,795	877,125	935,670	393,917	427,115	821,032	479,407	504,699	984,106	..	...	..
	8. Jessore	2,075,021	1,051,126	1,023,895	458,889	456,524	915,413	588,450	563,486	1,151,936		.	
	Divisional total ...	6,545,464	3,383,867	3,161,597	1,722,236	1,612,490	3,334,726	1,631,234	1,525,792	3,157,026	711	301	1,012
	9. Moorshedabad	1,353,626	645,335	708,291	350,295	382,761	733,056	286,575	316,989	603,564	...	...	...
	10. Dinagepore	1,501,924	776,431	725,493	362,067	340,168	702,235	410,835	382,380	793,215	151	144	295
	11. Maldah	676,426	331,087	345,339	177,303	178,995	356,298	140,179	161,711	310,890		...	...
RAJSHAHYE ...	12. Rajshahye	1,310,729	650,586	660,143	144,321	142,549	286,870	503,157	514,822	1,017,979	5	5	10
	13. Rungpore ...	2,149,972	1,095,026	1,054,946	432,561	424,737	857,298	662,148	629,322	1,291,465	46	15	61
	14. Bogra	689,467	347,864	341,603	67,196	63,448	130,644	279,532	277,088	556,620	..	...	...
	15. Pubna	1,211,594	602,514	609,080	177,278	184,036	361,314	423,701	423,526	847,227	.	..	.
	Divisional total ...	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895	1,711,021	1,716,694	3,427,715	2,715,122	2,705,838	5,420,960	202	164	366
	16. Darjeeling	94,712	53,057	41,655	39,181	30,650	69,831	3,566	2,682	6,248	791	577	1,368
COOCH BEHAR...	17. Julpigoree*	418,665	216,893	201,772	94,106	88,269	182,375	74,791	70,189	144,980	8	...	8
	Cooch Behar* ...	532,565	278,585	233,980	.....	.. ..	.....	.. .	...	... .	.		...
	Divisional total ...	1,045,942	548,535	497,407	133,287	118,919	252,206	78,357	72,871	151,228	799	577	1,376
Eastern Districts.	18. Dacca	1,852,993	905,775	947,218	382,485	411,304	793,789	519,088	531,043	1,050,131	3	1	4
	19. Furreedpore	1,012,589	497,854	514,735	204,055	216,933	420,988	292,275	296,024	588,299		...	
	20. Backergunge	2,377,433	1,204,237	1,173,196	413,869	413,524	827,393	785,769	755,196	1,540,965	2,140	1,909	4,049
DACCA ...	21. Mymensing	2,349,917	1,187,962	1,161,955	410,766	407,197	817,963	771,167	748,468	1,519,635	.	...	...
	22. Sylhet	1,719,530	880,330	839,200	440,203	419,031	859,234	437,134	416,997	854,131	...		...
	23. Cachar	205,027	110,373	94,654	70,409	57,810	128,219	38,635	35,726	74,361	33	16	49
	Divisional total ...	9,517,498	4,786,531	4,730,967	1,921,787	1,925,799	3,847,586	2,844,068	2,783,454	5,627,522	2,176	1,926	4,102
	24. Chittagong	1,127,402	536,059	591,343	144,290	156,848	301,138	377,322	417,691	795,013	13,871	16,278	30,149
	25. Noakhally	713,934	362,067	351,867	91,916	88,337	180,253	269,819	263,234	533,053	32	29	61
CHITTAGONG ...	26. Tipperah...	1,533,931	782,391	751,540	273,982	266,174	540,156	508,303	485,261	993,564	...	...	.
	27. Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,607	40,883	28,724	598	.....	598	1,245	133	1,378	25,935	21,940	47,875
	Divisional total ...	3,444,874	1,721,400	1,723,474	510,786	511,359	1,022,145	1,156,689	1,166,319	2,323,008	39,838	38,247	78,085
	TOTAL FOR BENGAL	36,734,473	18,461,284	18,273,189	9,051,084	9,049,354	18,100,438	8,875,573	8,733,562	17,609,135	43,726	41,215	84,941

* The census of Cooch Behar and the Dooars was taken at the time of settlement, and the details of the population according to religion

STATEMENT I. B.

according to PROVINCES *and Commissioners'* DIVISIONS.

Christians.			Others.			Percentages calculated from preceding columns.							Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
GAL.																						
505	385	890	3,143	3,325	6,468	82·5	17·1	...	·1	·3	48·0	51·1	48·9	51·1	49·3	50·7	...	...	56·7	43·3	48·6	51·4
44	26	70	12,775	12,641	25,416	92·6	2·6	...	...	4·8	49·7	50·3	49·6	50·4	50·7	49·3	...	...	62·9	37·1	50·3	49·7
121	128	249	3,529	3,410	6,939	82·9	16·1	...	...	1·0	48·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	48·0	52·0	...	...	48·6	51·4	50·6	49·4
319	294	613	47,892	49,843	97,735	90·0	6·2	...	...	3·8	49·5	50·5	49·6	50·4	48·2	51·8	...	...	52·0	48·0	49·0	51·0
1,363	1,220	2,583	347	166	513	79·7	20·1	..	·2	...	48·6	51·4	48·8	51·2	47·6	52·4	.	...	52·8	47·2	67·6	32·4
2,352	2,053	4,405	67,686	69,415	137,101	85·3	12·8	...	·1	1·8	49·0	51·0	49·1	50·9	48·4	51·6	...	..	53·4	46·6	49·4	50·6
7,846	5,921	13,767	699	498	1,197	59·1	40·2	...	·6	·1	52·3	47·7	52·0	48·0	52·6	47·4	62·2	37·8	57·0	43·0	58·4	41·6
12,917	8,439	21,356	636	415	1,051	65·1	29·7	·2	4·8	·2	67·0	33·0	65·1	34·9	72·3	27·7	71·6	28·4	60·5	39·5	60·5	39·5
20,763	14,360	35,123	1,335	913	2,248	60·2	38·4	...	1·3	·1	54·8	45·2	54·4	45·6	55·2	44·8	70·3	29·7	59·1	40·9	59·4	40·6
3,069	2,908	5,977	732	948	1,680	45·3	54·3	...	·3	·1	48·4	51·6	48·0	52·0	48·7	51·3	...	...	51·3	48·7	43·6	56·4
576	566	1,142	3,211	3,319	6,530	44·1	55·5	...	·1	·3	50·7	49·3	50·1	49·9	51·1	48·9	...	...	50·4	49·6	49·2	50·8
24,408	17,834	42,242	5,278	5,180	10,458	51·0	48·2	...	·6	·2	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	51·7	48·3	...	...	57·8	42·2	50·5	49·5
285	252	537	8,180	8,289	16,469	54·2	44·6	...	...	1·2	47·7	52·3	47·8	52·2	47·5	52·5	...	...	53·1	46·9	49·7	50·3
138	133	271	3,240	2,668	5,908	46·8	52·8	...	...	·4	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	51·8	48·2	51·2	48·8	50·9	49·1	54·8	45·2
25	18	43	4,580	4,615	9,195	52·7	46·0	...	...	1·3	48·9	51·1	49·8	50·2	48·0	52·0	...	...	58·1	41·9	49·8	50·2
61	42	103	3,042	2,725	5,767	21·9	77·7	...	...	·4	49·6	50·4	50·3	49·7	49·4	50·6	50·0	50·0	59·2	40·8	52·7	47·3
36	37	73	240	835	1,075	39·9	60·0	...	...	·1	50·9	49·1	50·5	49·5	51·3	48·7	75·4	24·6	49·3	50·7	22·3	77·7
14	8	22	1,122	1,059	2,181	19·0	80·7	...	...	·3	50·5	49·5	51·4	48·6	50·2	49·8	...	...	63·6	36·4	51·4	48·6
62	36	98	1,473	1,482	2,955	29·8	69·9	..	...	·3	49·7	50·3	49·1	50·9	50·0	50·0	...	...	63·3	36·7	49·8	50·2
621	526	1,147	21,877	21,673	43,550	38·5	61·0	...	...	·5	50·0	50·0	49·9	50·1	50·1	49·9	55·2	44·8	54·1	45·9	50·2	49·8
318	238	556	9,201	7,508	16,709	73·7	6·6	1·5	·6	17·6	56·0	44·0	56·1	43·9	57·1	42·9	57·8	42·2	57·2	42·8	55·1	44·9
25	11	36	358	228	586	55·6	44·2	..	...	·2	51·8	48·2	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	100·0	...	69·4	30·6	61·1	38·9
	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·3	47·7	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...
343	249	592	9,559	7,736	17,295	...	...	...	...	...	52·4	47·6	52·8	47·2	51·8	48·2	58·1	41·9	57·9	42·1	55·2	44·8
3,766	4,078	7,844	433	792	1,225	42·9	56·7	..	·4	..	48·9	51·1	48·2	51·8	49·4	50·6	75·0	25·0	48·0	52·0	35·3	64·7
257	206	463	1,267	1,572	2,839	41·6	58·1	...	..	·3	49·2	50·8	48·5	51·5	49·7	50·3	...	...	55·5	44·5	44·6	55·4
2,437	2,415	4,852	22	152	174	34·8	64·8	·2	·2	...	50·7	49·3	50·0	50·0	51·0	49·0	52·9	47·1	50·2	49·8	12·6	87·4
73	51	124	5,956	6,239	12,195	34·8	64·7	.	...	·5	50·5	49·5	50·2	49·8	50·7	49·3	...	...	58·9	41·1	48·8	51·2
78	81	159	2,915	3,100	6,015	50·0	49·7			·3	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8			49·0	51·0	48·5	51·[illegible]
293	116	409	1,003	986	1,989	62·5	36·3		·2	1·0	53·8	46·2	54·9	45·1	52·0	48·0	67·3	32·7	71·6	28·4	50·4	49·[illegible]
6,904	6,947	13,851	11,596	12,841	24,437	40·4	59·1	..	·2	·3	50·3	49·7	49·9	50·1	50·5	49·5	53·0	47·0	49·8	50·2	47·5	52·[illegible]
564	520	1,084	12	6	18	26·7	70·5	2·7	·1	..	47·5	52·5	47·9	52·1	47·5	52·5	46·0	54·0	52·0	48·0	66·7	33·[illegible]
293	259	552	7	8	15	25·2	74·7	..	·1	...	50·7	49·3	51·0	49·0	50·6	49·4	52·5	47·5	53·1	46·9	46·7	53·[illegible]
76	70	146	30	35	65	35·2	64·8	.	...	...	51·0	49·0	50·7	49·3	51·2	48·8	...	...	52·1	47·9	46·2	53·[illegible]
31		31	13,074	6,651	19,725	·8	2·0	68·8	...	28·4	58·7	41·3	100·0	...	90·4	9·6	54·4	45·6	100·0	...	66·3	33·[illegible]
904	849	1,818	13,123	6,700	19,823	29·7	67·4	2·3	·1	·5	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	49·8	50·2	51·0	49·0	53·2	46·8	66·2	33·[illegible]
35,592	28,458	64,050	129,119	123,545	252,664	50·1	48·8	·2	·2	·7	50·3	49·7	50·0	50·0	50·4	49·6	51·5	48·5	55·5	44·5	51·1	48·[illegible]

were not ascertained. The sum of the details therefore against Julpigoree does not agree with the total population.

GENERAL

Details of the Population of each DISTRICT *in Bengal arranged*

DIVISION	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans Males.	Muhammadans Females.	Muhammadans Total.	Buddhists Males.	Buddhists Females.	Buddhists Total.
		DETAILS OF POPULATION.											
BE													
PATNA	28. Patna	1,559,038	761,877	797,761	671,150	692,141	1,363,291	88,717	104,271	192,988	..	..	...
	29. Gya	1,949,750	954,129	995,621	853,306	876,593	1,729,899	100,553	118,779	219,332	...	..	...
	30. Shahabad	1,723,974	835,374	888,600	772,923	817,720	1,590,643	62,060	70,611	132,671	...	.	..
	31. Tirhoot	4,384,706	2,191,764	2,192,942	1,931,333	1,923,658	3,854,991	259,762	268,843	528,605	...	...	...
	32. Sarun	2,063,860	996,683	1,067,177	880,486	941,562	1,822,048	116,052	125,538	241,590	1	...	1
	33. Chumparun	1,440,815	737,529	703,286	635,602	604,662	1,240,264	101,328	97,909	199,237	...	...	.
	Divisional total	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387	5,741,800	5,856,336	11,601,136	728,472	785,951	1,514,423	1	...	1
BHAUGULPORE	34. Monghyr	1,812,986	897,074	915,912	801,085	812,461	1,613,546	87,378	94,891	182,269	19	15	34
	35. Bhaugulpore	1,826,290	917,183	909,107	823,936	816,013	1,639,949	84,561	84,865	169,426	19	.	19
	36. Purneah	1,714,795	876,320	838,475	517,679	504,330	1,022,009	357,309	332,840	690,149	.	..	...
	37. Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,259,287	629,716	629,571	323,736	326,474	650,210	39,445	40,341	79,786			
	Divisional total	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065	2,466,436	2,459,278	4,925,714	568,693	552,937	1,121,630	38	15	53
	TOTAL FOR BEHAR	19,736,101	9,797,649	9,938,452	8,211,236	8,315,614	16,526,850	1,297,165	1,338,888	2,636,053	39	15	54
OR													
ORISSA	38. Cuttack	1,494,784	725,330	769,454	694,512	735,528	1,430,040	18,729	21,284	40,013	7	12	19
	39. Pooree	769,674	389,449	380,225	374,226	365,410	739,636	5,939	5,647	11,586	5	3	8
	40. Balasore	770,232	379,077	391,155	362,995	375,401	738,396	9,328	9,550	18,878	1	..	1
	Tributary Mehals	1,283,309	646,205	637,104	441,711	437,944	879,655	2,130	1,865	3,995	1		1
	TOTAL FOR ORISSA	4,317,999	2,140,061	2,177,938	1,873,444	1,914,283	3,787,727	36,126	38,346	74,472	14	15	29
CHOTA													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41. Hazareebagh	771,875	397,045	374,830	332,857	315,134	647,991	37,480	34,858	72,338			
	42 Lohardugga	1,237,123	621,548	615,575	374,871	367,081	741,952	29,211	29,000	58,211			..
	43. Singbhoom	415,023	207,926	207,097	105,277	104,355	209,632	1,279	1,208	2,487			
	44 Maunbhoom	995,570	500,936	494,634	416,392	411,544	827,936	17,426	16,196	33,622			...
	Tributary Mehals	405,980	205,925	200,055	70,835	68,946	139,781	1,067	1,281	2,348			..
	TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE	3,825,571	1,933,380	1,892,191	1,300,232	1,267,060	2,567,292	86,463	82,543	169,006			

STATEMENT I.B.

according to PROVINCES *and Commissioners'* DIVISIONS.—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.															
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population	Of Christian males on total Christian population	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
HAR.																						
1,744	956	2,700	266	393	659	87·4	12·4	...	·2	...	48·8	51·2	49·2	50·8	46·0	54·0	...	...	64·6	35·4	40·4	59·6
115	88	203	155	161	316	88·7	11·3	...	...	...	48·9	51·1	49·3	50·7	45·8	54·2	.	...	56·7	43·3	49·1	50·9
289	172	461	102	97	199	92·2	7·6	..	·2	.	48·5	51·5	48·6	51·4	46·8	53·2	...	...	62·7	37·3	51·3	48·7
400	316	716	269	125	394	88·0	12·0	...	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·1	49·9	49·1	50·9	...	...	55·9	44·1	68·3	31·7
139	68	207	5	9	14	88·3	11·7	...	...	...	48·3	51·7	48·3	51·7	48·0	52·0	100·0	...	67·1	32·9	35·7	64·3
595	712	1,307	4	3	7	86·1	13·8	...	·1	...	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	50·9	49·1	...	...	45·5	54·5	57·1	42·9
3,282	2,312	5,594	801	788	1,589	88·4	11·5	...	·1	...	49·4	50·6	49·5	50·5	48·1	51·9	100·0	..	58·7	41·3	50·4	49·6
626	516	1,142	7,966	8,029	15,995	89·0	10·1	..	...	·9	49·5	50·5	49·6	50·4	47·9	52·1	55·9	44·1	54·8	45·2	49·8	50·2
298	234	532	8,369	7,995	16,364	89·8	9·3	...	...	·9	50·2	49·8	50·2	49·8	49·9	50·1	100·0	...	56·0	44·0	51·1	48·9
236	177	403	1,106	1,128	2,234	59·6	40·3	...	...	·1	51·1	48·9	50·7	49·3	51·8	48·2	...	...	56·1	43·9	49·5	50·5
201	191	392	266,334	262,565	528,899	51·6	6·4	...	...	42·0	50·0	50·0	49·8	50·2	49·4	50·6	..	...	51·3	48·7	50·4	49·6
1,351	1,118	2,469	283,775	279,717	563,492	74·5	17·0		..	8·5	50·2	49·8	50·1	49·9	50·7	49·3	71·7	28·3	54·7	45·3	50·4	49·6
4,633	3,430	8,063	284,576	280,505	565,081	83·7	13·4	..	...	2·9	49·6	50·4	49·7	50·3	49·2	50·3	72·2	27·8	57·5	42·5	50·3	49·7
ISSA.																						
998	1,316	2,314	11,084	11,314	22,398	95·7	2·7	...	·2	1·4	48·5	51·5	48·6	51·4	46·8	53·2	36·8	63·2	43·1	56·9	49·5	50·5
270	306	576	9,009	8,859	17,868	96·1	1·5	...	·1	2·3	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	51·3	48·7	62·5	37·5	46·9	53·1	50·4	49·6
241	289	530	6,512	5,915	12,427	95·9	2·4	..	·1	1·6	49·2	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·4	50·6	100·0	...	45·5	54·5	52·4	47·6
163	140	303	202,200	197,155	399,355	68·5	·3	..	...	31·2	50·4	49·6	50·2	49·8	53·3	46·7	100·0	...	53·8	46·2	50·6	49·4
1,672	2,051	3,723	228,805	223,243	452,048	87·7	1·7	...	·1	10·5	49·6	50·4	49·5	50·5	48·5	51·5	48·3	51·7	44·9	55·1	50·6	49·4
NAGPORE.																						
1,254	319	1,573	25,454	24,519	49,973	83·9	9·4	...	·2	6·5	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	51·8	48·2	...	...	79·7	20·3	50·9	49·1
6,527	6,254	12,781	210,939	213,240	424,179	60·0	4·7	.	1·0	34·3	50·2	49·8	50·5	49·5	50·2	49·8	...	...	51·1	48·9	49·7	50·3
431	421	852	100,939	101,113	202,052	50·5	·6	...	·2	48·7	50·1	49·9	50·2	49·8	51·4	48·6	..	...	50·6	49·4	50·0	50·0
319	273	592	66,709	66,621	133,420	83·1	3·4	...	·1	13·4	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·7	51·8	48·2	...	.	53·9	46·1	50·1	49·9
...	...	..	134,023	129,828	263,851	34·4	·6	...	...	65·0	50·7	49·3	50·7	49·3	45·4	54·6	...	...	.	...	50·8	49·2
8,531	7,267	15,798	538,154	535,321	1,073,475	67·1	4·4	...	·4	28·1	50·5	49·5	50·6	49·4	51·2	48·8	...	...	54·0	46·0	50·1	49·9

GENERAL

Details of the Population of each DISTRICT *in Bengal arranged*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
Cooch Behar ..	45. Goalpara* ...	444,761	229,374	215,387	160,587	150,832	311,419	46,316	43,600	89,916	.	...	...
Assam	46. Kamroop ...	561,681	292,688	268,993	268,361	246,663	515,024	23,968	21,855	45,823	104	78	182
	47. Durrung	236,009	122,837	113,172	115,142	106,247	221,389	7,294	6,565	13,859	190	207	397
	48. Nowgong ..	256,390	133,107	123,283	127,483	118,132	245,615	5,232	4,834	10,066	155	136	291
	49. Seebsaugor ...	296,589	154,940	141,649	147,479	135,490	282,969	6,873	5,746	12,619	94	59	153
	50. Luckimpore .	121,267	64,692	56,575	61,418	54,220	115,638	2,281	1,545	3,826	253	196	449
	52. Khasia and Jynteah Hills .	141,838	68,593	73,245	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Total for Assam	2,058,535	1,066,231	992,304	880,470	811,584	1,692,054	91,964	84,145	176,109	796	676	1,472
Grand Total		66,672,679	33,398,605	33,274,074	21,316,466	21,357,895	42,674,361	10,387,291	10,277,484	20,664,775	44,575	41,921	86,496

AS

* The census of the Dooars was taken at the time of settlement, and the details of the population according

NOTE.—The population figures for Hill Tipperah and the Naga and Garo Hills, being mere

STATEMENT I.B.

according to PROVINCES *and Commissioners'* DIVISIONS.—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.							Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
SAM.																						
87	54	141	3,144	3,094	6,238	76·4	22·1	...	..	1·5	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·5	48·5	...	...	61·7	38·3	50·4	49·6
110	94	204	145	303	448	91·7	8·2	...	...	·1	52·1	47·9	52·1	47·9	52·3	47·7	57·1	42·9	53·9	46·1	32·4	67·6
146	110	256	65	43	108	93·8	5·9	·2	·1	..	52·0	48·0	52·0	48·0	52·6	47·4	48·0	52·0	57·0	43·0	60·2	39·8
101	78	179	136	103	239	95·8	3·9	·1	·1	·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	48·1	52·0	48·0	53·3	46·7	56·4	43·6	56·9	43·1
180	103	283	314	251	565	95·4	4·3	·0	·1	·2	52·2	47·8	52·1	47·9	54·5	45·5	61·4	38·6	63·6	36·4	55·6	44·4
219	97	316	521	517	1,038	95·4	3·1	·4	·3	·8	53·4	46·6	53·1	46·9	59·6	40·4	56·3	43·7	69·3	30·7	50·2	49·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	51·6	...	..	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	....
843	536	1,379	4,325	4,311	8,636	90·0	9·3	·1	·1	·5	51·8	48·2	52·0	48·0	52·2	47·8	54·1	45·9	61·1	38·9	50·1	49·9
50,271	41,742	93,013	1,184,979	1,166,925	2,351,904	64·8	31·4	·1	·1	3·6	50·1	49·9	50·0	50·0	50·3	49·7	51·5	48·5	55·1	44·9	50·4	49·6

to religion are not shown. The total therefore of the details does not agree with the total population.
estimates without details of sex or religion, have been omitted from the above statement.

GENERAL

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
1. BURDWAN													
SUDDER	Burdwan	54,419	27,544	26,875	20,167	19,513	39,680	7,221	7,129	14,350	...	...	...
	Khundghose	67,065	33,829	33,836	24,437	24,397	48,834	9,392	9,439	18,831		..	...
	Indas	77,084	38,210	38,874	33,430	34,166	67,596	4,780	4,708	9,488	...	...	...
	Selimabad	84,702	41,074	43,628	31,244	33,011	64,255	9,830	10,617	20,447	...	...	...
	Gangooria	131,200	66,375	64,825	50,025	50,580	100,605	16,340	14,244	30,584	...	...	...
	Sahibgunge	81,896	39,095	42,801	31,733	35,080	66,813	7,346	7,700	15,046	...	...	..
	Sub-divisional total	496,966	246,127	250,839	191,036	196,747	387,783	54,909	53,837	108,746	...	..	
COLNA	Culna	121,480	58,415	63,065	44,588	48,590	93,178	13,220	13,763	26,983	...	...	...
	Bhatooria	81,677	39,442	42,235	28,202	30,612	58,814	11,215	11,602	22,817		...	...
	Muntessur	83,181	39,564	43,617	30,550	34,007	64,566	9,005	9,610	18,615	..	...	..
	Sub-divisional total	286,338	137,421	148,917	103,340	113,209	216,558	33,440	34,975	68,415		.	
CUTWA	Cutwa	83,099	39,463	43,636	32,475	36,333	68,808	6,966	7,278	14,244	...	...	...
	Katugram	82,064	38,706	43,358	31,476	35,537	67,012	7,231	7,821	15,052	..	...	...
	Munglecote	77,655	37,220	40,435	29,080	31,610	60,690	8,108	8,803	16,911	.		
	Sub-divisional total	242,818	115,389	127,429	93,039	103,480	196,519	22,305	23,902	46,207			
BOOD-BOOD	Bood-bood	91,301	45,969	45,332	34,219	34,009	68,228	11,745	11,319	23,064	.	...	...
	Ausgram	115,393	55,642	59,751	47,843	51,656	99,499	7,794	8,093	15,887	...	...	...
	Sonamookhy	79,437	38,835	40,602	35,280	36,978	72,258	3,540	3,597	7,137		.	...
	Sub-divisional total	286,131	140,446	145,685	117,342	122,643	239,985	23,079	23,009	46,088			
RANEEGUNGE	Raneegunge	132,282	65,054	67,228	60,463	62,950	123,413	3,738	3,437	7,175	...	..	..
	Kaksa	41,282	19,980	21,302	18,887	20,209	39,096	1,087	1,092	2,179		...	...
	Niyamutpore	71,453	36,111	35,342	32,802	32,590	65,392	1,603	1,174	2,777	.	..	..
	Sub-divisional total	245,017	121,145	123,872	112,152	115,749	227,901	6,428	5,703	12,131	...	...	
JAHANABAD	Jehanabad	128,969	63,303	65,666	53,574	53,496	107,070	9,716	12,160	21,876	...	...	..
	Goghat	136,246	66,302	69,944	60,569	63,110	123,679	5,733	6,834	12,567	...	...	..
	Kotulpore	110,255	54,039	56,216	49,309	51,074	100,383	4,730	5,142	9,872		...	.
	Roynah	102,005	51,646	50,359	40,386	39,099	79,485	11,074	11,048	22,122		..	
	Sub-divisional total	477,475	235,290	242,185	203,838	206,779	410,617	31,253	35,184	66,437	.	...	.
	DISTRICT TOTAL*	2,034,745	995,818	1,038,927	820,756	858,607	1,679,363	171,414	176,610	348,024		...	..

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
120	103	223	36	130	166	72·9	26·4	...	·4	·3	50·6	49·4	50·8	49·2	50·3	49·7		...	53·8	46·2	21·7	78·3
...	.	...	...	...	...	72·2	27·8	...	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	49·9	51·1		...	...	.	...	.....
...	...	..	...	...	...	87·7	12·3	...	...	...	49·6	50·4	49·5	50·5	50·4	49·6		...	...	...	.	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	75·9	24·1	...	...	...	48·5	51·5	48·6	51·4	48·1	51·9	...	...	...	...	.	. ..
7	...	7	3	1	4	76·7	23·3	..	...	...	50·6	49·4	49·7	50·3	53·4	46·6	...	...	100·0	...	75·0	25·0
..	...	...	16	21	37	81·6	18·4	...	...	...	47·7	52·3	47·5	52·5	48·8	51·2	.		.	...	43·2	56·8
127	103	230	55	152	207	78·1	21·9	...	...	....	49·5	50·5	49·3	50·7	50·5	49·5	...		55·2	44·8	26·5	73·5
26	15	41	581	697	1,278	75·7	22·2	...	...	1·1	48·1	51·9	47·9	52·1	49·0	51·0	...	...	63·4	36·6	45·5	54·5
25	19	44	...	2	2	72·0	27·9	...	·1	...	48·3	51·7	48·0	52·0	49·2	50·8	...	...	56·8	43·2	..	100·0
	...	...	...	...	...	77·6	22·4	...	...	...	47·6	52·4	47·3	52·7	48·4	51·6	...	..	..		..	.....
51	34	85	581	699	1,280	75·6	23·9	...	...	·5	48·0	52·0	47·7	52·3	48·9	51·1	.	...	60·0	40·0	45·4	54·6
9	13	22	13	12	25	82·8	17·2	...	...	...	47·5	52·5	47·2	52·8	48·9	51·1	...		40·9	59·1	52·0	48·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	81·7	18·3	...	...	...	47·2	52·8	47·0	53·0	48·0	52·0	...	...	...	...		.....
1	2	3	22	20	42	78·2	21·8	...	...	...	48·0	52·0	47·9	52·1	47·9	52·1	...	...	33·3	66·7	52·4	47·6
10	15	25	35	32	67	81·0	18·0	...	...	...	47·5	52·5	47·3	52·7	48·3	51·7	.	...	40·0	60·0	52·2	47·8
5	4	9	..	...	...	74·7	25·3	...	...	...	50·3	49·7	50·2	49·8	50·9	49·1	...	...	55·6	44·4	...	.....
5	2	7	...	...	...	86·2	13·8	...	...	...	48·2	51·8	48·1	51·9	49·1	50·9	...	...	71·4	28·6	...	.....
3	3	6	12	24	36	91·0	9·0	...	...	...	48·9	51·1	48·8	51·2	49·6	50·4	..	.	50·0	50·0	33·3	66·7
13	9	22	12	24	36	83·9	16·1	...	...	...	49·1	50·9	48·9	51·1	50·1	49·9	...	...	59·1	40·9	33·3	66·7
190	143	333	663	698	1,361	93·3	5·4	...	·3	1·0	49·2	50·8	49·0	51·0	52·1	47·9	...	...	57·1	42·9	48·7	51·3
6	1	7	...	...	...	94·7	5·3	...	...	...	48·4	51·6	48·3	51·7	49·9	50·1	...	...	85·7	14·3	...	.....
108	80	188	1,598	1,498	3,096	91·5	3·9	...	·3	4·3	50·5	49·5	50·2	49·8	57·7	42·3	...	...	57·4	42·6	51·6	48·4
304	224	528	2,261	2,196	4,457	93·0	5·0	...	·2	1·8	49·4	50·6	49·2	50·8	52·9	47·1	...	...	57·6	42·4	50·7	49·3
...	...	...	13	10	23	83·0	19·0	...	...	...	49·1	50·9	50·0	50·0	44·5	55·5	...	...	...	...	56·5	43·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	90·8	9·2	...	...	...	48·7	51·3	49·0	51·0	45·6	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	91·0	9·0	...	...	...	49·0	51·0	49·1	50·9	47·9	52·1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	186	212	398	77·9	21·7	..	...	·4	50·6	49·4	50·8	49·2	50·1	49·9	.	...	...	...	46·7	53·3
.	...	...	199	222	421	86·0	13·9	.	..	·1	49·3	50·7	49·6	50·4	47·0	53·0	.	...		...	47·3	52·7
505	385	890	3,143	3,325	6,468	82·5	17·1	...	·1	·3	48·9	51·1	48·9	51·1	49·3	50·7	...	.	56·7	43·3	48·6	51·4

GENERAL

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males	Females	Total	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
	2. BANCOORAH												
SUDDER	Bancoorah	39,080	19,789	19,291	19,012	18,682	37,694	709	572	1,281	...		...
	Ondah	121,361	60,312	61,049	55,352	56,156	111,508	795	659	1,454	..	..	...
	Bishenpore	147,352	72,450	74,802	67,843	70,134	137,977	3,032	3,091	6,123	...	...	...
	Chatna	64,015	32,236	31,779	27,061	26,766	53,827	802	798	1,600	...	...	
	Gungajulghati	155,064	76,903	78,161	72,753	74,027	146,780	1,512	1,530	3 042	...	..	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	526,772	261,690	265,082	242,021	245,765	487,786	6,850	6,650	13,500		..	...
	3. BEERBHOOM												
SUDDER	Soory	104,107	50,268	53,839	43,127	46,025	89,152	6,160	6,838	12,998	..	...	...
	Rajnugger	30,985	14,962	16,023	12,234	13,134	25,368	1,597	1,775	3,372	...	...	..
	Doobrajpore	137,255	66,467	70,788	54,034	57,546	111,580	12,38[illegible]	13,188	25,573	...	.	...
	Kusbah	121,393	58,432	62,961	49,842	53,678	103,520	8,521	9,250	17,771		.	...
	Sakoolipore	61,842	29,572	32,270	22,764	24,881	47,645	6,805	7,385	14,190	...	...	...
	Labhpore	71,945	34,309	37,636	30,212	33,161	63,403	4,065	4,472	8,537	...	...	...
	Barwan	64,173	30,636	33,537	23,899	26,331	50,230	6,734	7,203	13,937	...	...	...
	Mowreesur	104,221	49,904	54,317	41,076	44,934	86,010	7,415	8,002	15,417	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	695,921	334,550	361,371	277,218	299,690	576,908	53,682	58,113	111,795	..	...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.

DISTRICT.

43	23	66	25	14	39	96·4	3·3	...	·2	·1	50·6	49·4	50·4	49·6	55·3	44·7	...	...	65·2	34·8	64·1	35·9
...	...	...	4,165	4,234	8,399	91·9	1·2	...	...	6·9	49·7	50·3	49·6	50·4	54·7	45·3	...	...	...	..	49·6	50·4
...	...	...	1,575	1,577	3,152	93·7	4·2	...	...	2·1	49·2	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·5	50·5	...	...	...	...	49·9	50·1
1	3	4	4,372	4,212	8,584	84·1	2·5	...	...	13·4	50·4	49·6	50·3	49·7	50·1	49·9	...	...	25·0	75·0	50·9	49·1
...	...	...	2,638	2,604	5,242	94·7	1·9	...	...	3·4	49·6	50·4	49·6	50·4	49·7	50·3	...	...	...	...	50·3	49·7
44	26	70	12,775	12,641	25,416	92·6	2·6	...	...	4·8	49·7	50·3	49·6	50·4	50·7	49·3	...	...	62·9	37·1	50·3	49·7

DISTRICT.

96	99	195	885	877	1,762	85·6	12·5	...	·2	1·7	48·3	51·7	48·4	51·6	47·4	52·6	...	...	49·2	50·8	50·2	49·8
...	...	...	1,131	1,114	2,245	81·9	10·9	...	...	7·2	48·3	51·7	48·2	51·8	47·4	52·6	...	...	...	...	50·4	49·6
3	2	5	45	52	97	81·3	18·6	...	...	·1	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	...	...	60·0	40·0	46·4	53·6
16	23	39	53	10	63	85·3	14·6	...	...	·1	48·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	47·9	52·1	...	...	41·0	59·0	84·1	15·9
...	...	...	3	4	7	77·0	23·0	...	...	...	47·8	52·2	47·8	52·2	48·0	52·0	...	...	...	...	42·9	57·1
2	3	5	...	...	...	88·1	11·9	...	...	...	47·7	52·3	47·7	52·3	47·6	52·4	...	...	40	60	...	...
3	1	4	...	2	2	78·3	21·7	..	...	...	47·7	52·3	47·6	52·4	48·3	51·7	...	...	75	25	...	100·0
1	...	1	1,412	1,381	2,793	82·5	14·8	...	...	2·7	47·9	52·1	47·8	52·2	48·1	51·9	...	...	100·0	...	50·5	49·5
121	128	249	3,529	3,440	6,969	82·9	16·1	...	...	1·0	48·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	48·0	52·0	...	...	48·6	51·4	50·6	49·4

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population	DETAILS OF POPULATION										
			Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS			MUHAMMADANS			BUDDHISTS		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			Percentages calculated from preceding columns.																
												Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																						
154	137	291	1,885	1,983	3,868	85·2	11·4	...	·2	2·2	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·8	50·2	...	...	52·9	47·1	48·7	51·3
5	6	11	488	511	999	95·7	3·5	...	...	·8	50·4	49·6	50·4	49·6	50·2	49·8	...	...	45·5	54·5	48·8	51·2
3	2	5	68	60	128	95·3	4·6	...	...	·1	50·7	49·3	50·7	49·3	49·6	50·4	...	...	60·0	40·0	53·1	46·9
...	...	...	11,709	12,432	24,141	79·3	·6	...	...	20·1	49·5	50·5	49·7	50·3	56·8	43·2	..	...	.	...	48·5	51·5
1	..	1	5,548	5,791	11,339	74·0	1·1	...	...	24·9	49·5	50·5	49·7	50·3	50·8	49·2	...	..	100	...	48·9	51·1
8	15	23	11,159	11,581	22,740	68·6	·8	...	..	30·6	49·2	50·8	49·3	50·7	51·8	48·2	...	...	34·8	65·2	49·1	50·9
7	9	16	5,290	5,340	10,630	77·3	1·8	...	...	20·9	49·6	50·4	49·6	50·4	49·1	50·9	..	...	43·8	56·2	49·8	50·2
...	...	...	421	402	823	84·6	14·6	...	...	·8	49·2	50·8	49·5	50·5	47·6	52·4	...	...	...	...	51·2	48·8
5	7	12	4	13	17	96·1	3·9	...	...	.	48·1	51·9	48·2	51·8	44·0	56·0	...	...	41·7	58·3	23·5	76·5
3	..	3	7	43	50	91·4	8·6	...	...	...	48·0	52·0	48·3	51·7	45·7	54·3	..	..	100		14·0	86·0
2	1	3	28	43	71	95·8	4·2		...	...	49·2	50·8	49·3	50·7	47·0	53·0	...	.	66·7	33·3	39·4	60·6
188	177	365	36,607	38,199	74,806	88·5	5·6	...	...	5·9	49·3	50·7	49·4	50·6	48·1	51·9	...	..	51·5	48·5	48·9	51·1
3	1	4	1	...	1	92·6	7·4	...	...		48·7	51·3	48·8	51·2	47·7	52·3	...	...	75·0	25·0	100·0	.....
7	3	10	41	83	124	87·3	12·6	...	..	·1	46·8	53·2	47·2	52·8	44·2	55·8	...	...	70·0	30·0	33·1	66·9
1	1	2	...	...	...	93·1	6·9	...	...	.	50·1	49·9	50·0	50·0	51·4	48·6		...	50·0	50·0	...	... .
85	82	167	3	10	13	89·6	10·1	...	·3	..	52·0	48·0	51·9	48·1	53·3	46·7	...	...	50·9	49·1	23·1	76·9
12	14	26	34	44	78	93·3	6·6	...	...	·1	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·4	49·6	..	...	46·2	53·8	43·6	56·4
108	101	209	79	137	216	90·7	9·3		.	...	48·9	51·1	50·0	50·0	47·6	52·4	...	...	51·7	48·3	36·6	63·4
5	2	7	44	42	86	94·8	5·3	. .	...	·1	51·1	48·9	51·1	48·9	51·0	49·0	...	...	71·4	28·6	51·2	48·8
...	1	1	21	50	71	95·0	4·9	.	...	·1	50·5	49·5	50·5	49·5	50·6	49·4	...	...	...	100·0	29·6	70·4
...	...	...	1	1	2	96·3	3·7	...	...	...	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4					50·0	50·0
5	8	13	36	41	77	95·1	4·6	...	·1	·2	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	51·3	48·7	...		38·5	61·5	46·8	53·2
...	..	...	1	10	11	95·1	4·9	..	...	.	49·9	50·1	50·2	49·8	47·1	52·9			.		9·1	90·9
	..	...	...	..	...	95·1	4·9	..	..		49·7	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·6	50·4			..	.	...	
10	11	21	103	144	247	95·1	4·8			·1	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·0	50·0			47·6	52·4	41·7	58·3
10	5	15	11,090	11,360	22,450	77·0	7·5	.	..	15·5	49·7	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·8	50·2			66·7	33·3	40·4	50·6
1		1	1	...	1	95·8	4·2	...	...		49·5	50·5	49·5	50·5	47·4	52·6			100·0		100·0	
2	..	2	12	3	15	95·0	5·0	...	...	...	49·0	51·0	49·3	50·7	44·7	55·3			100·0	.	80·0	20·0
13	5	18	11,103	11,363	22,466	87·9	5·8	...	...	6·3	49·4	50·6	49·5	50·5	48·0	52·0		.	72·2	27·8	49·4	50·6
319	294	613	47,892	49,843	97,735	90·0	6·2	...	...	3·8	49·5	50·5	49·6	50·4	48·2	51·8			52·0	48·0	49·0	51·0

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

5. HOOGHLY

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
SUDDER	Hooghly	67,538	32,984	34,554	24,880	26,622	51,502	7,910	7,744	15,654	...	...	...
	Bansberia	41,309	19,742	21,567	15,466	16,982	32,448	4,262	4,567	8,829	...	...	...
	Balaghur	60,955	28,917	32,038	24,182	26,954	51,136	4,735	5,084	9,819	...	...	...
	Pundooah	77,332	36,514	40,818	23,839	26,602	50,441	12,648	14,205	26,853	...	...	...
	Dhuneakhally	116,501	55,335	61,166	39,420	42,858	82 278	15,915	18,308	34,223	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	363,635	173,492	190,143	127,787	140,018	267,805	45,470	49,908	95,378	...	...	...
SERAMPORE	Serampore	38,463	19,761	18,702	17,415	16,650	34,065	2,014	1,780	3,794	...	...	...
	Biadyabatty	80,291	39,713	40,578	36,771	37,914	74,685	2,928	2,648	5,576	...	...	...
	Hurripal	111,689	54,822	56,867	44,187	44,945	89,132	10,633	11,918	22,551	...	...	...
	Kristonugger	69,280	32,616	36,664	26,065	28,383	54,448	6,551	8,281	14,832	...	...	...
	Chunditola	94,141	46,110	48,031	35,557	36,943	72,500	10,550	11,083	21,633	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ..	393,864	193,022	200,842	159,995	164,835	324,830	32,676	35,710	68,386	...	...	..
HOWRAH	Howrah	97,784	54,098	43,686	42,718	36,617	79,335	10,341	6,270	16,611	...	...	...
	Doomjoor...	119,037	59,452	59,585	48,053	48,090	96,143	11,353	11,438	22,791	...	...	...
	Juggutbullubpore	80,243	37,564	42,679	28,691	31,804	60,495	8,872	10,874	19,746	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	297,064	151,114	145,950	119,462	116,511	235,973	30,566	28,582	59,148	..	...	...
MOHESHREKA..	Khanakool	135,192	63,584	71,608	56,277	60,955	117,232	7,295	10,653	17,948	...	...	...
	Ampta	110,374	50,814	59,560	43,902	49,892	93,794	6,911	9,668	16,579	...	...	...
	Oolaberiah	69,906	34,031	35,875	23,681	24,362	48,043	10,326	11,500	21,826	...	...	...
	Bagnan	58,098	27,411	30,687	22,334	24,493	46,827	5,076	6,192	11,268	...	...	...
	Shampore	60,423	29,388	31,035	25,244	26,687	51,931	4,144	4,348	8,492	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	433,993	205,228	228,765	171,438	186,389	357,827	33,752	42,361	76,113	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,488,556	722,856	765,700	578,682	607,753	1,186,435	142,464	156,561	299,025	...	...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			Percentages calculated from preceding columns.							Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
WITH HOWRAH.																						
165	163	328	29	25	54	76·3	23·2	...	·5	..	48·3	51·2	48·3	51·7	50·5	49·5	.	.	50·3	49·7	53·7	46·3
11	15	26	3	3	6	78·5	21·4	...	·1	...	47·8	52·2	47·6	52·4	48·3	51·7	...	...	42·3	57·7	50·0	50·0
...	...	...	...	...	.	83·9	16·1	...	...	...	47·4	52·6	47·3	52·7	48·2	51·8	...	...	...	...	...	.....
23	11	34	4	...	4	65·3	34·7	..	...	...	47·2	52·8	47·3	52·7	47·1	52·9	.	..	67·6	32·4	100·0	. .
.	..	.	..	...		70·6	29·4	...	...	...	47·5	52·5	47·9	52·1	46·5	53·5	...	.	...	...		.. ..
199	189	388	36	28	64	73·7	26·2	...	·1	...	47·7	52·3	47·7	52·3	47·7	52·3	.		51·3	48·7	56·3	43·7
306	267	573	26	5	31	88·6	9·9	..	1·5	...	51·4	48·6	51·1	48·9	53·1	46·9			53·4	46·6	83·9	16·1
10	15	25	4	1	5	93·1	6·9	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	49·2	50·8	52·5	47·5	.		40·0	60·0	80·0	20·0
1	...	1	1	4	5	79·8	20·2	...	...	...	49·1	50·9	49·6	50·4	47·2	52·8	..	.	100·0	..	20·0	80·0
...	...	..	.	.	...	78·6	21·4	...	...	...	48·0	52·0	47·9	52·1	44·2	55·8	.	..	..	...		. .
2	...	2	1	5	6	77·0	23·0	...	...	...	49·0	51·0	49·0	51·0	48·8	51·2	..	..	100·0	...	16·7	83·3
319	282	601	32	15	47	82·5	·17·4	..	·1	. .	49·0	51·0	49·3	50·7	47·8	52·2		.	53·1	46·9	68·1	31·9
783	701	1,484	256	98	354	81·1	17·0	...	1·5	·4	55·3	44·7	53·8	46·2	62·3	37·7	. .	...	52·8	47·2	72·3	27·7
45	40	85	1	17	18	80·8	19·1	...	...	...	49·9	50·1	50·0	50·0	49·8	50·2	...	..	52·9	47·1	8·2	91·8
1		1	...	1	1	75·4	24·6	...	...	...	46·8	53·2	47·4	52·6	44·9	55·1	...	..	100·0			100·0
829	741	1,570	257	116	373	79·5	19·9	..	·5	·1	50·9	49·1	50·6	49·4	51·7	48·3	..	...	52·8	47·2	77·5	22·5
1	..	1	11	...	11	86·7	13·3	...	...	...	47·0	53·0	48·0	52·0	40·6	59·4	...	...	100·0	..	100·0	.. .
1	...	1	. .	..	...	85·0	15·0	...	...	..	46·0	54·0	46·5	53·5	41·7	58·3	. .	..	100·0	...	..	..
13	6	19	11	7	18	68·7	31·3	...	...	...	48·7	51·3	49·3	50·7	47·3	52·7	.	..	68·4	31·6	61·1	38·9
1	2	3	...	...	...	80·6	19·4	...	...	...	47·2	52·8	47·7	52·3	46·0	55·0	..	..	33·3	66·7	...	.....
...	...		...	. .	.	85·9	14·1	...	...	...	48·6	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·8	51·2	..	.	...	...	...	. .
16	8	24	22	7	29	82·5	17·5	.	..		47·3	52·7	47·9	52·1	44·3	55·7		..	66·7	33·3	75·9	24·1
1,363	1,220	2,583	347	166	513	79·7	20·1	...	·2	...	48·6	51·4	48·8	51·2	47·6	52·4	...	..	52·8	47·2	67·6	32·4

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH	Total population	Total males	Total females.	Hindus			Muhammadans			Buddhists.		
					Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.
CALCUTTA	Calcutta	447,601	299,857	147,744	189,422	101,772	291,194	96,260	36,871	133,131	622	247	869
SUDDER	Suburbs . .	258,910	152,729	106,181	89,730	63,046	152,776	60,372	41,347	101,719	89	54	143
	Tollygunge	117,474	60,963	56,511	38,582	36,059	74,641	21,960	20,070	42,030			
	Sonapore	35,551	17,753	17,798	12,561	12,893	25,454	5,105	4,823	9,928			
	Ariadaha	27,609	14 689	12,920	12,607	11,719	24,326	2,024	1,187	3,211	...		
	Ooryapara .	57,831	29,679	28,152	17,535	16,740	34,275	11,939	11,220	23,159			
	Bistopore	74,229	36,915	37,314	26,571	26,830	53,401	8,851	9,042	17,893			
	Acheepore ...	59,132	29,688	29,444	21,825	21,310	43,135	7,846	8,118	15,964			
	Sub-divisional total	630,736	342,416	288,320	219 411	188,597	408,008	118,097	95,807	213,904	89	54	143
DUM-DUM	Dum-Dum	34,291	18,442	15,849	10,127	8,900	19,127	7,145	6,581	13,726			
BARASET	Baraset	77,719	39,380	38,339	17,971	18,251	36,222	21,393	20,052	41,445			..
	Deygunga	33,508	16,583	16 925	6 125	6,098	12,223	10,458	10,827	21,285	.		
	Taberiah	81,998	41,058	40,940	16,266	15,957	32,223	24,786	24,967	49,753			
	Nyhatty	86,078	43,296	42,782	28,479	28 982	57,461	14,800	13,790	28,590			
	Sub-divisional total	279,303	140,317	138,986	68,841	69,288	138,129	71,437	69,636	141,073			
BARRACKPORE	Nawabgunge . ..	68,620	35,828	32,801	24,612	23,097	47,709	10,388	9,262	19,600			
DIAMOND HARBOUR	Diamond Harbour .	48,872	24,530	24,342	18,055	17,950	36,005	6,442	6,362	12,804	.	...	
	Debipore	43,157	21,128	22,029	15,619	16,576	32,195	5,455	5,412	10,867	..		
	Bankipore	98,502	48,372	50,130	31,197	32,674	63,871	16,504	16,825	33,329			
	Sultanpore	75,154	38,515	36,639	30,861	29,159	60,020	7,561	7,378	14,939			
	Muthurapore	43,483	21,955	21,528	17,822	17,570	35,392	3,812	3,653	7,465			
	Sub-divisional total	309,168	154,500	154,668	113,554	113,929	227,483	39,774	39,630	79,404			...
BARRIPORE	Barripore	62,638	31,754	30,4[illegible]8	22,030	21,860	43,890	9,590	8,896	18,486	.		
	Protapnugger	29,663	15,444	14,219	8,566	7,612	16,2[illegible]8	6,816	6,523	13,339			..
	Joynugger ..	68,344	35,626	32,718	25,304	23,776	49,080	10,312	8,941	19,253			
	Mutlah .	35,765	20,622	15,143	13,631	9,293	22,924	6,723	5,575	12,298		...	
	Sub-divisional total .	196,410	103,446	92,964	69,531	62,571	132,102	33,441	29,935	63,376			
BUSSEERHAT	Kalinga	113,629	54,883	58,746	25,072	26,345	51,417	29,807	32,384	62,191			
	Busseerhat	72,167	36,112	36,055	15,604	15,533	31,137	20,506	20,517	41,023			
	Hurwa	42,872	22,589	20,283	13,881	12,471	26,352	8,666	7,755	16,421			
	Husnabad ..	39,478	21,680	17,798	15,151	12,936	28,087	6,502	4,845	11,347		...	
	Sub-divisional total	268,146	135,264	132,882	69,708	67,285	136,993	65,481	65,501	130,982			
SATKHIRA	Kalaroa ...	79,093	39,178	39,915	11,329	11,877	23,206	27,848	28,036	55,884	.		
	Satkhira	93,457	46,316	47,141	20,106	19,512	39,618	26,208	27,629	53,837		.	
	Magurah	48,478	24,743	23,735	12,733	12,676	25,409	12,010	11,059	23,069	..	..	
	Kaligunge	132,060	71,710	60,350	40,447	35,238	75,685	31,253	25,093	56,346		.	
	Assasoonee	70,276	43,599	26,677	19,509	14,109	33,618	24,085	12,567	36,652		..	
	Sub-divisional total	423,364	225,546	197,818	104,124	93,412	197,536	121,404	104,384	225,788			
	DISTRICT TOTAL, *exclusive of Calcutta*	2,210,047	1,155,759	1,054,288	680,008	627,079	1,307,087	467,117	420,736	887,853	89	54	143
	DISTRICT TOTAL, *inclusive of Calcutta*	2,657,648	1,455,616	1,202,032	869,430	728,851	1,598,281	563,377	457,607	1,020,984	711	301	1,012

6. TWENTY-FOUR

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.																							
12,917	8,439	21,356	636	415	1,051	65·1	29·7	·2	4·8	·2	67·0	33·0	65·1	34·9	72·3	27·7	71·6	28·4	60·5	39·5	60·5	39·5
2,326	1,670	3 996	212	64	276	59·0	39·3	·1	1·5	·1	59·0	41·0	58·7	41·3	59·4	40·6	62·2	37·8	58·2	41·8	76·8	23·2
365	359	724	56	23	79	63·5	35·8	.	·6	·1	51·9	48·1	51·7	48·3	52·2	47·8	.	.	50·4	49·6	70·9	29·1
85	82	167	2	...	2	71·6	27·9	...	·5	.	49·9	50·1	49·3	50·7	51·4	48·6			50·9	49·1	100·0	.....
32	14	46	26	...	26	88·8	11·6	...	·1	..	52 2	46·8	51·8	48·2	63·0	37·0			69·6	30·4	100·0	.....
36	55	91	169	137	306	59·3	40·0	...	·2	·5	51·3	48·7	51·2	48·8	51·6	48·4			39·6	60·4	55·2	44·8
1,493	1,439	2,932	...	3	3	71·9	24·1	...	4·0	.	49·7	50·3	49·8	50·2	49·5	50·5			50·9	49·1	...	100·0
1	..	1	16	16	32	73·0	27·0	..	...	...	50·2	49·8	50·6	49·4	49·1	50·9			100·0		50·0	50·0
4,338	3,619	7,957	481	243	724	64·7	33·9	.	1·3	·1	54·3	45·7	53·8	46·2	55·2	44·8	62·2	37·8	54·5	45·5	66·4	33·6
1,062	359	1,421	8	9	17	55·8	40·0	...	4·1	·1	53·8	46·2	53·5	46·5	52·1	47·9		.	74·7	25·3	47·1	52·9
7	7	14	9	29	38	46·6	53·3	...	...	·1	50·7	49·3	49·6	50·4	51·6	48·4	.	...	50·0	50·0	23·7	76·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·5	63·5	...	...	.	49·5	50·5	50·1	49·9	49·1	50·9	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6	16	22	39·3	60 7	...	...	..	50·1	49·9	50·5	49·5	49·8	50·2		..	...	..	27·3	72·7
17	10	27	...	...	...	66·7	33·2	...	·1	..	50·3	49·7	49·6	50·4	51·8	48·2	.	..	63·0	37·0	..	.....
24	17	41	15	45	60	49·5	50·5	...	...	.	50·2	49·8	49·8	50·2	50·6	49·4	.	...	58·5	41·5	25·0	75·0
849	432	1,281	29	10	39	69·5	28·6	...	1·9	...	52·2	47·8	51·6	48·4	52·7	47·3		.	66·3	33·7	74·4	25·6
33	30	63	...	...	...	73·7	26·2	...	·1	...	50·2	49·8	50·1	49·9	50·3	49·7	...	...	54·0	46·0	...	.....
54	41	95	...	...	...	74·6	25·2	...	·2	...	49·0	51·0	48·5	51·5	50·2	49·8	...	...	56·8	43·2	...	.....
671	631	1,302	...	..	...	64·8	33·8	..	1·4	...	49 1	50·9	48·8	51·2	49·5	50·5	...	...	51·5	48·5	...	.....
93	88	181	...	14	14	79·9	19·9	...	·2	..	51·2	48·8	51·4	48·6	50·6	49·4	...	.	51·4	48·6	...	100·0
321	305	626	..	..	...	81·4	17·2	...	1·4	.	50·5	49·5	50·4	49·6	51·1	48·9			51·3	48·7	.	.....
1,172	1,095	2,267	..	14	14	73·6	25·7	.	·7	...	50·0	50·0	49·9	50·1	50·1	49·9	...		51·7	48·3	...	100·0
124	119	243	10	9	19	70·1	29·5	...	·4	...	50·7	49·3	50·2	49·8	51·9	48·1	.	..	51·0	49·0	52·6	47·4
4	..	4	58	54	112	54·6	45·0	...	...	·4	52·1	47·9	52·9	47·1	51·1	48·9	.	.	100·0	...	51·8	48·2
2	.	2	8	1	9	71·8	28·2	...	...	...	52·1	47·9	51·6	48·9	53·6	46·4	..	..	100·0	...	88·9	11·1
185	192	377	83	83	166	64·1	34·4	...	1·1	·4	57·7	42·3	59·5	40·5	54·7	45·3	..	...	49 1	50·9	50·0	50·0
315	311	626	159	147	306	67·3	32·3	...	·3	·1	52·7	47·3	52·6	47·4	52·7	47·3	...		50·3	49·7	52·0	48·0
4	6	10	..	11	11	45·3	54·7	...	...	.	48·3	51·7	48·8	51·2	47·9	52·1	...	.	40·0	60·0	...	100·0
2	3	5		2	2	43·2	56·8	..	.	...	50·0	50·0	50·1	49·9	50·0	50·0	...	..	40·0	60·0	...	100·0
42	57	99	...	.	...	61·5	38·3	...	·2		52·7	47·3	52·7	47·3	52·8	47·2	...	...	42·4	57·6	...	.....
27	17	44	...	..	...	71·2	28·7	...	·1	.	54·9	45·1	53·9	46·1	57·3	42·7	...	...	61·4	38·6	.	.....
75	83	158	...	13	13	51·1	48·8	...	·1	...	50·4	49·6	50·9	49·1	50·0	50·0	...	..	47·5	52·5	.	100·0
..		.	1	2	3	29·3	70·7	...	...	..	49·5	50·5	48·8	51·2	49·8	50·2	...	...	...	...	33·3	66·7
2	...	2	...	...	...	42·4	57·6	..	...	...	49·6	50·4	50·8	49·2	48·7	51·3	...	...	100·0	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	52·4	47·6	...	...	...	51·0	49·0	50·1	49·9	52·1	47·9	..	...	...	...	...	.....
5	4	9	5	15	20	57·3	42·7	...	...	...	54·2	45·7	53·4	46·6	55·5	44·5	...	...	55·6	44·4	25·0	75·0
4	1	5	1	...	1	47·8	52·2	...	...	...	62·0	38·0	58·0	42·0	65·7	34·3	..	...	80·0	20·0	100·0	.....
11	5	16	7	17	24	46·7	53·3	...	...	...	53·3	46·7	52·7	47·3	53·8	46·2		..	68·7	31·3	29·2	70·8
7,846	5,921	13,767	699	498	1,197	59·1	40·2	...	·6	·1	52·3	47·7	52·0	48·0	52·6	47·4	62·2	37·8	57·0	43·0	58·4	41·6
20,763	14,360	35,123	1,335	913	2,248	60·2	38·4	...	1·3	·1	54·8	45·2	54·4	45·6	55·2	44·8	70·3	29·7	59·1	40·9	59·4	40·6

. *Details of the Population of each* THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
													7. NUDDEA
SUDDER	Kishnaghur	102,700	49,840	52,860	30,506	33,372	63,878	19,003	19,077	38,080	...	...	...
	Hanskhally	40,034	19,425	20,609	7,416	7,901	15,317	11,985	12,690	24,675	...	..	...
	Kishengunge	29,710	14,372	15,338	8,928	9,698	18,626	5,432	5,630	11,062	...	...	...
	Chupra	55,097	26,480	28,617	10,405	11,269	21,674	15,371	16,669	32,040	...	...	...
	Nakasheepara	55,902	26,806	29,096	16,700	18,820	35,520	10,105	10,274	20,379	...	..	...
	Kaligunge	50,633	24,432	26,201	15,945	17,332	33,277	8,478	8,861	17,339	...	.	...
	Sub-divisional total	334,076	161,355	172,721	89,900	98,392	188,292	70,374	73,201	143,575	...	...	...
MEHERPORE	Tehatta	94,675	46,097	48,578	21,994	23,641	45,635	23,622	24,467	48,089	...	...	...
	Meherpore	19,902	9,698	10,204	4,983	5,289	10,272	4,715	4,914	9,629	..	...	...
	Karimpore	97,340	46,754	50,586	16,558	18,737	35,295	30,167	31,817	61,984	...	...	...
	Gangnee	95,767	47,438	48,329	15,362	16,163	31,525	30,884	31,047	61,931	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	307,684	149,987	157,697	58,897	63,830	122,727	89,388	92,245	181,633	...	...	...
KOOSHTEA	Dowlutpore	97,679	45,982	51,697	18,602	20,966	39,568	27,379	30,729	58,108	...	...	...
	Nowpara	85,055	40,923	44,132	11,748	12,556	24,304	29,164	31,569	60,733	...	...	...
	Kooshtea	23,307	11,542	11,765	3,529	3,415	6,944	7,940	8,309	16,249	...	...	...
	Comercolly	86,254	41,898	44,356	16,977	18,303	35,280	24,899	26,012	50,911	...	...	...
	Bhalooka	37,088	17,700	19,388	5,643	6,564	12,207	12,041	12,804	24,845	...	...	...
	Bhadoolia	58,491	28,482	30,009	8,521	9,199	17,720	19,833	20,643	40,476	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	387,874	186,527	201,347	65,020	71,003	136,023	121,256	130,066	251,322	...	...	...
CHOOADANGAH	Alumdanga	87,335	43,544	43,791	15,805	16,185	31,990	27,733	27,599	55,332	...	...	...
	Chooadangah	20,674	10,484	10,190	3,344	3,457	6,801	7,138	6,733	13,871	...	...	...
	Damurhooda	58,938	29,134	29,804	15,852	16,684	32,536	12,847	12,656	25,503	...	...	...
	Kaloopole	34,873	17,577	17,296	7,708	7,570	15,278	9,862	9,709	19,571	...	...	...
	Jeebunnugger	35,603	17,482	18,121	8,562	9,378	17,940	8,917	8,742	17,659	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	237,423	118,221	119,202	51,271	53,274	104,545	66,497	65,439	131,936	...	...	...
BONGONG	Moheshpore	100,330	49,190	51,140	21,401	22,549	43,950	27,785	28,580	56,365	...	...	...
	Gowripotha	53,756	24,615	29,141	10,876	11,778	22,654	13,737	17,359	31,096	...	..	...
	Bongong	15,185	6,923	8,262	3,426	3,929	7,355	3,496	4,331	7,827	...	...	...
	Sursha	66,363	31,147	35,216	11,526	12,295	23,821	19,605	22,897	42,502	...	...	...
	Gaighatta	43,067	19,827	23,240	8,531	9,335	17,866	11,296	13,904	25,200	...	...	...
	Gopalnugger	40,069	19,549	20,520	8,098	8,502	16,600	11,299	11,857	23,156	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	318,770	151,251	167,519	63,858	68,388	132,246	87,218	98,928	186,146	...	..	..
RANAGHAT	Santipore	50,435	23,679	26,756	16,735	19,298	36,033	6,935	7,453	14,388	...	...	...
	Ranaghat	79,762	38,334	41,428	21,966	24,888	46,854	16,286	16,465	32,751	...	...	...
	Chogdah	58,325	28,554	29,771	16,884	18,352	35,236	11,625	11,363	22,988	...	...	...
	Jagooli	38,446	19,217	19,229	9,386	9,690	19,076	9,828	9,539	19,367	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	226,968	109,784	117,184	64,971	72,228	137,199	44,674	44,820	89,494	..	..	
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,812,795	877,125	935,670	393,917	427,115	821,032	479,407	504,699	984,106	...		...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
271	323	594	60	88	148	62·2	37·1		·6	·1	48·5	51·5	47·8	52·2	49·9	50·1			45·6	54·4	40·5	59·5
24	13	37	.	5	5	38·3	61·6	..	·1	...	48·5	51·5	48·4	51·6	48·5	51·5	.	.	64·9	35·1		100·0
11	9	20	1	1	2	62·7	37·2		·1	..	48·4	51·6	47·9	52·1	49·1	50·9	..	...	55·0	45·0	50·0	50·0
663	633	1,296	41	46	87	39·3	58·2	.	2·4	·1	49·1	50·9	48·0	52·0	48·0	52·0	.	.	51·2	48·8	47·1	52·9
1	2	3	..	..	...	63·6	36·4	...	...	...	48·0	52·0	47·0	53·0	49·6	50·4	.	.	33 3	66·7		
8	5	13	1	3	4	65·7	34·3		...		48·4	51·6	47·7	52·3	48·9	51·1	.	...	61·5	38·5	25·0	75·0
978	985	1,963	103	143	246	56·4	43·0	·6	...	...	48·3	51·7	46·2	53·8	49·0	51·0	..	.	49·8	50·2	41·9	58·1
480	467	947	1	3	4	48·2	50·8	...	1·0	...	48·7	51·3	48·2	51·8	49·1	50·9	..	..	50·7	49·3	25·0	75·0
	1	1	...	..		51·6	48·4	..	...		48·7	51·3	48·5	51·5	49·0	51·0	..	...	..	100·0		
6		6	23	32	55	36·3	63·7	...	...	.	49·1	51·9	46·9	53·1	48·7	51·3	..	...	100·0	...	41·8	58 2
1,172	1,086	2,258	20	33	53	52·9	64·7	.	2·4	·1	49·5	50·5	48·7	51·3	48·3	51·7	.	.	51·9	48·1	37·7	62·3
1,658	1,554	3,212	44	68	112	39·0	59·0		1·1		48·7	51·3	48·0	52·0	49·2	50·8	...	...	51·6	48·4	39 3	60·7
1	..	1		2	2	40·5	59·5	.	...	...	47·1	52·9	47·0	53·0	47·1	52·9	..	..	100·0	...		100·0
10	5	15	1	2	3	28·6	71·4	...	...	...	48·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	48·0	52·0	.	...	66·7	33·3	33·3	66·7
51	23	74	22	18	40	29·8	69·7	.	·3	·2	49·5	50·5	50·9	49·1	48·9	51·1	.	...	68·9	31·1	55·0	45·0
19	12	31	3	29	32	40·9	59·1		...		48·6	51·4	48·1	51·9	48·9	51·1			61·3	38·7	9·4	90·6
14	13	27	2	7	9	32·9	67·1	.	...	.	47·7	52·3	47 1	52·9	48·5	51·5			51·9	48 1	22·2	77·8
7	10	17	121	157	278	30·2	69·2		·2	·4	48·7	51·3	48·1	51·9	49·0	51·0			41·2	58·8	43·5	56·5
102	63	165	149	215	364	35·1	64·8	.	...	·1	48·1	51·9	47·8	52·2	48·2	51·8			61·9	38·1	40·9	59·1
6	1	7	..	6	6	36·6	63·4	...	...	.	49·9	50·1	49·4	50·6	50·1	49·9	...	...	85·7	14·3		100·0
2	...	2	...	...	.	32·9	67·1	...	...	...	50·7	49·3	49·2	50·8	48·5	51·5	.	..	100·0	..		.
298	294	592	137	170	307	55·2	48·3	...	100·0	·5	49·4	50·6	48·7	51·3	50·4	49·6			50·0	50·0	44·6	55·4
6	3	9	1	14	15	43·8	56·2	...	...	...	50·4	49·6	50·5	49·5	50·4	49·6			66·7	33·3	6·7	93·3
..	...	...	3	1	4	50·4	49·6		...	.	49·1	50·9	47·7	52·3	50·4	49·5			.		75·0	25·0
312	298	610	141	191	332	44·0	55·6		·2	·2	49·8	50·2	49·1	50·9	50·4	49·6	.	...	51·2	48·8	42·3	57·7
1	...	1	3	11	14	43·8	56·2	...	...	...	49·0	51·0	48·7	51·3	49·3	50·7	..	.	100·0	...	21·4	78·6
2	...	2	..	4	4	42·1	57·9		.	...	45·8	54·2	48·0	52·0	44·2	55·8			100·0	.		100·0
...	.	..	1	2	3	48·4	51·6	...	..		45·6	54·4	46·6	53 4	44·7	55·3			..	..	33·3	66·7
...	.		16	24	40	35·9	64·1		...	..	46·9	53·1	48·4	51·6	46·1	53·9	..			.	40·0	60·0
...	1	1	...	..	..	41·5	58·5	...	..	.	46·0	54·0	47·7	52·3	44·8	55·2	...	.	.	100·0		. .
...			152	161	313	41·4	57·8	...	...	·8	48·4	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·2	.	..	.		48·6	51·4
3	1	4	172	202	374	42·7	57·2	...		·1	48·7	51·3	48·3	51·7	46·9	53·1	...	..	75·0	25·0	46·0	54·0
9	5	14	.	..	...	71·4	28·6		.	..	46·9	53·1	46·8	53·2	48·2	51·8	.		64·3	35·7		. ...
4	2	6	78	73	151	58·7	41·1			·2	48·1	51·9	47·0	53·0	49·7	50·3			66·7	33·3	51·7	48·3
1		1	44	56	100	60·4	39·4	.	..	·2	49·0	51·0	47·9	52·1	50·6	49·4	...		100·0	.	44·0	56·0
2	...	2	1	..	1	49·6	50·4	..	..	.	50·0	50·0	49·2	50·8	50·7	49·3		.	100·0		100·0	
16	7	23	123	129	252	60·5	39·4	..	...	·1	48·4	51·6	47·4	52·6	49·9	50·1	. .		69·6	30·4	48·8	51·2
3,009	2,908	5,977	732	948	1,680	45·3	54·3	...	·3	·1	48·4	51·6	48·0	52·0	48·7	51·3	..	...	51·3	48·7	43·6	56·4

8. JESSORE

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
SUDDER	Jessore	154,058	78,118	75,940	24,581	23,743	48,324	53,397	52,010	105,407	...	...	.
	Goodkhally	61,525	30,553	30,972	11,570	12,047	23,617	18,878	18,812	37,685	...	...	
	Monirampore	142,921	71,819	71,102	25,058	25,812	50,870	46,753	45,285	92,038	...		
	Kaliagunge	88,214	44,608	43,606	17,090	16,917	34,007	27,450	26,610	54,060	...		
	Keshubpore	84,860	42,562	42,298	14,825	14,898	29,723	27,715	27,385	55,100	...	...	
	Bagherpara	58,705	29,029	29,676	12,513	12,981	25,494	16,444	16.622	33,066	...	...	
	Sub-divisional total	590,283	296,689	293,594	105,637	106,398	212,035	190,632	186,724	377,356	...	.	
JENIDAH	Jenidah	85,594	41,987	43,607	15,913	16,732	32,645	25,409	26,159	51,568	...	.	
	Kotchundpore	39,240	20,096	19,144	7,739	7,296	15,035	12,144	11,662	23,806	...	...	..
	Hurrinakoonda	37,464	18,905	18,559	5,299	5,343	10,642	13,311	12,918	26,229	...	...	..
	Salkopa	124,163	59,057	65,106	21,331	24,293	45,624	37,137	40,191	77,328	.	...	
	Sub-divisional total	286,461	140,045	146,416	50,282	53,664	103,946	88,001	90,930	178,931	..	...	
MAGURAH	Magurah	148,503	70,956	77,547	33,433	36,969	70,402	37,193	40,196	77,389	...	...	.
	Muhammadpore	81,887	39,593	42,294	15,604	17,080	32,684	23,760	24,976	48,736	...	...	..
	Sulkhia	45,330	21,604	23,726	11,075	12,180	23,255	10,509	11,527	22,036	...	...	.
	Sub-divisional total	275,720	132,153	143,567	60,112	66,229	126,341	71,462	76,699	148,161	...	..	
NARAIL	Narail	132,528	65,749	66,779	35,624	36,311	71,935	30,116	30,458	60,574	...	...	...
	Kallia	67,486	33,547	33,939	21,380	21,785	43,165	12,047	12,049	24,096	...	...	...
	Lohagurrah	99,029	47,760	51,269	23,194	25,558	48,752	24,335	25,509	49,844	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	299,043	147,056	151,987	80,198	83,654	163,852	66,498	68,016	134,514	.	...	...
KHOOLNA	Khoolna	110,443	54,861	55,582	28,716	28,832	57,548	26,059	26,649	52,708	...	...	...
	Bytaghatta	33,253	18,966	14,287	9,971	8,033	18,004	8,919	6,243	15,162	...	...	...
	Doomriah	105,954	53,740	52,214	22,841	22,102	44,943	30,899	30,101	61,000	...	...	...
	Delooty	74,351	47,557	26,794	20,327	14,327	34,654	27,017	12,266	39,283	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	324,001	175,124	148,877	81,855	73,294	155,149	92,894	75,259	168,153	...		
BAGERHAT	Bagerhat	138,560	71,303	67,257	40,332	38,811	79,143	30,959	28,408	59,367	...	...	..
	Molnahat	48,497	23,829	24,668	13,803	13,970	27,773	10,010	10,675	20,685	...	...	...
	Rampal	45,160	25,139	20,021	12,245	9,453	21,698	12,654	10,330	22,984	...	...	...
	Morrelgunge	67,296	39,788	27,508	14,425	11,051	25,476	25,340	16,445	41,785	.	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	299,513	160,059	139,454	80,805	73,285	154,090	78,963	65,858	144,821		...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,075,021	1,051,126	1,023,895	458,889	456,524	915,413	588,450	563,486	1,151,936	...	.	.

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

	Christians.			Others.			Percentages calculated from preceding columns.							Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
	80	100	180	60	87	147	31·4	68·4		·1	·1	50·7	49·3	50·9	49·1	50·7	49·3			44·4	55·6	40·8	59·2
	98	99	197	12	14	26	38·4	61·3		·3	...	49·7	50·3	49·0	51·0	50·1	49 9	..	...	49·7	50·3	46·2	53·8
	8	5	13				35·6	64·4				50·3	49·7	49·3	50·7	50·8	49·2	...	...	61·5	38·5		
				68	79	147	38·5	61·3		...	·2	50·6	49·4	50·3	49·7	50·6	49·2	...	...			46·3	53·7
	22	15	37	.	...		35·0	64·9		·1		50·2	49·8	49 9	50·1	50·3	49·7		...	59·5	40·5		
		.	.	72	73	145	43·4	56·3	.		·3	49·4	50·6	49 1	50·9	49 7	50·3			.		49·7	50·3
	208	219	427	212	253	465	35·9	63 9		·1	·1	50·3	49·7	49·8	50·2	50·5	49·5		...	48·7	51·3	45·6	54·4
	13	15	28	652	701	1,353	38·1	60 3	.	...	1·6	49 1	50 9	48·7	51·3	49·3	50·7		.	46 4	53·6	48·2	51·8
	8	3	11	205	183	388	38·3	60·7			1·0	51·2	48·8	51 5	48·5	51·0	49·0	..	...	72 7	27·3	52·8	47·2
	...			295	293	593	28·4	70·0			1·6	50·5	49·5	49·8	50·2	50·7	49·3	.	..	.	..	49·7	50·3
	5	8	13	584	614	1,198	36·7	62·3		.	1·0	47·6	52·4	46·8	53·2	48·0	52·0			38·5	61·5	48·8	51·2
	26	26	52	1,736	1,796	3,532	36·3	62·5			1·2	48 9	51·1	48·4	51·6	49·2	50·8			50·0	50·0	49·2	50·8
	35	44	79	295	338	633	47·4	52·1		·1	·4	47·8	52 2	47·5	52·5	48·1	51·9	..	...	44·3	55·7	46·6	53·4
	4	2	6	225	236	461	39·3	59·5			·6	48·4	51·6	47·7	52·3	48·8	51·2	..	...	66·7	33·3	48·8	51·2
	3	3	6	17	16	33	51·3	48·6			·1	47·7	52·3	47·6	52·4	47·7	52·3			50·0	50·0	51·5	48·5
	42	49	91	537	590	1,127	45·8	53·7			·5	47·9	52·1	47·6	52·4	48·2	51·8	...		46·2	53·8	47·6	52·4
	9	10	19				54·3	45 7				49·6	50·4	49·5	50·5	49·7	50·3			47·4	52·6		
				120	105	225	64·0	35·7			·3	49·7	50·3	49·5	50·5	50·0	50·0		..	.		43 3	46·7
	3		3	228	202	430	49·2	50·3			·5	48·2	51·8	47·6	52·4	48·8	51·2			100·0		53·0	47·0
	12	10	22	348	307	655	54·8	45·0			·2	49·2	50·8	48·9	51·1	49·4	50·6			54·5	45·5	53·1	46·9
	38	48	86	48	53	101	52·1	47·7		·1	·1	49·7	50·3	49·9	50·1	49·4	50·6			44·2	55·8	47·5	52 5
				76	11	87	54·1	45·6			·3	57·0	43.0	55·4	44·6	58·8	41·2					87·4	12·6
	..				11	11	42·4	57·6				50·7	49·3	50 8	49·2	50·7	49 3			.		...	100·0
	2		2	211	201	412	46·6	52·8			·6	64·0	36·0	58·7	41·3	68·8	31·8			100·0		51·2	48·8
	40	48	88	335	276	611	47·9	51·9			·2	54·5	45·5	52·8	47·2	55·2	44·8			45·5	54·5	54·8	45·2
				12	38	50	57·1	42·9				51·5	48·5	51·0	49·0	52·1	47·9			.		24·0	76·0
				16	23	39	57 3	42·6			·1	49·1	50·9	49·7	50·3	48 4	51·6				.	41 0	59·0
	225	202	427	15	36	51	48·1	50·9		·9	·1	55·7	44·3	56 4	43·6	55·1	44·9			52·7	47·3	29·4	70·6
	23	12	35				37·9	62·1				59·1	40·9	56·6	43·4	60·6	39·4			65·7	34·3		
	248	214	462	43	97	140	51·4	48·4		·2		53·5	46·5	52·4	47·6	54·5	45·5			53·7	46·3	30·7	69 3
	576	566	1,142	3,211	3,319	6,530	44·1	55·5		·1	3	50·7	49·2	50·1	49·9	51·1	48·9			50·4	49·6	49·2	50·8

Details of the Population. in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
													9. MOORSHEDABAD
SUDDER ..	Soojagunge	24,386	12,647	11,739	8,980	8,368	17,348	3,396	3,096	6,491	...	...	...
	Gorabazar	15,194	7,906	7,288	5,290	4,702	9,992	2,295	2,254	4,549	...	...	...
	Burwa	75,963	36,326	39,637	20,677	22,989	43,666	15,474	16,441	31,915	...		...
	Nowadah	42,464	20,295	22,169	9,802	10,913	20,715	10,233	10,990	21,223	...	...	.
	Hurihurparah	57,704	27,434	30,270	12,188	13,719	25,907	15,235	16,531	31,766	.	...	...
	Jehinghee ...	108,826	51,656	57,170	15,923	17,378	33,301	35,653	39,668	75,321	...	...	...
	Gowas	82,587	39,208	43,379	12,918	14,140	27,058	26,253	29,203	55,456		...	...
	Dowlutbazar	45,779	21,630	24,149	9,060	10,306	19,366	12,557	13,833	26,390	..	...	...
	Bhugwangola	61,175	28,816	32,359	10,773	11,554	22,327	17,985	20,758	38,743	..	..	...
	Dewanserai	49,122	22,944	26,178	8,131	8,951	17,082	14,809	17,219	32,028	...	...	...
	Budreehat ...	25,954	12,845	13,109	8,205	8,645	16,850	4,424	4,221	8,645	..	..	...
	Kuliangunge	42,163	20,153	22,010	13,435	14,926	28,361	6,605	6,989	13,594	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	631,317	301,860	329,457	135,382	146,591	281,973	164,918	181,203	346,121	..	.	...
LALBAGH	Asanpur	18,380	9,593	8,787	6,345	5,859	12,204	2,477	2,165	4 642	...	...	...
	Mancollabazar ...	17,758	9,168	8,590	7,460	7,247	14,707	1,652	1,303	2,955	...	...	...
	Shahnugger	31,245	15,367	15,878	6,810	6,260	13,070	8,491	9,560	18,051	.	...	...
	Nulhatty	54,981	25,974	29,007	16,502	18,332	34,834	8,944	10,169	19,113	...	...	...
	Rampore Hat	91,231	43,004	48,227	32,319	36,688	69,007	7,580	8,353	15,933	..	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	213,595	103,106	110,489	69,436	74,386	143,822	29,144	31,550	60,694	...	...	...
KANDY ...	Gokurn	47,117	22,598	24,519	13,876	15,314	29,190	8,430	8,936	17,366	...	...	...
	Khurgong	62,892	29,547	33,345	21,202	24,211	45,413	8,043	8,862	16,905	..	...	...
	Bhurtpûr ...	125,218	59,179	66,039	39,943	44,727	84,670	18,916	20,971	39,887	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	235,227	111,324	123,903	75,021	84,252	159,273	35,389	38,769	74,158	...	...	...
JUNGIPORE ..	Rughunathgunge	76,339	36,785	39,554	16,001	16,257	32,258	20,735	23,257	43,992	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	36,288	17,186	19,102	11,662	12,963	24,625	5,469	6,085	11,554	...	..	...
	Pulsah	52,595	24,566	28,029	14,131	16,147	30,278	9,483	10,913	20,396	..	...	...
	Sooty	49,642	22,635	27,007	13,914	16,682	30,596	8,688	10,298	18,986	...	...	...
	Shumsheergunge	58,623	27,873	30,750	14,748	15,483	30,231	12,740	14,914	27,663	..	...	..
	Sub-divisional total ...	273,487	129,045	144,442	70,456	77,532	147,988	57,124	65,467	122,591	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,353,626	645,335	708,291	350,295	382,761	733,056	286,575	316,989	603,564	...	...	.

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.															
												Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																					
9	7	16	263	268	531	71·3	26·6	...	·1	2·2	51·8	48·2	51·8	48·2	52·3	47·7	...	...	56·3	43·7	49·5	50·5
112	126	238	200	206	415	65·8	29·9	...	1·6	2·7	52·0	48·0	52·9	47·1	50·4	49·6	...	...	47·0	53·0	50·4	49·6
7	3	10	168	204	372	57·5	42·0	...	...	·5	47·8	52·2	47·3	52·7	48·5	51·5	...	..	70·0	30·0	45·2	54·8
1	...	1	259	266	525	48·8	50·0	...	...	1·2	47·8	52·2	47·3	52·7	48·2	51·8	...	...	100·0	..	49·3	50·7
1	...	1	10	20	30	44·9	55·0	...	...	·1	47·5	52·5	47·0	53·0	48·0	52·0	...	...	100·0	...	33·3	66·7
6	1	7	74	123	197	30·6	69·2	...	...	·2	47·5	52·5	47·8	52·2	47·3	52·7	...	...	85·7	14·3	37·6	62·4
2	...	2	35	36	71	32·8	67·1	...	...	·1	47·5	52·5	47·7	52·3	47·3	52·7	...	...	100·0	.	49·3	50·7
...	...	...	13	10	23	42·3	57·6	...	...	·1	47·2	52·8	46·8	53·2	47·6	52·4	...	...	...	..	56·5	43·5
7	5	12	51	42	93	36·5	63·3	...	...	·2	47·1	52·9	48·3	51·7	46·4	53·6	...	...	58·3	41·7	54·8	45·2
1	...	1	3	8	11	34·8	65·2	...	...	·0	46·7	53·3	47·6	52·4	46·2	53·8	...	...	100·0	...	27·3	72·7
2	...	2	214	243	457	64·9	33·3	...	...	1·8	49·5	50·5	48·7	51·3	51·2	48·8	...	...	100·0	...	46·8	53·2
...	...		113	95	208	67·3	32·2	...	.	·5	47·8	52·2	47·4	52·6	48·6	51·4	...	.	...	..	54·3	45·7
148	142	290	1,412	1,521	2,933	44·7	54·8	..	...	·5	47·8	52·2	48·0	52·0	47·6	52·4	..		51·0	40·0	48·1	51·9
5	3	8	766	760	1,526	66·4	25·3	..	...	8·3	52·2	47·8	52·0	48·0	53·4	46·6	...	...	62·6	37·4	50·2	49·8
...	...	...	56	40	96	82·8	6·6	...	...	·6	51·6	48·4	50·7	49·3	55·9	44·1	...	...	..	...	58·3	41·7
16	16	32	50	42	92	41·8	57·8	...	·1	·3	49·2	50·8	52·1	47·9	47·0	53·0	...	...	50·0	50·0	54·3	45·7
13	14	27	515	492	1,007	63·4	34·8	...	..	1·8	47·2	52·8	47·4	52·6	46·8	53·2	.	...	48·1	51·9	51·1	48·9
74	60	134	3,031	3,126	6,157	75·6	17·5	.	·1	6·8	47·1	52·9	46·8	53·2	47·6	52·4	..	...	55·2	44·8	49·2	50·8
108	93	201	4,418	4,460	8,878	67·3	28·4	..	·1	4·2	47·8	52·2	48·3	51·7	48·0	52·0	...		53·7	46·3	49·8	50·2
...	...	...	292	269	561	61·9	36·9	...	...	1·2	48·0	52·0	47·5	52·5	48·6	51·4	...	...	...	...	52·0	48·0
...	...	...	302	272	574	72·2	26·9	...	...	·9	47·0	53·0	46·7	53·3	47·6	52·4	...	...	...	...	52·6	47·4
2	3	5	318	338	656	67·6	31·9	...	...	·5	47·3	52·7	47·2	52·8	47·5	52·5	..	..	40·0	60·0	48·5	51·5
2	3	5	912	879	1,791	67·7	31·5	...	.	·8	47·3	52·7	47·1	52·9	47·7	52·3	.		40·0	60·0	50·9	49·1
12	4	16	37	36	73	42·3	57·6	..	..	·1	48·2	51·8	49·6	50·4	47·1	52·9	...	...	75·0	25·0	50·7	49·3
...	...	...	55	54	109	67·9	31·8	...	...	·3	47·4	52·6	47·4	52·6	47·3	52·7	...	...	...	...	50·7	49·5
...	..	...	952	969	1,921	57·6	38·8	...	..	3·6	46·7	53·3	46·7	53·3	46·5	53·5		..	...	...	49·6	50·4
14	10	24	19	17	36	61·6	38·3	...	...	·1	45·6	54·4	45·5	54·5	45·8	54·2	..	...	58·3	41·7	52·8	47·2
1	.	1	375	353	728	51·6	47·2	..	...	1·2	47·5	52·5	48·8	51·2	46·1	53·9	...	...	100·0	...	51·5	48·5
27	14	41	1,438	1,429	2,867	54·1	44·8	..	.	1·1	47·2	52·8	47·6	52·4	46·6	53·4	.	...	65·9	34·1	50·2	49·8
285	252	537	8,180	8,280	16,469	54·2	44·6	.	...	1·2	47·7	52·3	47·8	52·2	47·5	52·5	..	...	53·1	46·9	49·7	50·3

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

10. DINAGEPORE

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
SUDDER ...	Dinagepore	15,647	9,664	5,983	4,502	2,102	6,604	5,050	3,813	8,863	...	...	...
	Rajarampore	197,106	100,618	96,488	44,580	43,097	87,677	55,918	53,290	109,208	...	...	...
	Beergunge	150,097	78,182	71,915	40,902	38,691	79,593	37,204	33,204	70,408	...	...	...
	Kaliagunge	94,728	48,481	46,247	34,018	32,631	66,649	14,442	13,594	28,036	...	...	...
	Hemtabad	87,089	45,713	41,376	26,232	24,195	50,427	19,455	17,156	36,611	...	...	...
	Bungsihari	78,288	40,038	38,250	21,147	20,087	41,234	18,776	18,121	36,897	...	...	...
	Gungarampore	75,196	38,679	36,517	21,560	20,147	41,707	16,998	16,332	33,330	...	...	...
	Pateeram	66,866	34,911	31,955	16,885	15,556	32,441	16,877	15,332	32,209	...	...	...
	Putneetolla	122,700	62,104	60,596	23,732	22,909	46,641	37,202	36,726	73,928	...	...	...
	Porsha	48,803	25,521	23,282	8,231	6,448	14,679	17,056	16,643	33,699	151	144	295
	Chintamun	50,962	26,567	24,395	8,427	7,897	16,324	17,980	16,346	34,326	...	...	...
	Hubrah	62,907	32,637	30,270	8,956	8,386	17,342	23,661	21,863	45,524	...	...	...
	Nawabgunge	46,753	24,023	22,730	5,217	4,787	10,004	18,659	17,797	36,456	...	...	...
	Goraghat or Raneegunge .	16,925	8,750	8,175	1,860	1,590	3,450	6,875	6,557	13,432	...	...	...
	Peergunge	89,296	46,464	42,832	25,815	24,523	50,338	20,621	18,282	38,903	...	...	...
	Raneesunkoil	78,696	40,944	37,752	18,680	17,756	36,436	22,257	19,985	42,242	...	...	...
	Thakoorgaon	219,865	113,135	106,730	51,323	49,366	100,689	61,804	57,339	119,143	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,501,924	776,431	725,493	362,067	340,168	702,235	410,835	382,380	793,215	151	144	295

11. MALDAH

SUDDER ...	English Bazaar	85,702	41,483	44,219	26,522	28,309	54,831	14,800	15,779	30,579	...	...	...
	Maldah	50,563	26,662	23,901	16,608	15,794	34,402	7,639	7,736	15,375	...	...	...
	Gorgoriba	65,548	31,628	33,920	22,462	23,426	45,888	7,193	8,348	15,541	...	...	...
	Khurba	92,011	45,600	46,411	26,882	26,468	53,350	18,162	19,397	37,559	...	...	...
	Gajole	55,316	28,282	27,034	20,747	19,757	40,504	7,157	6,885	14,042	...	...	...
	Kaliachuk	119,375	56,784	62,591	28,946	32,020	60,966	27,779	30,508	58,287	...	...	...
	Gomashtapore	48,999	25,009	23,990	10,277	8,774	19,051	14,403	14,891	29,294	...	...	...
	Sheebgunge	105,717	49,914	55,803	12,786	14,296	27,082	36,977	41,346	78,323	...	...	...
	Nawabgunge	53,195	25,725	27,470	10,073	10,151	20,224	15,069	16,821	31,890	..	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	676,426	331,087	345,339	177,303	178,995	356,298	149,179	161,711	310,890	.	...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.

DISTRICT.

47	52	99	65	16	81	42·2	56·6	...	·6	·5	61·8	38·2	68·2	31·8	57·0	43·0	...	...	47·5	52·5	80·2	19·8
1	...	1	119	101	220	44·5	55·4	...	...	·1	51·0	49·0	50·8	49·2	51·2	48·8	...	...	100·0	...	54·1	45·9
...	...	...	76	20	96	53·0	46·9	...	...	·1	52·1	47·9	51·4	48·6	52·8	47·2	...	...	...	..	79·2	20·8
...	...	...	21	22	43	70·4	29·5	...	...	·1	51·2	48·8	51·1	48·9	51·5	48·5	...	...	...	...	48·9	51·1
...	...	...	26	25	51	57·9	42·0	...	...	·1	52·5	47·5	52·0	48·0	53·1	46·9	...	...	...	...	51·0	49·0
3	3	6	112	39	151	52·7	47·4	..	...	·2	51·1	48·9	51·3	48·7	50·9	49·1	...	...	50·0	50·0	74·2	25·8
...	...	...	121	38	159	55·5	44·3	...	...	·2	51·4	48·6	51·6	48·4	51·0	49·0	...	...	...	...	76·1	23·9
39	30	69	1,110	1,037	2,147	48·6	48·2	...	...	3·2	52·2	47·8	52·0	48·0	52·4	47·6	...	...	56·5	43·5	51·7	48·3
...	...	...	1,170	961	2,131	38·1	60·2	...	...	1·7	50·6	49·4	50·9	49·1	50·3	49·7	...	...	...	...	54·9	45·1
...	...	...	83	47	130	30·1	69·1	·6	...	·2	52·3	47·7	56·1	43·9	50·6	49·4	51·2	48·8	...	...	63·8	36·2
...	...	...	160	152	312	32·1	67·3	...	...	·6	52·1	47·9	51·6	48·4	52·4	47·6	...	...	...	...	51·3	48·7
20	21	41	...	...	...	27·6	72·3	...	·1	...	51·9	48·1	51·6	48·4	52·0	58·0	...	...	48·8	51·2	...	.....
...	...	...	147	146	293	21·4	78·0	...	...	·6	51·4	48·6	52·1	47·9	51·2	48·8	...	...	...	...	50·2	49·8
...	...	...	15	28	43	20·4	79·3	...	...	·3	51·7	48·3	53·9	46·1	51·2	48·8	...	...	...	...	34·9	65·1
28	27	55	...	...	...	56·4	43·6	...	...	..	52·1	47·9	51·3	48·7	53·0	47·0	...	...	50·9	49·1	...	.....
...	...	...	7	11	18	46·3	53·7	...	...	...	52·0	48·0	51·3	48·7	52·7	47·3	...	...	....	...	38·9	61·1
...	...	...	8	25	33	45·8	54·2	...	...	...	51·5	48·5	51·0	49·0	51·0	49·0	...	.	...	...	24·2	75·8
138	133	271	3,240	2,668	5,908	46·8	52·8	...	...	·4	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	51·8	48·2	51·2	48·8	50·9	49·1	54·8	45·2

DISTRICT.

13	6	19	148	125	273	64·0	35·7	...	...	·3	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	...	...	68·4	31·6	54·2	45·8
...	...	...	415	371	786	68·0	30·4	...	..	1·6	52·7	47·3	54·1	45·9	49·7	50·3	...	...	...	...	52·8	47·2
...	...	...	1,973	2,146	4,119	70·0	23·7	...	...	6·3	48·3	51·7	48·9	51·1	46·3	53·7	...	...	...	...	47·9	52·1
...	...	...	556	546	1,102	58·0	40·8	...	...	1·2	49·6	50·4	50·4	49·6	48·4	51·6	...	...	...	...	50·5	49·5
...	...	...	378	392	770	73·2	25·4	...	...	1·4	51·1	48·9	51·2	48·8	51·0	49·0	...	...	...	...	49·1	50·9
2	...	2	57	63	120	51·1	48·8	...	...	·1	47·6	52·4	47·5	52·5	47·7	52·3	...	...	100·0	...	47·5	52·5
1	6	7	328	319	647	38·9	59·8	..	...	1·3	51·0	49·0	53·9	46·1	49·2	50·8	...	...	14·3	85·7	50·7	49·3
7	4	11	144	157	301	25·6	74·1	...	...	·3	47·2	52·8	47·2	52·8	47·2	52·8	...	...	63·6	36·4	47·8	52·2
2	2	4	581	496	1,077	38·0	60·0	...	...	2·0	48·4	51·6	49·8	50·2	47·3	52·7	...	...	50·0	50·0	53·9	46·1
25	18	43	4,580	4,615	9,195	52·7	46·0	...	..	1·3	48·9	51·1	49·8	50·2	48·0	52·0	...	...	58·1	41·9	49·8	50·2

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
	12. RAJSHAHYE												
SUDDER	Beauleah	110,307	56,385	53,922	13,669	11,129	24,798	42,634	42,715	85,349	5	5	10
	Godagari	34,683	17,444	17,239	6,730	6,532	13,262	9,400	9,429	18,829	...	...	...
	Tanore	91,032	45,044	45,988	6,051	5,933	11,984	38,981	40,041	79,022	...	...	...
	Manda	92,328	46,443	45,885	12,117	11,691	23,808	33,061	33,156	66,217	...	...	...
	Bandaikara	77,115	39,136	37,979	10,686	10,060	20,746	28,448	27,915	56,363	.	...	...
	Baghmara	128,687	64,918	63,769	6,331	6,020	12,351	58,530	57,738	116,268	...	..	...
	Pootia	143,087	70,770	72,317	9,793	10,049	19,842	60,932	62,251	123,183	...	...	...
	Charghat	70,824	35,016	35,808	9,748	9,662	19,410	25,138	26,003	51,141	...	...	...
	Lalpore	135,942	66,643	69,299	18,688	18,220	36,908	47,949	51,075	99,024	...	...	.
	Sub-divisional total	884,005	441,799	442,206	93,813	89,296	183,109	345,073	350,323	695,396	5	5	10
NATTORE	Nattore	139,652	67,142	72,510	17,315	18,334	35,649	49,813	54,160	103,973	...	..	
	Buraigram	127,941	62,242	65,699	12,481	13,845	26,326	49,659	51,696	101,355	...		...
	Singra	159,131	79,403	79,728	20,712	21,074	41,786	58,012	58,643	117,255	...		...
	Sub-divisional total	426,724	208,787	217,937	50,508	53,253	103,761	158,084	164,499	322,583	...		...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,310,729	650,586	660,143	144,321	142,549	286,870	503,157	514,822	1,017,979	5	5	10
	13. RUNGPORE												
SUDDER	Mygunge	123,022	62,657	60,365	20,762	20,297	41,059	41,872	39,988	81,860	...	..	...
	Nisbutgunge	146,458	75,066	71,392	28,818	27,927	56,775	46,176	43,446	89,622	36	14	50
	Durwanee	119,521	61,890	57,634	25,117	23,804	48,921	36,770	33,827	70,597	...	...	...
	Juldhaka	168,273	86,605	81,668	45,522	43,820	89,342	41,079	37,837	78,916	...	...	...
	Dimlah	138,674	71,293	67,381	41,637	39,920	81,557	29,643	27,393	57,036	...	.	...
	Phoorunbaree	165,361	85,314	80,047	52,937	50,966	103,903	32,372	29,039	61,411	...	..	...
	Burobaree	143,259	72,139	71,120	32,472	33,538	66,010	39,661	37,511	77,172	...	...	...
	Nagessuree	182,920	91,977	90,943	45,526	45,707	91,233	46,435	44,984	91,419	...	...	...
	Oleepore	242,993	120,911	122,082	38,2[illegible]8	39,950	78,188	82,673	82,126	164,799	...	...	...
	Koorgunge	99,642	50,905	48,737	14,223	13,911	28,134	36,681	34,815	71,496	...	...	...
	Molunga	112,266	57,219	55,047	12,402	12,175	24,577	44,766	42,803	87,569	...	...	...
	Peergunge	75,834	38,942	36,892	6,875	6,502	13,377	32,056	30,367	62,423	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	1,718,226	874,918	843,308	364,559	358,517	723,076	510,184	484,136	994,320	36	14	50
BHOWANEE-GUNGE	Bhowaneegunge	62,887	32,500	29,887	15,000	14,055	29,055	17,498	15,793	33,291	...	..	..
	Chilmaree	67,491	34,268	33,223	11,505	11,444	22,949	22,762	21,775	44,537	...	...	...
	Sadoollapoor	120,594	60,794	59,800	18,551	18,656	37,207	42,231	41,105	83,336	8	...	8
	Gobindgunge	181,274	92,546	88,728	22,946	22,065	45,011	69,468	66,513	135,981	2	1	3
	Sub-divisional total	431,746	220,108	211,638	68,002	66,220	134,222	151,959	145,186	297,145	10	1	11
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,149,972	1,095,026	1,054,946	432,561	424,737	857,298	662,143	629,322	1,291,465	46	15	61

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																						
45	39	84	32	34	66	22·5	77·4	...	·1	...	51·1	48·9	55·1	44·9	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	53·6	46·4	48·5	51·5
1	...	1	1,313	1,278	2,591	38·2	54·3	...	...	7·5	50·3	49·7	50·7	49·3	49·9	50·1	...	...	100·0	...	50·7	49·3
...	...	...	12	14	26	13·2	86·8	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	50·5	49·5	49·3	50·7	...	...	...	...	46·2	53·8
1	...	1	1,264	1,038	2,302	25·8	71·7	...	...	2·5	50·3	49·7	50·9	41·1	49·9	50·1	...	...	100·0	...	54·9	45·1
...	...	...	2	4	6	26·9	73·1	...	...	...	50·8	49·2	51·0	49·0	50·5	49·5	...	...	...	...	33·3	66·7
...	...	...	57	11	68	9·6	90·4	...	...	...	50·4	49·6	51·2	48·8	50·3	49·7	...	...	...	...	83·8	16·2
4	3	7	41	14	55	13·9	86·1	...	...	..	49·4	50·6	49·0	51·0	49·5	50·5	...	...	57·1	42·9	74·5	25·5
3	...	3	127	143	270	27·4	72·2		...	·4	49·4	50·6	50·2	49·8	49·2	50·8	...	...	100·0	...	47·0	53·0
2	...	2	4	4	8	27·2	72·8	...	...	...	49·0	51·0	50·9	49·3	48·4	51·6	...	...	100·0	...	50·0	50·0
56	42	98	2,852	2,540	5,392	20·7	78·7	...	..	·6	50·0	50·0	51·2	48·8	49·6	50·4	50·0	50·0	57·1	42·9	52·9	47·1
4	...	4	10	16	26	25·6	74·4	...	...	...	48·1	51·9	48·6	51·4	47·9	52·1	...	...	100·0	...	38·5	61·5
...	...	...	102	158	260	20·8	79·4	..	...	...	48·6	51·4	47·4	52·6	48·9	51·1	...	...	...	...	39·2	60·8
1	...	1	78	11	89	26·3	73·7	...	...	...	40·9	50·1	49·6	50·4	50·0	50·0	...	...	100·0	...	87·6	12·4
5	...	5	190	185	375	24·3	75·7	.	...	...	48·9	51·1	48·6	51·4	49·0	51·0	...	...	100·0	...	50·7	49·3
61	42	103	3,042	2,725	5,767	21·9	77·7	...	...	·4	49·6	50·4	50·3	49·7	49·4	50·6	50·0	50·0	59·2	40·8	52·7	47·3
DISTRICT.																						
20	19	39	3	61	64	33·4	66·5	...	...	·1	50·9	49·1	50·6	49·4	51·2	48·8	...	...	51·3	48·7	4·7	95·3
6	5	11	...	...	...	38·8	61·2	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	50·8	49·2	51·5	48·5	72·0	28·0	54·5	45·5	...	.....
..	...	...	3	3	6	40·9	59·1	..	...	...	51·3	48·7	51·1	48·9	52·1	47·9	...	...	...	...	50·0	50·0
3	5	8	1	6	7	53·1	46·9	...	...	...	51·5	48·5	51·0	49·0	52·1	47·9	...	...	37·5	62·5	14·3	85·7
...	...	...	13	68	81	58·8	41·1	...	...	·1	51·4	48·6	51·1	48·9	52·0	48·0	...	...	...	...	16·0	84·0
4	4	8	1	38	39	62·8	37·2	...	...	...	51·6	48·4	50·9	49·1	52·7	47·3	...	...	50·0	50·0	2·6	97·4
1	4	5	5	67	72	46·1	53·8	...	...	·1	50·4	49·6	49·2	50·8	51·4	48·6	...	...	20·0	80·0	6·9	93·1
...	...	...	16	252	268	49·9	50·0	...	...	·1	50·3	49·7	49·9	50·1	50·8	49·2	...	...	...	...	6·0	94·0
...	...	...	...	6	6	32·2	67·8	...	...	...	49·8	50·2	48·9	51·1	50·2	49·8	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
...	...	...	1	11	12	28·2	71·8	...	...	...	51·1	48·9	50·6	49·4	51·3	48·7	...	...	...	...	8·3	91·7
...	...	...	51	69	120	21·9	78·0	...	...	·1	51·0	49·0	50·5	49·5	51·1	48·9	...	...	...	...	42·5	57·5
...	.	...	11	23	34	17·7	82·3	...	...	..	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	...	...	...	...	32·4	67·6
34	37	71	105	604	709	42·1	57·9	..	...	...	50·9	49·1	50·4	49·6	51·3	48·7	72·0	28·0	47·9	52·1	14·8	85·2
1	...	1	1	39	40	46·6	53·3	...	...	·1	52·1	47·9	51·6	48·4	52·6	47·4	...	...	100·0	...	2·5	97·5
1	...	1	...	4	4	34·0	66·0	...	...	...	50·8	49·2	50·1	49·9	51·1	48·9	...	...	100·0	...	...	100·0
...	...	...	4	39	43	30·9	69·1	...	...	...	50·4	49·6	49·9	50·1	50·7	49·3	100·0	..	...	...	9·3	90·7
...	...	...	130	149	279	24·8	75·0	...	...	·2	51·1	48·9	51·0	49·0	51·1	48·9	66·7	33·3	.	...	46·6	53·4
2	..	2	135	231	366	31·1	68·8	...	...	·1	51·0	49·0	50·7	49·3	51·1	48·9	90·9	9·1	100·0	...	36·8	63·2
36	37	73	240	835	1,075	39·9	60·0	...	...	·1	50·9	49·1	50·5	49·5	51·3	48·7	75·4	24·6	49·3	50·7	22·3	77·7

GENERAL

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

14. BOGRA

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
SUDDER	Bogra	219,491	110,092	109,399	15,648	14,610	30,258	94,417	94,775	189,192	...	...	...
	Shariakandy	115,872	59,019	56,853	8,866	8,165	17,031	50,153	48,683	98,836	...	..	...
	Sheebgunge	56,685	28,734	27,951	4,673	4,466	9,139	24,061	23,477	47,538	...	...	...
	Panchbeebee	64,457	33,272	31,185	10,995	10,161	21,156	21,695	20,428	42,123	...	...	...
	Khetlal	38,632	19,076	19,556	3,086	2,995	6,081	15,966	16,550	32,516	.	...	...
	Budulgachee	36,743	18,732	18,011	5,618	5,290	10,908	13,090	12,719	25,815	...	...	...
	Adumdiggee	83,557	41,295	42,262	8,448	8,420	16,868	32,717	33,755	66,472	...	...	...
	Shoreporo	74,030	37,644	36,386	9,862	9,341	19,203	27,427	26,701	54,128		...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	689,467	347,864	341,603	67,196	63,448	130,644	279,532	277,088	556,620	...	...	

15. PUBNA

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
SUDDER	Pubna	180,038	89,075	90,963	24,489	25,211	49,700	64,538	65,689	130,227		...	...
	Doolai	153,936	76,240	77,696	28,704	30,252	58,956	47,533	47,425	94,958	...	...	...
	Muthurah	94,417	47,365	47,052	19,017	19,497	38,514	28,307	27,541	55,848	...		...
	Chatmohur	126,628	62,330	64,298	18,822	19,834	38,656	43,500	44,416	87,916	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	555,019	275,010	280,009	91,032	94,794	185,826	183,878	185,071	368,949	...	...	...
SERAJGUNGE	Shazadpore	201,258	98,636	102,617	25,766	28,725	54,491	72,851	73,853	146,704	...	...	
	Oolapara	161,855	79,993	81,862	20,486	21,747	42,233	59,496	60,106	119,602	...	...	...
	Serajgunge	211,043	107,593	103,450	29,201	27,690	56,891	78,315	75,740	154,055	...	...	...
	Raigunge	82,424	41,282	41,142	10,793	11,080	21,873	29,161	28,756	57,917	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	656,575	327,504	329,071	86,246	89,242	175,488	239,823	238,455	478,278	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,211,594	602,514	609,080	177,278	184,036	361,314	423,701	423,526	847,227	...	...	...

16. DARJEELING

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
SUDDER	Hill Territory	46,727	27,375	19,352	17,569	11,560	29,129	754	273	1,027	791	577	1,368
TERAI	Terai	47,985	25,682	22,303	21,612	19,090	40,702	2,812	2,409	5,221			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	94,712	53,057	41,655	39,181	30,650	69,831	3,566	2,682	6,248	791	577	1,368

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.

DISTRICT.

14	8	22	13	6	19	13·8	86·2	...	...	...	50·1	49·9	51·7	48·3	49·9	50·1	...	...	63·6	36·4	68·4	31·6
...	...	...	...	5	5	14·7	85·3	...	...	...	50·9	49·1	52·1	47·9	50·7	49·3	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
...	...	...	...	8	8	16·1	83·9	...	...	...	50·7	49·3	51·1	48·9	50·6	49·4	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
...	...	...	582	596	11,78	32·8	65·4	...	...	1·8	51·6	48·4	52·0	48·0	51·5	48·5	...	...	...	...	49·4	50·6
...	...	...	24	11	35	15·8	84·2	...	...	...	49·4	50·6	50·7	49·3	49·1	50·9	...	...	...	...	68·6	31·4
...	...	...	18	2	20	29·7	70·3	...	...	...	51·0	49·0	51·5	48·5	50·7	49·3	...	...	...	...	90·0	10·0
...	...	...	130	87	217	20·2	79·6	...	...	·2	49·4	50·6	50·1	49·9	49·2	50·8	...	...	...	...	59·9	40·1
...	...	...	355	344	699	25·9	73·2	...	...	·9	50·8	49·2	51·4	48·6	50·7	49·3	...	...	...	...	50·8	49·2
14	8	22	1,122	1,059	2,181	19·0	80·7	...	..	·3	50·5	49·5	51·4	48·6	50·2	49·8	...	...	63·6	36·4	51·4	48·6

DISTRICT.

16	23	39	32	40	72	27·7	72·3	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	49·3	50·7	49·6	50·4	...	...	41·0	59·0	44·4	55·6
1	...	1	2	19	21	38·3	61·7	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	48·7	51·3	50·1	49·9	...	...	100·0	...	9·5	90·5
1	2	3	40	12	52	40·8	59·1	...	...	·1	50·2	49·8	49·4	50·6	50·7	49·3	...	...	33·3	66·7	76·9	23·1
..	...	.	8	48	56	30·5	69·5		.	...	49·2	50·8	48·7	51·3	49·5	50·5	...	...	...	...	14·3	85·7
18	25	43	82	119	201	33·5	66·5		.	.	49·5	50·5	49·0	51·0	49·2	50·8	...	...	41·9	58·1	40·8	59·2
4	2	6	15	37	52	27·1	72·9	..	..	.	49·0	51·0	47·3	52·7	49·7	50·3	...	..	66·7	33·3	28·8	71·2
...	...	...	11	9	20	26·1	73·9	...	.	..	49·4	50·6	48·5	51·5	49·7	50·3	...	...	...	...	55·0	45·0
40	9	49	37	11	48	27·0	73·0	...	..	...	51·0	49·0	51·3	48·7	50·8	49·2	...	...	81·6	18·4	77·1	22·9
..	.	...	1,328	1,306	2,634	26·5	70·3	.	...	3·2	50·1	49·9	49·3	50·7	50·3	49·7	...	...	..	.	50·4	49·6
44	11	55	1,391	1,363	2,754	26·7	72·9			·4	49·9	50·1	49·1	50·0	50.1	49·9	..	...	80·0	20·0	50·5	49·5
62	36	98	1,473	1,482	2,955	29·8	69·9	.	..	·3	49·7	50·3	49·1	50·9	50·0	50·0	.	...	63·3	36·7	49·8	50·2

DISTRICT.

307	237	544	7,954	6,705	14,659	62·3	2·2	2·0	1·2	31·4	58·6	41·4	60·3	39·7	73·4	26·6	57·8	42·2	56·4	43·6	54·3	45·7
11	1	12	1,247	803	2,050	84·8	10·9	...	...	4·3	53·5	46·5	53·1	46·9	53·9	46·1	...	...	91·7	8·3	60·8	39·2
318	238	556	9,201	7,508	16,709	73·7	6·6	1·5	·6	17·6	56·0	44·0	56·1	43·9	57·1	42·9	57·8	42·2	57·2	42·8	55·1	44·9

GENERAL

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
			DETAILS OF POPULATION.										
17. JULPIGOREE													
No distinction made ..	Silligoree	64,562	33,125	31,437	17,824	16,885	34,709	15,117	14,426	29,543	..	.	
	Fakeergunge	54,466	28,305	26,161	15,458	13,931	29,389	12,642	12,126	24,768	8	..	8
	Mynagoree	9,431	4,852	4,579	3,330	3,089	6,419	1,522	1,481	3,003		..	...
	Boda	141,507	73,118	68,389	30,345	37,263	76,608	33,771	31,126	64,897	.		..
	Patgram	58,019	29,888	28,131	18,149	17,101	35,250	11,739	11,030	22,769	.		.
		327,985	169,288	158,697	94,106	88,269	182,375	74,791	70,189	144,980	8		8
	Western Doars	90,680	47,605	43,075	...	...	.....	...	.....	..			
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	418,665	216,893	201,772	94,106	88,269	182,375	74,791	70,189	144,980	8		8
COOCH													
SUDDER ...	Mekligunge	75,884	40,122	35,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	...
	Mathabanga	82,303	42,935	39,368	.....	... .	. ...	.	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Lall Bazaar	73,381	38,433	34,948	.....	. ....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Deenhatta . ..	118,032	61,293	56,739	.....	.....	.....	... .	... .	.....	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar	125,060	65,242	59,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	..
	Toofangunge	50,868	26,852	24,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	...	...	..
	Detached pieces in zillahs Julpigoree and Rungpore .	7,037	3,708	3,329	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	....	.....	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	532,565	278,585	253,980	.....	. ....	.....	.....	... ..	...		..	...
18. DACCA													
SUDDER ...	Lalbagh	210,806	106,109	104,697	54,651	51,163	105,814	50,954	53,057	104,011	3	1	4
	Sabhar	167,709	80,864	86,845	40,089	44,180	84,269	40,757	42,638	83,395	.	...	...
	Kapasia	106,235	55,433	50,802	22,001	20,266	42,267	33,073	30,151	63,224	..	...	...
	Roypoora...	155,110	78,605	76,505	20,574	20,751	41,325	58,030	55,703	113,733	...	...	...
	Roopgunge	120,770	60,609	60,161	21,528	22,364	43,892	37,815	36,506	74,321	...	...	...
	Naraingunge	109,533	57,099	52,434	19,254	17,340	36,594	37,791	35,059	72,850	...	...	...
	Nawabgunge	136,910	64,792	72,118	27,823	31,309	59,132	35,409	38,862	74,271		...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	1,007,073	503,511	503,562	205,920	207,373	413,293	293,829	291,976	585,805	3	1	4
MOONSHIGUNGE	Moonshigunge	211,450	100,830	110,620	41,866	48,789	90,655	58,956	61,823	120,779	...	..	...
	Sreenuggur	248,424	112,831	135,593	59,529	74,161	133,690	53,082	61,095	114,177	.	..	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	459,874	213,661	246,213	101,395	122,950	224,345	112,038	122,918	234,956			
MANICKGUNGE	Manickgunge	154,172	76,072	78,100	30,144	31,964	62,108	45,839	46,054	91,893		.	
	Jaffergunge	154,153	74,849	79,304	29,859	32,547	62,406	44,871	46,536	91,407	..	...	.
	Harirampore	77,721	37,682	40,039	15,167	16,470	31,637	22,511	23,559	46,070	..		
	Sub-divisional total ...	386,046	188,603	197,443	75,170	80,981	156,151	113,221	116,149	229,370	.		
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,852,993	905,775	947,218	382,485	411,304	793,789	519,088	531,043	1,050,131	3	1	4

STATEMENT I B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.															
													Hindus.		Muhammadans		Buddhists		Christians		Others
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population	Of Others on total population	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																					
4	...	4	180	126	306	53·8	45·7	..	...	·5	51·3	48·7	51·4	48·6	51·2	48·8	...	...	100·0	.	58·8	41·2
21	11	32	176	93	269	53·9	45·5	.	·1	·5	52·0	48·0	52·6	47·4	51·0	49·0	100·0	..	65·6	34·4	65·4	34·6
...	...	...	...	9	9	68·1	31·8	...	...	·1	51·4	48·6	51·9	48·1	50·7	49·3	.	..	..			100·0
	...	...	2	..	2	54·1	45·9	...	..	.	51·7	48·3	51·4	48·6	52·0	48·0		.	..	..	100·0	.
..				...	...	60·8	39·2		..	..	51·5	48·5	51·5	48·5	51·6	48·4		...	.	..	...	...
25	11	36	358	228	586	55·6	44·2			·2	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	100·0	...	69·4	30·6	61·1	38·9
			..	...		...	...	..	..		52·5	47·5	.		. ...	. ...	...	..		...		
25	11	36	358	228	586	55·6	44·2	.	...	·2	51·8	48·2	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	100·0		69·4	30·6	61·1	38·9
BEHAR.																					
		...	...			..	...	...	..	...	52·9	47·1	..	...	.....	..	...		...	..	...	...
...		..	...	...		..	...	..	...	..	52·2	47·8	...	...				.	..	...	.	.. ...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	52·4	47·6		...		.	...	...	...	...	.	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		51·9	48·1	..			...	...		...	..	.	...
...		...	.		...		.			..	52·2	47·8		...	.. ...		.	...	...			
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			52·8	47·2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		.	.....
		...		..	...			.			52·7	47·3	..		...				...	...	...	
		...		.			...		.		52·3	47·7	...	...		...	...	...	...			
DISTRICT.																					
332	276	608	169	200	369	50·2	49·3		·3	2	50·3	49·7	51·6	48·4	49·0	51·0	75·0	25·0	54·6	45·4	45·8	54·2
13	11	24	5	16	21	50·3	49·7				48·2	51·8	47·6	52·4	48·9	51·1			54·2	45·8	23·8	76·2
355	319	674	4	66	70	39·8	59·5		·7		52·2	47·8	52·1	47·9	52·3	47·7			52·7	47·3	5·7	94·3
		..	1	51	52	26·7	73·3	.	.		50·7	49·3	49·8	50·2	51·0	49·0					1·9	98·1
1,266	1,272	2,538		19	19	36·4	61·5		2·1		50·2	49·8	49·0	51·0	50·9	49·1			49·9	50·1	.	100·0
12	6	18	42	29	71	33·3	66·7	.	..	.	52·1	47·9	52·6	47·4	51·9	48·1			66·7	33·3	59·2	40·8
1,558	1,888	3,446	2	59	61	43·2	54·8		2·5		47·3	52·7	47·1	52·9	47·7	52·3			45·2	54·8	3·3	96·7
3,536	3,772	7,308	223	440	663	41·0	58·2		·8		50·0	50·0	49·8	50·2	50·2	49·8	75·0	25·0	48·4	51·6	33·6	66·4
8	6	14		2	2	42·9	57·1				47·7	52·3	46·2	53·8	48·8	51·2			57·1	42·9		100·0
217	299	516	3	38	41	53·8	46·0	.	·2		45·5	54·5	44·5	55·5	46·5	53·5			42·1	57·9	7·3	92·7
225	305	530	3	40	43	48·8	51·1		·1		46·5	53·5	45·2	54·8	47·7	52·3			42·5	57·5	7·0	93·0
4		4	85	82	167	40·3	59·6			·1	49·3	50·7	48·5	51·5	49·9	50·1			100·0		50·9	49·1
1	1	2	118	220	338	40·5	59·3			2	48·6	51·4	47·8	52·2	49·1	50·9		.	50·0	50·0	34·9	65·1
		.	4	10	14	40·7	59·3				48·4	51·6	48·0	52·0	48·9	51·1					28·6	71·4
5	1	6	207	312	519	40·5	59·4			·1	48·9	51·1	48·1	51·9	49·4	50·6			83·3	16·7	39·9	60·1
3,766	4,078	7,844	433	792	1,225	42·9	56·7		·4		48·9	51·1	48·2	51·8	49·4	50·6	75·0	25·0	48·0	52·0	35·3	64·7

GENERAL

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

Sub-division	Thannah.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Details of population: Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females	Hindus. Total	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females	Muhammadans. Total	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females	Buddhists. Total
19. FURREEDPORE													
Sudder	Furreedpore	79,251	40,094	39,157	15,303	14,911	30,214	24,721	24 176	48,897	...		
	Bhoosna	115,132	56,936	58,196	21,051	21,958	43,009	35,469	35,754	71,223	...		..
	Awanpore	102,146	49,192	52,954	15,144	16 905	32,049	34,048	36,049	70,097	...	..	..
	Sudderpore	62,656	29,333	33,323	10,995	12,639	23,634	18,338	20,645	38,983			..
	Deorah	116,531	54,529	62,002	19,163	22 965	42,128	35,361	39,036	74,397		.	..
	Maksoodpore	136,069	66,802	69,267	32,977	35,042	68,019	33,628	34,015	67,643	.	..	...
	Gopalgunge .. .	97,666	48,955	48,711	29,823	29,852	59,675	18,741	18,455	37,196			
	Sub-divisional total ..	709,451	345,841	363,610	144,456	154,272	298,728	200,306	208,130	408,436		.	.
Goalundo	Goalundo	89,725	46,435	43,290	17,414	16,747	34,161	28,978	26,512	55,490			
	Belgachee	87,337	44,176	43,161	17,575	18,081	35,656	26,451	24,868	51,319			..
	Pangsa	126,076	61,402	64,674	24,610	27,833	52,443	36,540	36,514	73,054			
	Sub-divisional total	303,138	152,013	151,125	59,599	62,661	122,260	91,969	87,894	179,863			
	District total	1,012,589	497,854	514,735	204,055	216,933	420,988	292,275	296,024	588,299			
20. BACKERGUNGE													
Sudder	Burrisaul	153,222	79,599	73,623	27,766	24,680	52,446	51,537	48,685	100,222			
	Jhulokatty	137,430	66,635	70,795	32,175	35,770	67,945	34,447	35,022	69,469			
	Nulchitty	89,464	44,754	44,710	17,443	17,934	35,377	27,253	26,759	54,012	39		39
	Backergunge	192,388	98,315	94,073	30,427	28,807	59,234	67,518	64,813	132,331	6		6
	Mehdigunge	138,676	71,497	67,179	17,815	16,268	34,083	53,670	50,911	104,581		..	
	Sub-divisional total ...	711,180	360,800	350,380	125,626	123,459	249,085	234,425	226,190	460,615	45		45
Madareepore	Gournuddee	159,811	79,515	80,296	37,523	40,049	77,572	41,188	39,422	80,610			
	Kotaleepara	84,195	40,960	43,235	28,883	30,699	59,582	11,324	11,798	23,122			
	Madareepore .	171,331	84,079	87,252	33,805	36,208	70,013	50,140	50,880	101,020			
	Moolfutgunge .	247,706	120,451	127,255	42,703	49,580	92,373	77,658	77,675	155,333			
	Sub-divisional total	663,043	325,005	338,038	143,004	156,536	299 540	180 310	179,775	360 085			
Perozepore	Kewaree	173,438	83,902	89,536	50,873	55,131	106,004	33,020	34,394	67,414			..
	Perozepore	90,860	45,901	44,959	14,280	13,309	27,589	31,615	31,642	63,257	...	...	
	Mutbaree	99,128	52,320	46,808	16,639	14 045	30,684	35,675	32,758	68,433			
	Sub-divisional total .	363,426	182,123	181,303	81,792	82,485	164,277	100,310	98 794	199,104		.	
Putooa-khally	Bowful	118,895	60,155	58,740	14,242	12,748	26,990	45,912	45,981	91,893		...	
	Mirzagunge	134,802	69,284	65,518	14,549	12,259	26,808	54,709	53,223	107,932	.		
	Goolsakhally	67,293	35,900	31,393	5,350	3,788	9,138	30,544	27,603	58,147	..		
	Khalsakhally	97,757	54,977	42,780	8,265	5,196	13,461	44,609	35,662	80,271	2,095	1,909	4,004
	Sub-divisional total	418,747	220,316	198,431	42,406	33,991	76,397	175,774	162,469	338,243	2,095	1,909	4,004
Dukhin Shahbazpore	Dowlutkhan	114,262	59,378	54,884	12,609	10,954	23,563	46,767	43,908	90,675	...	...	
	Dhunya Monya .	106,775	56,615	50,160	8,432	6,099	14,531	48,183	44,080	92 213		.	
	Sub-divisional total	221,037	115,993	105,044	21,041	17,053	38,094	94,950	87,968	182,918			
	District total	2,377,438	1,204,237	1,173,196	413,869	413,524	827,393	785,769	755,196	1,540,965	2,140	1,909	4,049

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
16	11	27	54	59	113	38·1	61·7	.	...	·2	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	...	...	59·3	40·7	47·8	52·2
	...	...	416	484	900	37·3	61·9	...	...	·8	49·5	50·5	48·9	51·1	49·8	50·2	...	...	...	...	46·2	53·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	68·6	...	...	..	48·2	51·8	47·3	52·7	48·6	51·4	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	...	...	...	39	39	37·7	62·2	...	...	·1	46·8	53·2	46·5	53·5	47·0	53·0	...	..	...		...	100·0
5	1	6		...	.	36·2	63·8	...	...	...	46·8	53·2	45·5	54·5	47·5	52·5	...	...	83·3	16·7	...	....
187	176	363	10	34	44	50·0	49·7		·2	...	49·1	50·9	48·5	51·5	49·7	50·3	...	...	51·5	48·5	22·7	77·3
2	2	4	389	402	791	61·1	38·1		...	·8	50·1	49·9	50·0	50·0	50·4	49·6		...	50·0	50·0	49·2	50·8
210	190	400	869	1,018	1,887	42·1	57·6	...	·1	·2	48·7	51·3	48·4	51·6	49·0	51·0	...	...	52·5	47·5	46·1	53·9
43	15	58	...	16	16	38·1	61·8	...	·1	...	51·8	48·2	51·0	49·0	52·2	47·8	..	...	74·1	25·9	...	100·0
2	...	2	148	212	360	40·8	58·8	...	.	·4	50·6	49·4	49·3	50·7	51·5	48·5	...		100·0	.	41·1	58·9
2	1	3	250	326	576	41·6	57·9	...	..	·5	48·7	51·3	46·9	53·1	50·0	50·0	...		66·7	33·3	43·4	56·6
47	16	63	398	554	952	40·3	59·4	.	...	·3	50·1	49·9	48·7	51·3	51·1	48·9		..	74·6	25·4	41·8	58·2
257	206	463	1,267	1,572	2,839	41·6	58·1	..	.	·3	49·2	50·8	48·5	51·5	49·7	50·3	...	.	55·5	44·5	44·6	55·4
DISTRICT.																							
292	253	545	4	5	9	34·2	65·4	..	·4	...	51·9	48·1	52·9	47·1	51·4	48·6	...	...	53·6	46·4	44·4	55·6
13	3	16		...	...	49·4	50·6	...	...	...	48·5	51·5	47·4	52·6	49·6	50·4	...	...	81·3	18·7		.....
19	17	36	...	...	...	39·6	60·4	...	...	...	50·0	50·0	49·3	50·7	51·0	49·0	100·0	...	52·8	47·2	..	.....
363	422	785	1	31	32	30·8	68·8	.	·4	...	51·1	48·9	51·4	48·6	51·0	49·0	100·0	...	46·2	53·8	3·1	96·9
1		1	11	...	11	24·6	75·4	...	...	...	51·6	48·4	52·3	47·7	51·3	48·7	...	...	100·0	...	100·0	.....
688	695	1,383	16	36	52	35·0	64·8	..	·2		50·7	49·3	50·4	49·6	50·9	49·1	100·0	...	49·7	50·3	30·8	69·2
804	822	1,626	..	3	3	48·5	50·5	...	1·0	...	49·8	50·2	48·4	51·6	51·1	48·9	...	...	49·4	50·6	...	100·0
753	738	1,491	...	...	...	70·8	27·4		1·8	...	48·6	51·4	48·5	51·5	49·0	51·0	...	.	50·5	49·5	...	.....
133	125	258	1	39	40	40·9	59·0	...	·1	...	49·1	50·9	48·3	51·7	49·6	50·4	...	...	51·6	48·4	2·5	97·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	62·7	...	...	...	48·6	51·4	46·3	5·37	50·0	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,690	1,685	3,375	1	42	43	45·2	54·3	...	·5	.	49·0	51·0	47·7	52·3	50·1	49·9	...	...	50·1	49·9	2·3	97·7
9	11	20	...	...	...	61·1	38·9	...	...	..	48·4	51·6	48·0	52·0	49·0	51·0	...	...	45·0	55·0	...	.....
6	...	6	...	8	8	30·4	69·6	...	...	...	50·5	49·5	51·8	48·2	50·0	50·0	...	...	100·0	...	...	100·0
5	...	5	1	5	6	31·0	69·0	...	...		51·8	47·2	54·2	45·8	52·1	47·9	...	...	100·0	...	16·7	83·3
20	11	31	1	13	14	45·2	54·8	...	...		50·1	49·9	49·8	50·2	50·4	49·6	..	...	64·5	35·5	7·1	92·9
1	...	1	...	11	11	22·7	77·3	...	...	...	50·6	49·4	52·8	47·2	50·0	50·0	...	...	100·0	...	...	100·0
23	20	43	3	16	19	19·9	80·1	.	...	...	51·4	48·6	54·3	45·7	50·7	49·3	...		53·5	46·5	15·8	84·2
6	...	6	...	2	2	13·6	86·4		...	...	53·3	46·7	58·5	41·5	52·5	47·5	.	...	100·0	...	...	100·0
8	4	12	...	9	9	13·8	82·1	4·1	...	...	56·2	43·8	61·4	38·6	55·6	44·4	52·3	47·7	66·7	33·3	...	100·0
38	24	62	3	38	41	18·2	80·8	1·0	.		52·6	47·4	55·5	44·5	52·0	48·0	52·3	47·7	61·3	38·7	7·3	92·7
1	...	1	1	22	23	20·6	79·4	...	...	...	52·0	48·0	53·5	46·5	51·6	48·4	.	...	100·0		4·3	95·7
...	...	...	...	1	1	13·6	86·4	...	...	..	53·0	47·0	58·0	42·0	52·2	47·8	...	...	..	...	...	100·0
1	...	1	1	23	24	17·2	82·8	...	...	...	52·5	47·5	55·2	44·8	51·9	48·1	...	...	100·0	...	4·2	95·8
2,437	2,415	4,852	22	152	174	34·8	64·8	·2	·2	...	50·7	49·3	50·0	50·0	51·0	49·0	52·9	47·1	50·2	49·8	12·6	87·4

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Hindus: Males.	Hindus: Females.	Hindus: Total.	Muhammadans: Males	Muhammadans: Females	Muhammadans: Total.	Buddhists: Males	Buddhists: Females.	Buddhists: Total.
	21. MYMENSING												
SUDDER	Mymensing	220,933	113,425	107,508	36,738	33,910	70,648	76,647	73,528	150,175	...	...	...
	Mudargunge	169,829	86,495	83,334	23,468	22,528	45,996	62,998	60,777	123,775	...	...	..
	Ghuffurgaon	83,642	42,017	40,725	13,060	12,424	25,504	29,837	28,207	58,134	...	...	...
	Netrakona	351,380	181,286	170,094	72,931	68,687	141,618	108,308	101,295	209,603	...	...	...
	Doorgapore	112,900	58,614	54,286	30,547	28,755	59,302	25,045	22,518	47,563	...	..	..
	Foolpore	96,963	49,991	46,972	19,462	18,863	38,325	28,799	26,397	55,196	...	..	..
	Sub-divisional total ...	1,035,647	532,728	502,919	196,226	185,167	381,393	331,634	312,812	644,446	...		
JUMALPORE	Jamalpore	175,022	88,823	86,199	19,223	18,984	38,207	69,332	66,916	136,248		...	
	Sherpore	154,225	78,277	75,948	25,951	26,135	52,086	51,712	49,272	100,984	...	...	.
	Dewangunge	85,222	43,316	41,906	7,924	7,560	15,484	35,341	34,207	69,548			
	Sub divisional total ...	414,469	210,416	204,053	53,098	52,679	105,777	156,385	150,395	306,780	...	..	
ATTIA	Pingna	99,391	49,322	50,069	10,830	11,123	21,953	38,491	38,925	77,416			
	Mudhoopore	126,922	64,056	62,866	18,748	19,325	38,073	45,121	43,313	88,434		...	
	Attia	309,888	151,800	158, 88	59,834	65,156	124,990	91,960	92,886	184,846			
	Sub-divisional total ...	536,201	265,178	271,023	89,412	95,604	185,016	175,572	175,124	350,696			
KISHOREGUNGE	Kishoregunge	109,774	54,159	55,615	19,426	20,113	39,539	34,701	35,442	70,143		..	
	Nickly	97,035	47,490	49,545	13,664	15,069	28,733	33,826	34,464	68,290		.	
	Bazeedpore	156,791	77,991	78,800	38,940	38,565	77,505	39,049	40,231	79,280			
	Sub-divisional total ..	363,600	179,640	183,960	72,030	73,747	145,777	107,576	110,137	217,713			
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,349,917	1,187,962	1,161,955	410,766	407,197	817,963	771,167	748,468	1,519,635		...	.
	22. SYLHET												
SUDDER	Dhurmpasha	95,240	50,445	44,795	30,055	26,356	56,411	20,390	18,439	38,829		.	...
	Sonamgunge	60,519	32,010	28,509	14,165	12,104	26,269	17,428	16,015	33,443	...	.	..
	Chuttuck	205,053	106,248	98,805	42,162	38,115	80,277	64,031	60,647	124,678	...	...	
	Parcool	147,570	76,151	71,419	29,712	26,729	56,441	45,799	44,084	89,883		..	
	Tajpore	99,430	51,583	47,847	24,632	22,670	47,302	26,951	25,177	52,128			..
	Nubbeegunge . .	110,006	55,303	54,703	29,786	29,797	59,583	25,517	24,906	50,423		...	
	Abidabad .	88,566	45,108	43,458	28,949	28,219	57,168	16,159	15,239	31,398			
	Shunkerpasha	78,864	38,459	40,405	21,427	22,933	44,360	17,032	17,472	34,504			
	Lushkerpore	177,573	88,300	89,273	40,059	40,797	80,856	48,241	48,460	96,701			
	Noakhally	74,338	37,741	36,597	23,925	23,566	47,491	13,816	13,031	26,847			
	Rajnugger	109,943	57,043	52,900	34,063	31,384	65,447	22,455	20,969	43,422	.	..	
	Hingajeah	98,893	50,026	48,867	31,829	31,133	62,962	17,827	17,341	35,168		...	
	Latoo	268,433	137,635	130,798	71,973	69,038	141,011	65,381	61,471	126,852			
	Moolagool	47,477	24,397	23,080	8,199	7,678	15,877	16,198	15,402	31,600		...	...
	Jynteahpore	25,106	12,903	12,203	4,443	4,185	8,628	7,902	7,257	15,159		..	
	Gobainghat	32,528	16,978	15,550	4,824	4,327	9,151	12,007	11,089	23,096		..	
	DISTRICT TOTAL .	1,719,539	880,330	839,209	440,203	419,031	859,234	437,134	416,997	854,131		...	

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
39	19	58	1	51	52	32·0	68·0	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	52·0	48·0	51·0	49·0	...	...	67·2	32·8	1·9	98·1
..	...	...	29	29	58	27·1	72·9	...	..	...	50·9	49·1	51·0	49·0	50·9	49·1	...	...	...	...	50·0	50·0
...	...	...	...	4	4	30·5	69·5	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	51·3	48·7	51·3	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
..	...	...	47	112	159	40·3	59·7	.	..	...	51·6	48·4	51·5	48·5	51·6	48·4	..	...	...	...	29·6	70·4
...	...	...	3,022	3,013	6,035	52·6	42·1	...	..	5·3	51·9	48·1	51·6	48·4	52·6	47·4	...	...	...	...	50·1	49·9
...	..	...	1,730	1,712	3,442	39·5	56·9	...	..	3·6	51·9	48·1	50·7	49·3	52·2	47·8	..	...	..	...	50·3	49·7
39	19	58	4,829	4,921	9,750	36·9	62·2	...	..	·9	51·5	48·5	51·5	48·5	51·4	48·6	.	...	67·2	32·8	49·5	50·5
2	...	2	266	299	565	21·8	77·9	..		·3	51·5	48·5	50·3	49·7	50·8	49·2	...	...	100·0	...	47·1	52·9
...	...	...	614	541	1,155	33·7	65·5	...	...	·8	50·2	49·8	49·8	50·2	51·3	48·7	...	...	...	...	53·2	46·8
...	...	.	51	139	190	18·2	81·6	..	..	·2	50·7	49·3	51·2	48·8	50·8	49·2	...	...	...	...	26·8	73·2
2	...	2	931	979	1,910	25·5	74·0			·5	50·7	49·3	50·2	49·8	50·9	49·1	..	..	100·0	..	48·7	51·3
1	...	1	...	21	21	22·1	77·9				49·7	50·3	49·3	50·7	49·7	50·3	.	...	100·0	..	...	100·0
...	...	...	187	228	415	30·0	69·7	...	..	·3	50·5	49·5	49·2	50·8	51·2	48·8	..	...	...	...	45·1	54·9
...	..	...	6	46	52	40·3	59·7	..	...	...	48·9	51·1	47·8	52·2	49·1	50·9		...	.	...	11·5	88·5
1	...	1	193	295	488	34·5	65·4	..	..	·1	49·5	50·5	48·3	51·7	50·1	49·9	..	...	100·0	...	39·5	60·5
29	32	61	3	28	31	36·0	64·0	...	...	...	49·3	50·7	49·1	50·9	49·4	50·6	.	...	47·5	52·5	9·7	90·3
..	..	...	...	12	12	29·6	70·4	...	..	..	48·9	51·1	47·5	52·5	49·5	50·5	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
2		2	...	4	4	49·4	50·6	...	..	...	49·1	50·9	49·7	50·3	49·2	50·8		.	100·0	...	.	100·0
31	32	63	3	44	47	40·1	59·9	.	..		48·4	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·6		...	49·2	50·8	6·4	93·6
78	51	124	5,956	6,239	12,195	34·8	64·7		...	·5	50·5	49·5	50·2	49·8	50·7	49·3	..	...	58·9	41·1	48·8	51·2
DISTRICT.																							
..	..	...	.	...	..	59·2	40·8	...	...	...	53·0	47·0	53·3	46·7	52·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	.....
..	...	...	417	390	807	43·4	55·3	...	...	1·3	52·9	47·1	53·9	46·1	52·1	47·9	...	...	...	...	51·7	48·3
1	...	1	54	43	97	39·2	60·8	...	...	..	51·8	48·2	52·5	47·5	51·4	48·6	...	...	100·0	...	55·7	44·3
40	44	84	600	562	1,162	38·2	60·9	...	·1	·8	51·6	48·4	52·6	47·4	51·0	49·0	...	...	47·6	52·4	51·6	48·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·6	52·4	..	...	...	51·9	48·1	52·1	47·9	51·7	48·3	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	54·2	45·8	.	..	...	50·3	49·7	50·0	50·0	50·6	49·4	...	...	...	...	..	.....
...	...	...	...	...	..	64·5	35·5	...	...	...	50·9	49·1	50·6	49·4	51·5	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	50·2	43·8		..	..	48·8	51·2	48·3	51·7	49·4	50·6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	16	16	45·5	54·5	...	..	...	49·7	50·3	49·5	50·5	49·9	50·1	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	63·9	36·1	.	...	..	50·8	49·2	50·4	49·6	51·5	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	...	2	523	549	1,072	59·5	39·5		...	1·0	51·9	48·1	52·0	48·0	51·7	48·3	...	...	100·0	...	49·0	51·0
...	...	...	370	393	763	63·7	35·5	...	..	·8	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·7	49·3	...	.	...	...	48·5	51·5
35	37	72	246	252	498	52·5	47·3	..	...	·2	51·3	48·7	51·0	49·0	51·5	48·5	...	...	48·6	51·4	49·4	50·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·4	66·6	...	...	...	51·4	48·6	51·6	48·4	51·3	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	558	761	1,319	34·3	60·4	.	...	5·3	51·4	48·6	51·5	48·5	52·1	47·9	...	...	...	...	42·3	57·7
...	...	...	147	134	281	28·1	71·0	...	...	·9	52·2	47·8	52·7	47·3	52·0	48·0	..	...		...	52·3	47·7
78	81	159	2,915	3,100	6,015	50·0	49·7	...	...	·3	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	...	...	49·0	51·0	48·5	51·5

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH	Total population	DETAILS OF POPULATION										
			Total males	Total females.	HINDUS			MUHAMMADANS			BUDDHISTS		
					Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.
23. CACHAR													
SUDDER	Kathgora	48,224	25,257	22,967	16,508	14,680	31,188	8,530	8,067	16,597			
	Silchar	71,901	39,701	32,200	26,539	20,448	46,987	12,967	11,654	24,621	..	..	
	Luckhipore	19,231	10,809	8,422	7,257	5,322	12,579	2,909	2,493	5,402			
	Sub-divisional total	139,356	75,767	63,589	50,304	40,450	90,754	24,406	22,214	46,620			..
HYLAKANDY	Hylakandy	65,671	34,606	31,065	20,105	17,360	37,465	14,229	13,512	27,741	31	16	49
	DISTRICT TOTAL	205,027	110,373	94,654	70,409	57,810	128,219	38,635	35,726	74,361	33	16	49
24. CHITTAGONG													
SUDDER ...	Chittagong .	75,941	38,311	37,630	8,251	5,797	14,048	29,523	31,388	60,911	97	25	122
	Koomeriah ...	26,218	12,681	13,537	2,572	2,530	5,102	10,067	10,981	21,048	40	25	65
	Hathazaree ..	82,821	39,828	42,993	9,045	9,987	19,032	30,611	32,830	63,441	168	173	341
	Meerkasera	120,980	56,654	64,326	17,086	19,197	36,283	39,177	44,701	83,878	391	428	819
	Futtikcherry ...	101,386	49,299	52,087	12,014	12,843	24,857	36,690	38,525	75,215	585	713	1,298
	Raojun ...	145,424	70,283	75,141	26,556	29,120	55,676	41,214	42,933	84,147	2,482	3,057	5,539
	Putteah	232,516	107,423	125,093	40,984	47,765	88,749	64,512	74,537	139,049	1,873	2,746	4,619
	Satkaneah	200,928	91,919	109,009	20,186	23,094	43,280	71,513	85,667	157,180	206	242	448
	Sub-divisional total	986,214	466,398	519,816	136,694	150,333	287,027	323,307	361,562	684,869	5,842	7,409	13,251
COX'S BAZAAR	Mascal . .	17,448	8,690	8,758	1,256	867	2,123	6,247	6,666	12,913	1,187	1,225	2,412
	Chukurea	45,112	21,657	23,455	3,167	3,054	6,221	17,420	19,323	36,743	1,068	1,072	2,140
	Cox's Bazaar	32,086	15,769	16,317	1,536	1,265	2,801	11,437	11,689	23,126	2,793	3,363	6,156
	Ramoo	27,712	13,484	14,228	1,142	1,105	2,247	11,535	12,074	23,609	791	1,041	1,832
	Ookhea ..	18,830	10,061	8,769	495	224	719	7,376	6,377	13,753	2,190	2,168	4,358
	Sub-divisional total	141,188	69,661	71,527	7,596	6,515	14,111	54,015	56,129	110,144	8,029	8,869	16,898
	DISTRICT TOTAL .	1,127,402	536,059	591,343	144,290	156,848	301,138	377,322	417,691	795,013	13,871	16,278	30,149
25. NOAKHALLY													
SUDDER	Ramgunge ..	64 479	33,548	30,931	9 075	8,654	17,729	24,463	22,266	46,729		..	..
	Lukhipoorah ..	105,017	54 285	50,732	13,342	12,105	25,447	40,925	38,611	79,536	..		.
	Sudharam .. .	96,465	49,375	47,090	8,882	7,905	16,787	40,244	38,964	79,208	1	...	1
	Begumgunge	139,488	71,523	67,965	22,002	21,726	43,728	49,475	46,198	95,673	31	29	60
	Ameerganon .	133,343	66,164	67,179	17,810	18,354	36,164	48,354	48,825	97,179	...	...	.
	Boumnee ..	33,979	16 515	17,464	3,688	3,774	7,462	12,819	13,683	26,502	.	...	...
	Sundeep .. .	87,016	42,578	44,438	10,680	10,098	20,778	31 898	34,340	66,238	..	...	...
	Hattia	54,147	28,079	26,068	6 437	5,721	12,158	21,647	20,347	41,988			...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	713,934	362,067	351,867	91,916	88,337	180,253	269,819	263,234	533,053	32	29	61

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
28	13	41	191	207	398	64·7	34·4	..	·1	·8	52·4	47·6	52·9	47·1	51·4	48·6	..	..	68·3	31·7	48·0	52·0
158	61	219	37	37	74	65·4	34·2	...	·3	·1	55·2	44·8	56·5	43·5	52·7	47·3	...	...	72·1	27·9	50·0	50·0
40	7	53	597	600	1,197	65·4	28·1	..	·3	6·2	56·2	43·8	57·7	42·3	53·9	46·1	...	...	86·8	13·2	49·9	50·1
232	81	313	825	844	1,669	65·1	33·5	...	·2	1·2	54·4	45·6	55·4	44·6	52·4	47·6	...	.	74·1	25·9	49·4	50·6
61	35	96	178	142	320	57·0	42·2	·1	·2	·5	52·7	47·3	53·7	46·3	51·3	48·7	67·3	32·7	63·5	36·5	55·6	44·4
293	116	409	1,003	986	1,989	62·5	36·3	...	·2	1·0	53·8	46·2	54·9	45·1	52·0	48·0	67·3	32·7	71·6	28·4	50·4	49·6
DISTRICT.																							
440	420	860	...	...	...	18·5	80·2	·2	1·1	..	50·4	49·6	58·7	41·3	48·5	51·5	79·5	20·5	51·2	48·8	..	...
2	1	3	...	...	.	19·5	80·3	·2	...	.	48·4	51·6	50·4	49·6	47·8	52·2	61·5	38·5	66·7	33·3		
4	3	7	...	...	...	23·0	76·6	·4	...	..	48·1	51·9	47·5	52·5	48·3	51·7	49·3	50·7	57·1	42·9	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	30·0	69·3	·7	...	.	46·8	53·2	47·1	52·9	46·7	53·3	47·7	52·3	...	...	...	
10	6	16	...	...	...	24·5	74·2	1·3	...	...	48·6	51·4	48·3	51·7	48·8	51·2	45·1	54·9	62·5	37·5		...
31	31	62	...	...	...	38·3	57·9	3·8	.	.	48·3	51·7	47·7	52·3	49·0	51·0	44·8	55·2	50·0	50·0		...
54	45	99	...	...	...	38·2	59·8	1·2	...	...	46·2	53·8	46·2	53·8	46·4	53·6	40·5	59·5	54·5	45·5	...	..
2	...	2	12	6	18	21·6	78·2	·2	...		45·7	54·3	46·6	53·4	45·5	54·5	46·0	54·0	100·0		66·7	33·3
543	506	1,049	12	6	18	29·1	69·5	1·3	·1	...	47·3	52·7	47·6	52·4	47·2	52·8	44·1	55·9	51·8	48·2	66·7	33·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	74·0	13·8	.	..	49·8	50·2	59·2	40·8	48·4	51·6	49·2	50·8	...	...	...	.
2	6	8	...	...	...	13·8	81·5	4·7	..	...	48·0	52·0	50·9	49·1	47·4	52·6	49·9	50·1	25·0	75·0	..	...
3	...	3	...	..	..	8·7	72·1	19·2	...	..	49·1	50·9	54·8	45·2	49·5	50·5	45·4	54·6	100·0	...	..	...
16	8	24	...	...	...	8·1	85·2	6·6	·1	...	48·7	51·3	50·8	49·2	48·9	51·1	43·2	56·8	66·7	33·3	.	...
...	...	..		..	..	3·8	73·0	23·2	...	.	53·4	46·6	68·8	31·2	53·6	46·4	50·3	49·7	...	...	..	...
21	14	35	..			10·0	78·0	12·0	...	...	49·3	50·7	53·8	46·2	49·0	51·0	47·5	52·5	60·0	40·0	...	..
564	520	1,084	12	6	18	26·7	70·5	2·7	·1		47·5	52·5	47·9	52·1	47·5	52·5	46·0	54·0	52·0	48·0	66·7	33·3
DISTRICT.																							
10	11	21	..	...	...	27·5	72·5		..	...	52·0	48·0	51·2	48·8	52·4	47·6	...	.	47·6	52·4	..	.
18	16	34	...	..	...	24·2	75·8	...	...	...	51·7	48·3	52·4	47·6	51·4	48·6	.	..	52·9	47·1	..	.
248	221	469	...	...	...	17·4	82·1	..	·5	...	51·2	48·8	52·9	47·1	50·8	49·2	100·0	...	52·9	47·1	.	
15	11	26	...	1	1	31·4	68·6	...	.	...	51·3	48·7	50·3	49·7	51·7	48·3	51·7	48·3	57·7	42·3	...	100·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	72·9	...	..	...	49·6	50·4	49·2	50·8	49·8	50·2	.	..	...	...	..	...
1	...	1	7	7	14	22·0	78·0	..	...	...	48·6	51·4	49·4	50·6	48·3	51·7	...	...	100·0	...	50·0	50·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9	76·1	..	...	...	48·9	51·1	51·4	48·6	48·1	51·9	..	...	...	..	...	
1	..	1	...	...	..	22·4	77·6	..	...	..	51·9	48·1	52·9	47·1	51·5	48·5	..	...	100·0	...	..	...
293	259	552	7	8	15	25·2	74·7	...	·1	...	50·7	49·3	51·0	49·0	50·6	49·4	52·5	47·5	53·1	46·9	46·7	53·3

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH	Total population.	Total males	Total females.	Hindus: Males	Hindus: Females.	Hindus: Total.	Muhammadans: Males	Muhammadans: Females.	Muhammadans: Total.	Buddhists: Males.	Buddhists: Females.	Buddhists: Total
			DETAILS OF POPULATION.										
	26. TIPPERAH												
SUDDER	Comimilla	122,262	63,805	58,457	20,015	17,217	37,232	43,715	41,171	84,886			
	Borkamptah	103,608	52,382	51,226	15,221	15,469	30,690	37,161	35,756	72,917			
	Thorla	213,550	107,149	106,401	37,921	38,332	76,253	69,228	68 067	137,295			
	Daoodkandy	167,001	85,540	81,461	22,644	21,517	44,161	62,892	59,940	122,832			
	Nursingpore or Tubkibugra	129,295	67,081	62,214	21,815	20,340	42,155	45,245	41,856	87,101			
	Hajeegunge	67,584	35,272	32,312	10,140	9,438	19,578	25,129	22,867	47,996			
	Laksham	96,445	50,059	46,386	9,960	9,168	19,128	40,099	37,218	77,317			
	Jagannath Dighee	72,202	37,028	35,174	10,093	9,777	19,870	26,935	25,395	52,330			
	Chagulnyah	114,702	57,786	56,916	21,373	21,197	42,570	36,410	35,717	72,127			
	Sub-divisional total	1,086,640	556,102	530,547	169,182	162,455	331,637	386,814	367,987	754,801			
BRAHMANBERIAH	Kusbah	130,105	64 837	65,268	35,915	36,733	72,648	28,922	28,535	57,457			
	Gowripoorah	106,116	54,432	51,684	15,736	14,658	30,394	38,696	37,026	75,722			
	Brahmanberiah	211,061	107,020	104,041	53,149	52,328	105,477	53,871	51,713	105,584			
	Sub-divisional total	447,282	226,289	220,993	104,800	103,719	208,519	121,489	117,274	238,763			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,533 931	782,391	751,540	273,982	266,174	540,156	508,303	485,261	993,564			
	28. PATNA												
SUDDER	Patna Municipality	158,900	78,028	80,872	59,537	59,855	119,392	18,194	20,535	38,729			
	Patna	24,876	11,465	13,411	10,919	12,735	23,654	546	676	1,222			
	Bankipore	72,746	34,406	38,340	30,444	33,638	64,082	3,796	4,629	8,425			
	Nowbutpore	83,290	40,803	42,487	38,057	39,415	77,472	2,746	3,072	5,818			
	Mussowdhee ..	103,741	50,156	53,585	44,608	46 622	91,230	5,476	6,846	12,322		...	
	Paleegunge	79,074	39,140	39 934	35,932	36,508	72,440	3,207	3,426	6,633			
	Sub-divisional total	522,627	253,998	268,629	219,497	228,773	448,270	33,965	39,184	73,149			
DINAPORE	Dinapore ...	61,300	30,060	31,240	22,816	24,202	47,018	5,863	6,429	12,292			
	Muneer	80,037	37,682	42 355	33,747	36,951	70,698	3,935	5,404	9,339			
	Sub-divisional total	141,337	67,742	73,595	56,563	61,153	117,716	9,798	11,833	21,631			
BARRH	Futoosh	77,569	37,497	40,072	33,773	35,551	69,324	3,709	4,508	8,217			
	Bukhteârpore	58,956	29,011	29,945	27,067	27,737	54,804	1,944	2,208	4,152			
	Barrh	109 337	53,166	56,171	48 543	50,661	99,204	4,593	5,493	10,086			
	Mokameh	78,924	39,262	39,662	36,665	36,874	73,539	2,564	2,767	5,331			
	Sub-divisional total	324,786	158,936	165,850	146,048	150,823	296,871	12,810	14,976	27,786			
BEHAR	Behar	266,191	131,406	134,785	114,306	114,028	228,334	17,094	20,755	37,849	..		
	Hilsa	158,922	78,197	80,725	71,209	72,549	143,758	6,985	8,174	15,159			
	Uttiserai	145,775	71,598	74,177	63,527	64,815	128,342	8,025	9,349	17,414			
	Sub-divisional total	570,888	281,201	289,687	249,042	251,392	500 434	32,144	38,278	70 422			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,559,638	761,877	797,761	671,150	692,141	1,363,291	88,717	104,371	192,988			

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
69	64	133	6	5	11	30·5	69·4	...	·1	...	52·1	47·9	53·8	46·2	51·5	48·5	...	...	51·9	48·1	54·5	45·5
...	...	...	...	1	1	29·6	70·4	...	...	..	50·6	49·4	49·6	50·4	51·0	49·0	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
...	...	...	...	2	2	35·8	64·2	...	..	...	50·2	49·8	49·7	50·3	50·4	49·6	...	...	...	...	...	100·0
4	2	6	...	2	2	26·4	73·6	...	..	...	51·2	48·8	51·3	48·7	51·2	48·8	...	...	66·7	33·3	...	100·0
...	...	...	21	18	39	32·6	67·6	...	.	..	51·9	48·1	51·7	48·3	51·9	48·1	...	...	...	...	53·8	46·2
...	...	...	3	7	10	29·0	71·0	...	...	...	52·2	47·8	51·8	48·2	52·4	47·6	...	...	...	...	30·0	70·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	80·2	...	.	...	51·9	48·1	52·1	47·9	51·9	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	2	2	...	...	...	27·5	72·5	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	50·8	49·2	51·5	48·5	..	...	...	100·0	...	.....
3	2	5	...	...	...	37·1	62·9	...	...	...	50·4	49·6	50·2	49·8	50·5	49·5	...	.	60·0	40·0	..	....
76	70	146	30	35	65	30·5	69·5	.	...	...	51·2	48·8	51·0	49·0	51·2	48·8	.	..	52·1	47·9	46·2	53·8
...	.	..	...	...	...	55·8	44·2	..	...	...	49·8	50·2	49·4	50·6	50·3	49·7	.	...	.	...	...	.....
...	...	...	.	...	...	28·6	71·4	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	51·8	48·2	51·1	48·9	...	...	...	...	...	.....
..	..	...	.	...	.	50·0	50·0	..	...	...	50·7	49·3	50·4	49·6	51·0	49·0	...	...	...	..	.	.....
..	...	..	...	...	..	46·6	53·4	..	...	...	50·6	49·4	50·3	49·7	50·9	49·1	..	..	..		.	...
76	70	146	30	35	65	35·2	64·8	...	...	...	51·0	49·0	50·7	49·3	51·2	48·8	..	.	52·1	47·9	46·2	53·8
DISTRICT.																							
188	314	502	109	168	277	75·1	24·4	...	·3	·2	49·1	50·9	49·9	50·1	47·0	53·0	...	...	37·5	62·5	39·4	60·6
..	...	...	...	...	...	95·1	4·9	...	...	...	46·1	53·9	46·2	53·8	44·7	55·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	31	185	12	42	54	88·1	11·6	...	·2	·1	47·3	52·7	47·5	52·5	45·1	54·9	...	...	83·2	16·8	22·2	77·8
..	...	...	...	...	...	93·0	7·0	...	...	...	49·0	51·0	49·1	50·9	47·2	52·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	71	117	188	88·0	11·8	...	·0	·2	48·3	51·7	48·9	51·1	44·4	55·6	...	...	100	...	37·8	62·2
1		1	...	...	...	91·6	8·4	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	49·6	50·4	48·4	51·6	.	...	100	.	.	...
344	345	689	192	327	519	85·8	14·0	...	·1	·1	48·6	51·4	49·0	51·0	46·4	53·6	..	.	49·9	50·1	37·0	63·0
1,366	597	1,963	15	12	27	76·7	20·1	...	3·2	...	49·0	51·0	48·5	51·5	47·7	52·3	..	...	69·6	30·4	55·6	44·4
...	.	..	...	...	...	88·3	11·7	...	.	...	47·1	52·9	47·7	52·3	42·1	57·9	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,366	597	1,963	15	12	27	83·3	15·3	..	1·4	...	47·9	52·1	48·1	51·9	45·3	54·7	.	...	69·6	30·4	55·6	44·4
...	...	...	15	13	28	89·4	10·6	...	...	...	48·3	51·7	48·7	51·3	45·1	54·9	...	...	...	.	53·6	46·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	93·0	7·0	...	...	...	49·2	50·8	59·4	50·6	46·8	53·2	..	...	..	...	..	...
6	3	9	24	14	38	90·7	9·3	...	...	...	48·6	51·4	48·9	51·1	45·5	54·5	...	...	66·7	33·3	63·2	36·8
27	11	38	6	10	16	93·2	6·8	..	...	...	49·7	50·3	49·9	50·1	48·1	51·9	..	...	71·1	28·9	37·5	62·5
33	14	47	45	37	82	91·4	8·6	..	...	...	48·9	51·1	49·2	50·8	46·1	53·9	..	...	70·2	29·8	54·9	45·1
1	...	1	5	2	7	85·8	14·2	...	...	.	49·4	50·6	50·1	49·9	45·2	54·8	...	...	100	..	71·4	28·6
..	...	...	3	2	5	96·5	9·5	...	...	...	49·2	50·8	49·5	50·5	46·1	53·9	...	...	...	.	60·0	40·0
...	..	...	6	13	19	88·0	12·0	...	...	...	49·1	50·9	49·5	50·5	46·3	53·7	...	...	...	...	31·6	68·4
1	..	1	14	17	31	87·7	12·3	...	...	...	49·3	50·7	49·8	50·2	45·6	54·4	.	...	100	...	45·2	54·8
1,744	956	2,700	266	393	659	87·4	12·4	...	·2	...	48·8	51·2	49·2	50·8	46·0	54·0	...	...	64·6	35·4	40·4	59·6

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females	Total
	29. GYA												
SUDDER	Gya	276,632	136,731	139,901	119,547	120,734	240,281	17,093	19,078	36,171	...		..
	Sherghotty . ..	152,962	72,980	79,982	62,934	67,500	130,434	10,041	12,475	22,516	.		..
	Barachutty ...	86,183	42,750	43,433	38,958	39,372	78,330	3,792	4,061	7,853			...
	Uttree	75,852	37,599	38,253	33,912	33,885	67,797	3,687	4,368	8,055	...		
	Tikaree	167,641	81 354	86,287	71,938	74,701	146,639	9,409	11,575	20,984			..
	Sub-divisional total ...	759,270	371,414	387,856	327,289	336,192	663,481	44,022	51,557	95,579			
JEHANABAD	Jehanabad	254,553	126,612	127,941	114,694	113,888	228,582	11,908	14,048	25,956	...		
	Urwul	99,667	48,393	51,274	44,333	46,377	90,710	4,053	4,890	8,943			
	Sub-divisional total	354,220	175,005	179,215	159,027	160,265	319,292	15,961	18,938	34,899			
AURUNGABAD	Daoodnugger	84,647	40,761	43,886	36,880	39,111	75,991	3,880	4,775	8,655			...
	Aurungabad	215,687	101,470	114,217	89,401	98,265	187,666	12,045	15,936	27,981			..
	Nubbeenugger	90,930	43,533	47,397	40,140	43,424	83,564	3,375	3,967	7,342		.	.
	Sub-divisional total ..	391,264	185,764	205,500	166,421	180,800	347,221	19,300	24,678	43,978			
NOWADEH	Nowadeh	357,860	178,697	178,663	161,356	159,434	320,790	17,234	19,121	36,355		..	
	Rajowlee .. .	87,636	43,249	44,387	39,213	39,902	79,115	4,036	4,485	8,521		..	
	Sub-divisional total ..	444,996	221,946	223,050	200,569	199,336	399,905	21,270	23,606	44,876			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,949,750	954,129	995,621	853,306	876,593	1,729,899	100,553	118,779	219,332	..	..	
	30. SHAHABAD												
ARRAH	Arrah ...	291,438	135,689	155,749	123,955	141,648	265,603	11,684	14,063	25,747	...	.	...
	Belowty	170,928	81,863	89,065	77,429	83,810	161,239	4,383	5,222	9,605			
	Peeroo	152,614	74,779	77,835	70,367	73,259	143,626	4,411	4,576	8,987			...
	Sub-divisional total	614,980	292,331	322,649	271,751	298,717	570,468	20,478	23,861	44,339	.		.
BUXAR	Buxar	115,510	54,949	60,561	49,879	55,220	105,099	4,948	5,263	10,211		...	.
	Dumraon	170,329	82,074	88,255	76,542	82,111	158,653	5,526	6,137	11,663	...	...	...
	Chowsa	85,200	41,286	43,914	39,302	41,718	81,020	1,984	2,196	4,180	...		...
	Sub-divisional total	371,039	178,309	192,730	165,723	179,049	344,772	12,458	13,596	26,054			
SASSERAM	Dhungaon ...	151,469	74,068	77,401	69,262	71,959	141,221	4,789	5,433	10,222			
	Nokha	116,065	57,227	58,838	53,514	54,791	108,305	3,693	4,039	7,732	...		
	Sasseram ...	176,169	88,106	88,063	78,789	76,618	155,407	9,214	11,399	20,613	...	..	..
	Sub-divisional total	443,703	219,401	224,302	201,565	203,368	404,933	17,696	20,871	38,567	..		
BHUBHUAH	Bhubhuah with Chand	200,354	98,540	101,814	90,191	92,844	183,035	8,330	8,922	17,252	...		
	Ramgurh	93,898	46,793	47,105	43,693	43,742	87,435	3,098	3,361	6,459			
	Sub-divisional total	294,252	145,333	148,919	133,884	136,586	270,470	11,428	12,283	23,711			
	DISTRICT TOTAL .	1,723,974	835,374	888,600	772,923	817,720	1,590,643	62,060	70,611	132,671		..	

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			Percentages calculated from preceding columns.							Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																						
76	58	134	15	31	46	86·9	13·1	...	...		49·4	50·6	49·8	50·2	47·3	52·7	...	...	56·7	43·3	32·6	67·4
5	7	12	...	...	..	85·3	14·7	...	...		47·7	52·3	48·2	51·8	44·6	55·4	...	...	41·7	58·3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	90·9	9·1		...	.	49·6	50·4	49·8	50·2	48·4	51·6	..	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	..	..	89·4	10·6	...	...	...	49·6	50·4	50·0	50·0	45·8	54·2	...	...	...	...		
..			7	11	18	87·5	12·5	...	...	.	48·5	51·5	49·0	51·0	44·8	55·2	...		...	...	38·9	61·1
81	65	146	22	42	64	87·4	12·6	...	.		48·9	51·1	49·3	50·7	46·1	53·9		...	55·5	44·5	34·3	65·7
3	3	6	7	2	9	89·8	10·2	..	...	...	49·7	50·3	50·2	49·8	45·9	54·1	...	...	50·0	50·0	77·8	22·2
7	7	14	...	...	.	91·0	9·0	...	...	...	48·6	51·4	48·9	51·1	45·3	54·7	...	...	50·0	50·0	.	
10	10	20	7	2	9	90·1	9·0		...	...	49·4	50·6	49·8	50·2	45·7	54·3	...	.	50·0	50·0	77·8	22·2
1	...	1	...	...	...	89·8	10·2	...	..	..	48·2	51·8	48·6	51·4	44·8	55·2	...	..	100·0	..	.	.
19	13	32	5	3	8	87·0	13·0	...	...	...	47·0	53·0	47·6	52·4	43·0	57·0	...	...	59·4	40·6	62·5	37·5
2	...	2	16	6	22	91·9	8·1	...	...	...	47·9	52·1	48·0	52·0	46·0	54·0	...	.	100·0	...	72·7	27·3
22	13	35	21	9	30	88·8	11·2	...	...	.	47·5	52·5	47·9	52·1	43·9	56·1	...	..	62·9	37·1	70·0	30·0
2	...	2	105	108	213	89·8	10·2	...	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·3	49·7	47·4	52·6	...	.	100·0	...	49·3	50·7
.	...	...	...		...	90·3	9·7	.	...	...	48·4	51·6	49·0	50·4	47·4	52·6	...	...	..		...	...
2	.	2	105	108	213	89·9	10·1	.	...		49·9	50·1	49·6	50·4	47·4	52·6		...	100·0	...	49·3	50·7
115	88	203	155	161	316	88·7	11·3	...	...	...	48·9	51·1	49·3	50·7	45·8	54·2		...	56·7	43·3	49·1	50·9
DISTRICT.																						
49	35	84	1	3	4	91·2	8·8	...	...	...	46·0	53·4	46·7	53·3	45·4	54·6	...	...	58·3	41·7	25·0	75·0
27	10	37	21	23	47	94·4	5·6	...	..	...	47·9	52·1	48·0	52·0	45·6	54·4	...	...	73·0	27·0	51·1	48·9
1	...	1	...		...	94·1	5·9	...	...	..	49·0	51·0	49·0	51·0	49·1	50·9	...	.	100·0	..		..
77	45	122	25	26	51	92·8	7·2	...	...	.	47·5	52·5	47·6	52·4	46·2	53·8	...	...	63·1	36·9	49·0	51·0
120	78	198	2		2	91·0	8·8	.	·2	...	47·6	52·4	47·5	52·5	48·5	51·5	...	...	60·6	39·4	100·0	.....
2	..	2	4	7	11	93·1	6·9	...	...	..	48·2	51·8	48·2	51·8	47·4	52·6	...	...	100·0	...	36·4	63·6
...	..	..	...			95·1	4·9	...	...	...	48·5	51·5	48·5	51·5	47·5	52·5	..	...	...	...	...	. ...
122	78	200	6	7	13	92·9	7·0	...	·1	..	48·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	47·8	52·2	...	...	61·0	39·0	46·2	53·8
8	4	12	9	5	14	93·2	6·8	.	...	...	48·9	51·1	49·0	51·0	46·8	53·2	..	...	66·7	53·3	64·3	35·7
5	6	11	15	2	17	93·3	6·7	...	...	...	49·3	50·7	49·4	50·6	47·8	52·2	...	..	45·5	54·5	88·2	11·8
72	39	111	31	7	38	88·2	11·7	...	·1	...	50·0	50·0	50·7	49·3	44·7	55·3	...	..	64·9	35·1	81·6	18·4
85	49	134	55	14	69	91·3	8·7	...	...	...	40·4	50·6	49·8	50·2	45·9	54·1	..	..	63·4	36·6	79·7	20·3
4	...	4	15	48	63	91·4	8·6	...	...	.	49·2	50·8	49·3	50·7	48·3	51·7	...	...	100·0	..	23·8	76·2
1	...	1	1	2	3	93·1	6·9	..	...	...	49·8	50·2	50·0	50·0	48·0	52·0		..	100·0	..	33·3	66·7
5	..	5	16	50	66	91·9	8·1	...	...	...	49·4	50·6	49·5	50·5	48·2	51·8	...	...	100·0		24·2	75·8
289	172	461	102	97	199	92·2	7·6	...	·2	...	48·5	51·5	48·6	51·4	46·8	53·2	..	.	62·7	37·3	51·3	48·7

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

31. TIRHOOT

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population	Total males	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. HINDUS. Males	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
SUDDER	Mozufferpore	347,463	173,765	173,698	149,772	148,760	298,532	23,856	24,812	48,668			
	Budraj Semur	124,433	61,551	62,882	55,728	56,928	112,656	5,817	5,952	11,769			
	Belsund	103,639	52,344	51,295	45,676	44,552	90,228	6,652	6,732	13,384	.		
	Kutreh	218,210	109,719	108,491	96,550	94,870	191,420	13,154	13,607	26,761	.		
	Paro Khas .	133,183	64,343	68,840	58,207	62,161	120,368	6,132	6,675	12,807			
	Sub-divisional total	926,928	461,722	465,206	405,933	407,271	813,204	55,611	57,778	113,389	.		
HAJEEPOOR	Lalgunge ...	135,559	63,376	72,183	57,804	65,431	123,235	5,570	6,752	12,322		...	
	Mowhweh .	204,990	97,287	107,703	85,740	93,811	179,551	11,537	13,888	25,425		..	.
	Hajeepore	143,063	68,034	75,029	63,876	69,768	133,644	4,142	5,245	9,387		.	.
	Mohnar ..	60,233	28,676	31,557	27,166	29,712	56,878	1,510	1,845	3,355	...		
	Sub-divisional total	543,845	257,373	286,472	234,586	258,722	493,308	22,759	27,730	50,489			
TAJPOOR	Tajpoor	395,591	194,446	201,145	173,873	178,233	352,106	20,507	22,847	43,354			
	Dulsingserai	243,083	120,177	122,906	113,275	115,237	228,512	6,886	7,651	14,537			
	Sub-divisional total	638,674	314,623	324 051	287,148	293,470	580,618	27,393	30,498	57,891		.	
DURBHUNGA	Rowserah	304,504	156,303	148,201	145,185	137,289	282,474	11 114	10,905	22,019			
	Bahera .	255,727	132,365	123,362	113,571	105,400	218,971	18,775	17,956	36,731		...	..
	Durbhunga .	307,678	154,259	153,419	122,158	120,000	242,158	32,054	33,397	65,451			
	Sub-divisional total	867,909	442,927	424,982	380,914	362,689	743,603	61,943	62,258	124,201			
SEETAMURHEE	Shewhar .	159,377	81,011	78,366	70,866	68,254	139,120	10,102	10,084	20,186		..	
	Seetamurhee . .	166,687	84,195	82,492	73,994	72,657	146,651	10,192	9,829	20,021	...	..	
	Belamochpukownee	93,679	47,245	46,434	40,673	39,895	80,568	6,572	6,539	13,111	..	...	
	Jeley	297,866	147,732	150,134	121,128	122,443	243,571	26,581	27,668	54,249	.		
	Sub-divisional total	717,609	360,183	357,426	306,661	303,249	609,910	53,447	54,120	107,567	.		
MUDHOOBUNEE	Beniputtee Khajowlee	100,491	50,632	49,859	41,392	40,516	81,908	9,226	9,316	18,542			
	Bhowareh	165,223	84,646	80,577	74,102	70,699	144,801	10,406	9,854	20,260	..		...
	Mudheypore .	137,251	72,064	65,187	64,851	58,507	123,358	7,198	6,656	13,849	..	.	...
	Khujowlee .. .	139,346	71,368	67,978	66,342	63,407	129,749	4,966	4,562	9,528	..	..	
	Harlakee	63,220	32,157	31,063	28,445	27,542	55,987	3,712	3,521	7,233	...	..	
	Lowkaha	84,210	44,069	40,141	40,959	37,586	78,545	3,106	2,550	5,656		.	
	Sub-divisional total	689,741	354,936	334,805	316,091	298,257	614,348	38,609	36,459	75,068	...		
	DISTRICT-TOTAL	4,384,706	2,191,764	2,192,942	1,931,333	1,923,658	3,854,991	259,762	268,843	528,605			

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

						PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
Christians.			Others.										Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.

DISTRICT.

129	118	247	8	8	16	85·9	14·0	...	·1	...	50·0	50·0	50·2	49·8	49·0	51·0	...	...	52·2	47·8	50·0	50·0
2	...	2	4	2	6	90·5	9·5	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	49·5	50·5	49·4	50·6	...	...	100·0	...	66·7	33·3
10	6	16	6	5	11	87·1	12·9	...	...	...	50·5	49·5	50·6	49·4	49·7	50·3	...	...	62·5	37·5	54·5	45·5
12	3	15	3	11	14	87·7	12·3	...	...	...	50·3	49·7	50·4	49·6	49·2	50·8	...	...	80·0	20·0	21·4	78·6
3	2	5	1	2	3	90·4	9·6	...	...	...	48·3	51·7	48·4	51·6	47·9	52·1	...	...	60·0	40·0	33·3	66·7
156	129	285	22	28	50	87·7	12·3	...	...	...	49·8	50·2	49·9	50·1	49·0	51·0	...	...	54·7	45·3	44·0	56·0
2	...	2	..	...	...	90·9	9·1	...	...	...	46·8	53·2	46·9	53·1	45·2	54·8	...	...	100·0	..	...	.....
10	4	14	...	...	...	87·6	12·4	...	...	...	47·5	52·5	47·8	52·2	45·4	54·6	...	...	71·4	28·6		...
15	13	28	1	3	4	93·4	6·6	...	...	...	47·6	52·4	47·8	52·2	44·1	55·9	...	...	53·6	46·4	25·0	75·0
...	..	...	...	...	...	94·4	5·6	...	...	...	47·6	52·4	47·8	52·2	45·0	55·0	...	...	...	..	...	..
27	17	44	1	3	4	90·7	9·3	...	...	...	47·3	52·7	47·6	52·4	45·1	54·9	...	..	61·4	38·6	25·0	75·0
66	62	128	...	3	3	89·0	11·0	...	...	...	49·2	50·8	49·4	50·6	47·3	52·7	...	...	51·6	48·4	...	100·0
4	4	8	12	14	26	94·0	6·0	...	...	...	49·4	50·6	49·6	50·4	47·4	52·6	...	...	50·0	50·0	46·2	53·8
70	66	136	12	17	29	90·9	9·1	...	...	...	49·3	50·7	49·5	50·5	47·3	52·7	...	...	51·5	48·5	41·4	58·6
4	7	11	...	...	...	92·8	7·2	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	51·4	48·6	50·5	49·5	..	.	36·4	63·6	...	.....
2	3	5	17	3	20	85·6	14·4	...	...	...	51·8	48·2	51·9	48·1	51·1	48·9	.	..	40·0	60·6	85·0	15·0
47	22	69	...	...	...	78·7	21·3	...	...	...	50·1	49·9	50·4	49·6	49·0	51·0	..	...	68·1	31·9		.....
53	32	85	17	3	20	85·7	14·3	...	...	...	51·0	49·0	51·2	48·8	49·9	50·1	...	..	62·4	37·6	85·0	15·0
37	23	60	6	5	11	87·3	12·7	...	...	...	50·8	49·2	50·9	49·1	50·1	49·9	...	...	61·7	38·3	54·5	45·5
8	5	13	1	1	2	88·0	12·0	...	...	...	50·5	49·5	50·5	49·5	50·9	49·1	...	...	61·5	38·5	50·0	50·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	86·0	14·0	...	...	...	50·4	49·6	50·5	49·5	50·1	49·9	...	...	...	...	...	.....
21	21	42	2	2	4	81·8	18·2	...	...	...	49·6	50·4	49·7	50·3	49·0	51·0	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0
66	49	115	9	8	17	85·0	15·0	...	.	..	50·2	49·8	50·3	49·7	49·7	50·3	...	...	57·4	42·6	52·9	47·1
1	1	2	13	26	39	81·5	18·5	...	..	...	50·4	49·6	50·5	49·5	49·8	50·2	...	...	50·0	50·0	33·3	66·7
18	19	37	120	5	125	87·6	12·3	...	...	·1	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·4	48·6	...	...	86·6	51·4	96·0	4·0
2	1	3	18	23	41	89·9	10·1	...	..	...	52·5	47·5	52·6	47·4	51·9	48·1	...	...	66·7	33·3	43·9	56·1
7	2	9	53	7	60	93·1	6·9	...	...	...	51·2	48·8	51·1	48·9	52·1	47·9	...	...	77·8	22·2	88·3	11·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	88·6	11·4	...	...	...	50·9	49·1	50·8	49·2	51·3	48·7	..	..	...	...	...	.....
...	...	..	4	5	9	93·3	6·7	..	...	...	52·3	47·7	52·1	47·9	54·9	45·1	...	...	...	...	44·4	55·6
28	23	51	208	66	274	89·1	10·9	...		..	51·5	48·5	51·5	48·5	51·4	48·6	.	.	54·9	45·1	75·9	24·1
400	316	716	269	125	394	88·0	12·0	..	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·1	49·9	49·1	50·9	...	...	55·9	44·1	68·3	31·7

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
	32. SARUN												
SUDDER	Chupra	236,986	112,842	124,144	100,379	110,051	210,430	12,416	14,039	26,455	1	...	1
	Deegwara	107,388	48,699	58,639	45,824	55,109	100,933	2,864	3,530	6,394	...	...	...
	Pursa	222,360	103,341	119,019	94,117	108,195	202,312	9,207	10,816	20,023	...	...	...
	Manjhee	136,063	65,180	70,883	59,787	64,790	124,577	5,390	6,093	11,483	...	...	...
	Bussuntpore	197,111	94,599	102,512	82,896	89,719	172,615	11,696	12,790	24,486	...	...	...
	Mushruk	269,593	127,905	141,688	115,874	127,911	243,785	12,024	13,772	25,796	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	1,169,451	552,566	616,885	498,877	555,775	1,054,652	53,597	61,040	114,637	1	...	1
SEWAN	Sewan	282,185	138,162	144,023	112,623	116,329	228,952	25,506	27,689	53,195	...	...	...
	Durowlee	201,836	99,942	101,894	91,203	93,236	184,439	8,727	8,656	17,383	...	...	...
	Buragaon	255,457	129,018	126,439	112,243	110,045	222,288	16,767	16,394	33,161	...	...	...
	Burowlee	154,931	76,995	77,936	65,540	66,177	131,717	11,455	11,759	23,214	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	894,409	444,117	450,292	381,609	385,787	767,396	62,455	64,498	126,953	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,063,860	996,683	1,067,177	880,486	941,562	1,822,018	116,052	125,538	241,590	1	...	1
	33. CHUMPARUN												
SUDDER	Motecharee	142,887	74,000	68,887	62,322	57,896	120,218	11,643	10,973	22,616	...	...	...
	Adapore	114,561	58,989	55,572	48,710	46,028	94,738	10,278	9,543	19,821	...	...	...
	Dhaka Ramchunder .. .	230,484	117,374	113,110	99,512	95,518	195,030	17,857	17,588	35,445	...	...	...
	Kesariya	150,863	75,502	75,361	68,357	68,244	136,601	7,134	7,115	14,249	...	...	...
	Modhobun	84,873	43,021	41,852	38,527	37,410	75,937	4,490	4,439	8,929	...	...	...
	Gobindgunge	141,986	72,971	69,015	65,579	62,053	127,632	7,380	6,982	14,351	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	865,654	441,857	423,797	383,007	367,149	750,156	58,791	56,620	115,411	...	...	...
BETTIAH	Bettiah	289,522	148,863	140,659	125,964	118,468	244,432	22,371	21,512	43,883	...	...	...
	Lowrea	170,760	86,917	83,843	72,122	69,086	141,208	14,788	14,754	29,542	...	...	...
	Bugaha	114,879	59,892	54,987	54,509	49,959	104,468	5,378	5,023	10,401	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	575,161	295,672	279,489	252,595	237,513	490,108	42,537	41,289	83,826	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,440,815	737,529	703,286	635,602	604,662	1,240,264	101,328	97,909	199,237	...	...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
46	48	94	...	6	6	88·8	11·2	...	...	...	47·6	52·4	47·7	52·3	46·9	53·1	100·0	...	48·9	51·1	...	100·0
11	...	11	...	...	...	94·0	6·0	...	..	...	45·4	54·6	45·4	54·6	44·8	55·2	...	...	100·0	...	...	.....
17	7	24	...	1	1	91·0	9·0	...	...	...	46·5	53·5	46·5	53·5	46·0	54·0	...	...	70·8	29·2	...	100·0
3	...	3	...	...	...	91·6	8·4	...	...	...	47·9	52·1	48·0	52·0	46·9	53·1	...	...	100·0	...	...	.....
7	3	10	...	...	...	87·6	12·4	...	...	...	48·0	52·0	48·0	52·0	47·8	52·2	...	...	70·0	30·0	...	.....
7	5	12	..	...	...	90·4	9·6	...		...	47·4	52·6	47·5	52·5	46·6	53·4	...	...	58·3	41·7	...	.....
91	63	154		7	7	90·2	9·8	...	...	...	47·3	52·7	47·3	52·7	46·8	53·2	100·0	...	59·1	40·9	...	100·0
30	3	33	3	2	5	81·1	18·9	...	...	..	49·0	51·0	49·2	50·8	47·9	52·1	...	...	90·9	9·1	60·0	40·0
10	2	12	2	...	2	91·4	8·6	...	...	...	49·5	50·5	49·4	50·6	50·2	49·8	...	.	83·3	16·7	100·0	.....
8	...	8	...	...	...	87·0	13·0	...	.	...	50·5	49·5	50·5	49·5	50·6	49·4	...	...	100·0	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	85·0	15·0	...	...	...	59·7	50·3	49·8	50·2	49·3	50·7	.	...	...	...	...	.....
48	5	53	5	2	7	85·8	14·2	..	...	..	49·7	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·2	50·8	...	...	90·6	9·4	71·4	28·6
139	68	207	5	9	14	88·3	11·7	...	..	...	48·3	51·7	48·3	51·7	48·0	52·0	100·0	...	67·1	32·9	35·7	64·3

DISTRICT.

32	15	47	3	3	6	84·2	15·8	...	...	...	51·8	48·2	51·8	48·2	51·5	48·5	...	..	68·1	31·9	50·0	50·2
1	1	2	...	...	...	82·7	17·3	...	...	..	51·5	48·5	51·4	48·6	51·9	48·1	...	...	50·0	50·0	. .	.....
5	4	9	...	...	...	84·6	15·4	...	...	...	50·9	49·1	51·0	49·0	50·4	49·6	..		55·6	44·4	...	.....
10	2	12	1	...	1	90·6	9·4	...	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·1	49·9	...	...	83·3	16·7	100·0	. .
4	3	7	...	...	...	89·5	10·5	...	...	..	50·7	49·3	50·7	49·3	50·3	49·7	...	...	57·1	42·9	...	.....
3	...	3	...	...	...	89·9	10·1	...	.	...	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	51·5	48·5	...	...	100·0	..	...	. ...
55	25	80	4	3	7	86·7	13·3	...	...	...	51·0	49·0	51·1	48·9	50·9	49·1	...	...	68·8	31·2	57·1	42·9
528	679	1,207	...	...	...	84·4	15·2	...	·4	...	51·4	48·6	51·5	48·5	51·0	49·0	...	...	43·7	56·3	...	.....
7	3	10	...	...	...	82·7	17·3	...	...	.	50·9	49·1	51·1	48·9	50·1	49·9	...	...	70·0	30·0	...	.....
5	5	10	...	...	...	90·9	9·1	.	...	...	52·1	47·9	52·2	47·8	51·7	48·3	.	...	50·0	50·0	...	.....
540	687	1,227	..	...	...	85·2	14·6	...	·2	...	51·4	48·6	51·5	48·5	50·7	49·3	...	...	44·0	56·0	...	. ..
595	712	1,307	4	3	7	86·1	13·8	...	·1	...	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	50·9	49·1	...	...	45·5	54·5	57·1	42·9

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION										
			Total males	Total females	HINDUS			MUHAMMADANS			BUDDHISTS.		
					Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total
34. MONGHYR													
SUDDER	Monghyr ..	141,188	69,653	71,535	58,840	60,028	118,868	10,244	11,001	21,245	18	15	33
	Soorujgurrah	154,004	75,840	78,164	69,849	71,517	141,366	5,981	6,629	12,610			
	Kurrukpore	140,139	70,150	69,989	62,482	62,232	124,714	6,035	6,217	12,252	...	..	...
	Gogree	315,653	158,115	157,538	140,602	139,703	280,305	17,201	17,542	34,743		..	
	Sub-divisional total ...	750,984	373,758	377,226	331,778	333,480	665,253	39,461	41,389	80,850	18	15	33
BEGOO SERAI	Tegra	196,663	95,013	101,650	86,353	91,125	177,478	8,605	10,475	19,080	.		...
	Bulhah	341,062	166,459	174,603	152,198	158,690	310,888	14,183	15,830	30,013	.		
	Sub-divisional total ..	537 725	261,472	276,253	238,551	249,815	488,366	22,788	26,305	49,093	.	..	
JUMOEE ..	Shaikpoorah	198,779	98,679	100,100	86,165	85,419	171,584	12,514	14,673	27,187		..	
	Sekundra	109,759	54,603	55,156	49,107	49,392	98,499	5,491	5,763	11,254			..
	Jumoee	137,117	69 053	68,064	61,967	61,289	123,256	4,822	4,527	9,349	..	.	...
	Chukye ..	78,622	39,509	39,113	33,522	33,066	66,588	2,302	2,234	4,536	1	...	1
	Sub-divisional total	524,277	261,844	262,433	230,761	229,166	459,927	25,129	27,197	52,326	1		1
	DISTRICT TOTAL .	1,812,986	897,074	915,912	801,085	812,461	1,613,546	87,378	94,891	182,269	19	15	34
35. BHAUGULPORE													
SUDDER	Bhaugulpore . ..	154,686	75,282	76,404	60,493	60,291	120,784	14,503	15,849	30,352	19		19
	Sultangunge	80,500	39,637	40,863	34,662	35,693	70,355	4,966	5,164	10,130			
	Colgong	116,122	57,591	58,531	49,654	50,210	99,864	6,190	6,522	12,712			
	Permeshurpore .	139,408	68,529	70,879	62,919	65,181	128,100	5,595	5,685	11,280			
	Sub-divisional total ..	487,716	241,039	246,677	207,728	211,375	419,103	31,254	33,220	64,474	19		19
BANKA	Umurpore .	159,234	78,307	80,927	71,358	73,817	145,175	6,726	6,916	13,642	.		...
	Banka .. .	127,492	63,293	64,199	56,565	57,717	114,282	4,195	4,118	8,313			
	Katooria	95,015	48,011	47,004	42,716	42,077	84,793	1,511	1,417	2,928			
	Sub-divisional total	381,741	189,611	192,130	170,639	173,611	344,250	12,432	12,451	24,883			
MUDEHPOOREH	Budhowna ...	139,403	70,423	68,980	65,357	63,916	129,273	5,036	5,047	10,083			
	Mudehpooreh	251,683	128,546	123,137	120,784	115,849	236,633	7,735	7,270	15,005			
	Sub-divisional total	391,086	198,969	192,117	186,141	179,765	365,906	12,771	12,317	25,088			
SOOPOOL	Soopool	279,102	141,482	137,620	128,622	125,458	254,080	12,849	12,146	24,995			
	Bongong	145,088	73 569	71,519	65,720	63,696	129,416	7,849	7,822	15,668			
	Nathpore	141,557	72 513	69,044	65,086	62,108	127,194	7,409	6 909	14,318	.		
	Sub-divisional total	565,747	287,564	278,183	259,428	251,262	510,690	28,104	26,877	54,981			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,826,290	917,183	909 107	823,936	816,013	1,639,949	84,561	84,865	169,426	19		19

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.

DISTRICT.

510	444	954	41	47	88	84·2	15·0	...	·7	·1	49·3	50·7	49·5	50·5	48·2	51·8	54·5	45·5	53·5	46·5	46·6	53·4
7	4	11	3	14	17	91·8	8·2	...	...	...	49·2	50·8	49·4	50·6	47·4	52·6	...	...	63·6	36·4	17·6	82·4
7	5	12	1,626	1,535	3,161	89·0	8·7	...	...	2·3	50·1	49·9	50·1	49·9	49·3	50·7	...	...	58·3	41·7	51·4	48·6
3	...	3	309	293	602	88·8	11·0	...	...	·2	50·1	49·9	50·2	49·8	49·5	50·5	...	...	100·0	...	51·3	48·7
527	453	980	1,979	1,889	3,868	88·6	10·8	..	·1	·5	49·8	50·2	49·9	50·1	48·8	51·2	54·5	45·5	53·8	46·2	51·2	48·8
20	12	32	35	38	73	90·3	9·7	...	...	...	48·3	51·7	48·7	51·3	45·1	54·9	...	...	62·5	37·5	47·9	52·1
13	9	22	65	74	139	91·2	8·8	...	...	...	48·8	51·2	49·0	51·0	47·3	52·7	...	...	59·1	40·9	46·8	53·2
33	21	54	100	112	212	90·8	9·1	...	...	·1	48·6	51·4	48·8	51·2	46·4	53·6	...	...	61·1	38·9	47·2	52·8
...	...	...	..	8	8	86·3	13·7	...	...	...	49·6	50·4	50·2	49·8	46·0	54·0	...	...	...	...	..	100·0
1	...	1	4	1	5	89·7	10·3	...	...	...	49·7	50·3	49·9	50·1	48·8	51·2	...	...	100·0	...	80·0	20·0
63	33	96	2,201	2,215	4,416	89·9	6·8	...	·1	3·2	50·4	49·6	50·3	49·7	51·6	48·4	...	...	65·6	34·4	49·8	50·2
2	9	11	3,682	3,804	7,486	84·7	5·8	..	...	9·5	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·7	50·7	49·3	100·0	...	18·2	81·8	49·2	50·8
66	42	108	5,887	6,028	11,915	87·7	10·0	.	...	2·3	49·9	50·1	50·2	49·8	48·0	52·0	100·0	...	61·1	38·9	49·4	50·6
626	516	1,142	7,966	8,029	15,995	89·0	10·1	...	..	·9	49·5	50·5	49·6	50·4	47·9	52·1	55·9	44·1	54·8	45·2	49·8	50·2

DISTRICT.

201	141	342	66	123	189	79·6	20·1	...	·2	·1	49·6	50·4	50·1	49·9	47·8	52·2	100·0	...	58·8	41·2	34·9	65·1
9	6	15	...	...	...	87·4	12·6	..	...	...	49·2	50·8	49·3	50·7	49·0	51·0	...		60·0	40·0	...	.....
12	11	23	1,735	1,788	3,523	86·0	11·0	...	...	3·0	49·6	50·4	49·7	50·3	48·7	51·3	...	...	52·2	47·8	49·2	50·8
15	13	28	...	...	..	91·9	8·1	...	..	.	49·2	50·8	49·1	50·9	49·6	50·4	...	...	53·6	46·4		.....
237	171	408	1,801	1,911	3,712	85·9	13·0	·1	·1	·9	49·4	50·6	49·6	50·4	48·5	51·[illegible]	100·0	...	58·1	41·9	48·5	51·5
	..	.	223	194	417	91·2	8·6	...	...	·2	49·2	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·3	50·7	...	...	...	...	53·5	46·5
	...	...	2,533	2,364	4,897	89·6	6·5	...	...	3·9	49·6	50·4	49·5	50·5	50·5	49·5	...	...	...	...	51·7	48·3
		.	3,784	3,510	7,294	89·2	3·1	..	...	7·7	50·5	49·5	50·4	49·6	51·6	48·4	...	...	...	...	51·9	48·1
		..	6,540	6,068	12,608	90·2	6·5	...	...	3·3	49·7	50·3	49·6	50·4	50·0	50·0	...	...	...	...	51·9	48·1
8	4	12	22	13	35	92·8	7·2	..	...	...	50·5	49·5	50·6	49·4	49·9	50·1	...	...	66·7	33·3	62·9	37·1
24	18	42	3	...	3	94·0	6·0	...	...	...	51·1	48·9	51·0	49·0	51·5	48·5	...	...	57·1	42·9	100·0	.....
32	22	54	25	13	38	93·6	6·4	..	...	...	50·9	49·1	50·9	49·1	50·9	49·1	...	...	59·3	40·7	65·8	34·2
10	16	26	1	...	1	91·0	9·0	...	...	...	50·7	49·3	50·6	49·4	51·4	48·6	...	...	38·5	61·5	100·0	. ..
3	1	4	...	...	...	89·2	10·8	...	...	...	50·7	49·3	50·8	49·2	50·1	49·9	...	...	75·0	25·0	...	.....
16	24	40	2	3	5	89·9	10·1	...	...	...	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·7	48·3	...	...	40·0	60·0	40·0	60·0
29	41	70	3	3	6	90·3	9·7	...	...	...	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·2	51·1	48·9	..	...	41·4	58·6	50·0	50·0
298	234	532	8,369	7,995	16,364	89·8	9·3	...	...	·9	50·2	49·8	50·2	49·8	49·9	50·1	100·0	...	56·0	44·0	51·1	48·9

GENERAL

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Muhammadans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.
			DETAILS OF POPULATION.										
36. PURNEAH													
SUDDER	Purneah	148,619	76,617	72,002	52,548	49,479	102,027	23,922	22,409	46,331	...	..	
	Dhumdaha	102,388	51,823	50,515	47,880	46,650	94,530	3,936	3,860	7,796	.		
	Gondwara	106,158	52,093	54,065	45,558	47,226	92,784	6,500	6,806	13,315	...	...	
	Muniharee	51,929	25,117	26,782	19,989	21,273	41,262	5,157	5,506	10,663	.	...	..
	Kudbah	134,158	66,141	68,017	44,480	46,111	90,591	21,232	21,504	42,736	...	...	
	Bulrampore	115,961	58,984	56,977	34,541	33,469	68,010	24,431	23,499	47,930	.	.	
	Amourkusbah	114,147	58,351	55,796	23,929	23,110	47,039	34,289	32,543	66,832		.	
	Sub-divisional total	773,310	389,156	384,154	268,925	267,318	536,243	119,476	116,127	235,603	.		
ARAREEA	Ararcea	182,871	91,706	91,165	53,801	53,718	107,519	37,686	37,255	74,941	.		.
	Raneegunge	105,466	53,528	51,938	44,731	43,370	88,101	8,786	8,565	17,351			.
	Mutteearee	88,718	44,801	43,917	36,492	35,851	72,343	8,089	7,835	15,924		..	
	Sub-divisional total	377,055	190,035	187,020	135,024	132,939	267,963	54,561	53,655	108,216		.	.
KISHENGUNGE	Bahadoorgunge	173,511	89,949	83,562	38,212	35,253	73,465	51,618	48,150	99,768			
	Kishengunge	144,164	76,389	67,775	23,271	21,187	44,458	53,110	46,577	99,687		...	
	Kaliagunge	246,755	130,791	115,964	52,247	47,633	99,880	78,544	68,331	146,875		.	.
	Sub-divisional total	564,430	297,129	267,301	113,730	104,073	217,803	183,272	163,058	346,330			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,714,795	876,320	838,475	517,679	504,330	1,022,009	357,309	332,840	690,149	.	..	
37. SONTHAL PERGUN													
RAJMEHAL	Within the Damun-i-koh	99,462	49,818	49,644	.....	.....	.....		...		..	...	.
	Out-side ditto	91,428	44,440	46,988	33,825	35,782	69,607	6,668	7,325	13,993		.	.
	Sub-divisional total	190,890	94,258	96,632	33,825	35,782	69,607	6,668	7,325	13,993			
PAKOUR	Within the Damun-i-koh	43,049	21,861	21,188	2,849	2,822	5,671	670	648	1,318	...		
	Out-side ditto	98,255	48,146	50,109	16,266	17,161	33,427	7,895	8,705	16,600	...	..	
	Sub-divisional total	141,304	70,007	71,297	19,115	19,983	39,098	8,565	9,353	17,918		...	
	SUB-DISTRICT TOTAL	332,194	164,265	167,929	52,940	55,765	108,705	15,233	16,678	31,911	...		...
GODDA	Within the Damun-i-koh	86,660	44,165	42,495	918	780	1,698	17	3	20	..		
	Out-side ditto	206,780	102,658	104,122	71,856	73,681	145,537	9,342	9,467	18,809	...	.	
	SUB-DISTRICT TOTAL	293,440	146,823	146,617	72,774	74,461	147,235	9,359	9,470	18,829	...		
NYA DOOMKA	Within the Damun-i-koh	35,142	17,467	17,675	4,980	5,146	10,126	234	226	460	...		
	Out-side ditto	256,121	127,465	128,656	64,211	65,784	129,995	3,000	2,902	5,902	...	..	
	SUB-DISTRICT TOTAL	291,263	144,932	146,331	69,191	70,930	140,121	3,234	3,128	6,362	.	...	
DEOGHUR	Thannah Deoghur	125,631	64,508	61,123	57,164	54,125	111,289	3,988	3,748	7,731	...	.	
	„ Koron	120,966	61,249	59,717	42,200	41,074	83,274	5,554	5,362	10,916	...	.	
	Sub-divisional total	246,597	125,757	120,840	99,364	95,199	194,563	9,537	9,110	18,647	.	.	
JAMTARA	Jamtara	95,793	47,939	47,854	29,467	30,119	59,586	2,082	1,955	4,037			
	SUB-DISTRICT TOTAL	342,390	173,696	168,694	128,831	125,318	254,149	11,619	11,065	22,684		...	
	Total within the Damun-i-koh	264,313	133,311	131,002	8,747	8,748	17,495	921	877	1,798			
	Total out-side the Damun-i-koh	994,974	496,405	498,569	314,989	317,726	632,715	38,524	39,464	77,988			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,259,287	629,716	629,571	323,736	326,474	650,210	39,445	40,341	79,786		..	

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
140	109	249	7	5	12	68·7	31·1	...	·2	...	51·6	48·4	51·5	48·5	51·6	48·4	...	...	56·2	43·8	58·3	41·7
5	2	7	2	3	5	92·4	7·6	...	...	...	50·6	49·4	50·7	49·3	50·5	49·5	...	...	71·4	28·6	40·0	60·0
26	33	59	...	...	..	87·4	12·6	...	...	...	49·1	50·9	49·1	50·9	48·9	51·1	...	...	44·1	55·9	...	...
1	3	4	...	..	..	79·5	20·5	...	...	...	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51·6	...	...	25·0	75·0	..	...
18	7	25	411	395	806	67·5	31·9	...	...	·6	49·3	50·7	49·1	50·9	49·7	50·3	...	...	72·0	28·0	51·0	49·0
...	...	...	12	9	21	58·6	41·4	...	...	...	50·9	49·1	50·8	49·2	51·0	49·0	...	..	...	...	57·1	42·9
6	4	10	127	139	266	41·3	58·5	..	...	·2	51·1	48·9	50·9	49·1	51·3	48·7	...	...	60·0	40·0	47·7	52·3
190	158	351	559	551	1,110	69·3	30·5	...	...	·2	50·3	49·7	50·1	49·9	50·7	49·3	...	...	55·4	44·6	50·4	49·6
2	.	2	217	192	409	58·8	41·0	...	...	·2	50·0	49·9	50·0	50·0	50·3	49·7	...	...	100·0	...	33·1	46·9
11	3	14	...	...	...	83·5	16·5	...	...	...	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·2	50·6	49·4	...	...	78·6	21·4	...	...
17	15	32	203	216	419	81·6	17·9	...	...	·5	50·5	49·5	50·4	49·6	50·8	49·2	...	...	53·1	46·9	48·4	51·6
30	18	48	420	408	828	71·1	28·7	...	...	·2	50·4	49·6	50·4	49·6	50·4	49·6		...	62·5	37·5	50·7	49·3
...	...	...	119	159	278	42·3	57·5	...	...	·2	51·8	48·2	52·0	48·0	51·7	48·3	...	...	...	..	42·8	57·2
..	1	1	8	10	18	30·8	69·2	...	...	...	53·0	47·0	52·3	47·7	53·3	46·7	...	...	...	100·0	44·4	55·6
...	.	...	.	...	...	40·5	59·5	...	...	...	53·0	47·0	52·3	47·7	53·5	46·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	1	127	169	296	38·6	61·4	...	...		52·6	47·4	52·2	47·8	52·9	47·1	..	...	...	100·0	42·9	57·1
226	177	403	1,106	1,128	2,234	59·6	40·3	...	...	·1	51·1	48·9	50·7	49·3	51·8	48·2	...	...	50·1	43·9	49·5	50·5
NAHS DISTRICT.																							
...	...	...	49,818	49,644	99,462	...	...	...	...	100	50·1	49·9	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	50·1	49·9
103	115	218	3,844	3,766	7,610	76·1	15·3	...	·3	8·3	48·6	51·4	48·6	51·4	47·7	52·3	...	...	47·2	52·8	50·1	49·5
103	115	218	53,662	53,410	107,072	36·5	7·3	...	·1	56·1	49·4	50·6	48·6	51·4	47·7	52·3	...	...	47·2	52·8	50·1	49·9
...	...	...	18,342	17,718	36,060	13·2	3·1	...	...	83·7	50·8	49·2	50·2	49·8	50·8	49·2	...	...	...	..	50·9	49·1
24	24	48	23,961	24,219	48,180	34·0	10·9	...	·1	49·0	49·0	51·0	48·7	51·3	47·6	52·4	...	...	50·0	50·0	49·7	50·3
24	24	48	42,303	41,937	84,240	27·7	12·7	...	...	59·6	49·5	50·5	48·9	51·1	47·8	52·2	..	...	50·0	50·0	50·2	49·8
127	139	266	95,065	95,347	191,312	32·7	9·6	..	·1	57·6	49·4	50·6	48·7	51·3	47·7	52·3	...	...	47·7	52·3	50·2	49·8
	...	...	43,290	41,712	84,942	2·0	...	...	...	98·0	51·0	49·0	54·1	45·9	85·0	15·	...	...	.	...	50·9	49·1
4	5	9	21,456	20,969	42,425	70·4	9·1	..	...	20·5	49·6	50·4	49·4	50·6	49·7	50·3	..	.	44·4	55·6	50·6	49·4
4	5	9	64,686	62,681	127,367	50·2	6·4	...	...	43·4	50·0	50·0	49·4	50·6	49·7	50·3	...	..	44·4	55·6	50·8	49·2
3	2	5	12,250	12,301	24,551	28·8	1·3	...	...	69·9	49·7	50·3	49·2	50·8	50 9	49·1	...	...	60·0	40·0	49·9	50·1
19	20	39	60,235	59,950	120,185	50·8	2·3	...	...	46·9	49·8	50·2	49·4	50·6	50·8	49 2	...	..	48·7	51 3	50·1	49·9
22	22	44	72 485	72,251	144,736	48·1	2·2	...	...	49·7	49·8	50·2	49·4	50·6	50·8	49·2		...	50·0	50·0	50·1	49·9
8	5	13	3,253	3,245	6,598	88·6	6·2	...	...	5·2	51·3	48·7	51·4	48·6	51·5	48·5	..	..	61·5	38·5	50·8	49·2
26	10	36	13,469	13,271	26,740	68·9	9·0	..	..	22·1	50·6	49·4	50·7	49·3	50·9	49·1	...	...	72·2	27·8	50·4	49·6
34	15	49	16,822	16,516	33,338	78·9	7·6	...	...	13·5	51·0	49·0	51·1	48·9	51·1	48·9	...	...	69·4	30·6	50·5	49·5
14	10	24	16,376	15,770	32,146	62·2	4·2	...	...	33·6	50·0	50·0	49·5	50·5	51·6	48·4	..	..	58·3	41·7	50·9	49·1
48	25	73	33,198	32,286	65,484	74·3	6·6	...	...	19·1	50·7	49·3	50·7	49·3	51·2	48·8	.	..	65·8	34·2	50·7	49·3
3	2	5	123,040	121,375	245015	6·6	·7	...	...	92·7	50·4	49·6	50·0	50·0	51·2	48·8	...	...	60·0	40·0	50·5	49·5
198	189	387	142,691	141,190	283881	63·6	7·9	...	...	28·5	49·9	50·1	49·8	50·2	49·4	50·6	...	...	51·2	48·8	50·3	49·7
201	191	392	266334	262565	528899	51·6	6.4	...	...	42·0	50·0	50·0	49·8	50·2	49·4	50·6	...	...	51·3	48·7	50·4	49·6

Details in the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
	38. CUTTACK												
SUDDER	Cuttack	170,928	84,131	86,797	75,262	77,091	152,353	4,463	4,906	9,369	7	12	19
	Salipore	220,336	105,717	114,619	101,059	108,810	209,869	4,069	5,156	9,225			
	Sub-divisional total	391,264	189,848	201,416	176,321	185,901	362,222	8,532	10,062	18,594	7	12	19
KENDRAPARA	Kendrapara	159,234	77,958	81,276	76,325	79,504	155,829	1,576	1,705	3,281		.	.
	Patamundy	86,851	41,778	45,073	40,816	44,332	85,148	508	339	847	.	...	
	Sub-divisional total	246,085	119,736	126,349	117,141	123,836	240,977	2,084	2,044	4,128			
JAJPORE	Jajpore	189,475	89,368	100,107	87,258	97,872	185,130	2,000	2,135	4,135		...	.
	Dhurmsala	223,069	108,212	114,857	99,672	105,969	205,641	2,257	2,579	4,836	...	...	
	Oolabar	108,001	51,234	56,767	50,454	55,968	106,422	691	666	1,357	..		..
	Sub-divisional total .	520,545	248,814	271,731	237,384	259,809	497,193	4,948	5,380	10,328	.	..	
JUGGUTSINGPORE	Juggutsingpore	180,886	89,861	91,025	87,922	88,563	176,485	1,905	2,376	4,281		.	.
	Juggunnathpore .	156,004	77,071	78,933	75,744	77,419	153,163	1,260	1,422	2,682	..	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	336,890	166,932	169,958	163,666	165,982	329,648	3,165	3,798	6,963	.	...	
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,494,784	725,330	769,454	694,512	735,528	1,430,040	18,729	21,284	40,013	7	12	19
	39. POOREE												
SUDDER	Pooree	172,207	88,516	83,691	87,878	83,192	171,070	364	240	604	2		2
	Gope	96,096	49,264	46,832	48,103	45,615	93,718	1,156	1,214	2,370			
	Pipley	204,375	102,653	101,722	100,791	99,828	200,619	1,351	1,303	2,654	1	1	2
	Lubba	16,073	8,232	7,841	7,934	7,587	15,521	143	121	264			
	Sub-divisional total	488,751	248,665	240,086	244,706	236,222	480,928	3,014	2,878	5,892	3	1	4
KHOORDAH	Khoordah	204,272	102,058	102,214	92,505	92,923	185,428	2,379	2,241	4,620	2	2	4
	Tanghy	33,416	16,961	16,455	16,483	15,991	32,474	302	317	619			
	Bhanpore	43,235	21,765	21,470	20,532	20,274	40,806	244	211	455			
	Sub-divisional total .	280,923	140,784	140,139	129,520	129,188	258,708	2,925	2,769	5,694	2	2	4
	DISTRICT TOTAL	769,674	389,449	380,225	374,226	365,410	739,636	5,939	5,647	11,586	5	3	8

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
870	1,225	2,095	3,529	3,563	7,092	89·1	5·5	...	1·2	4·2	49·2	50·8	49·4	50·6	47·6	52·4	36·8	63·2	41·5	58·5	49·8	50 2
19	19	38	570	634	1,204	95·3	4·2	...	...	·5	48·0	52·0	48·2	51·8	44·1	55·9	...	...	50·	50·	47·3	52·6
889	1,244	2,133	4,099	4,197	8,296	92·6	4·8	.	·5	2·1	48·5	51·5	48·7	57·3	45 9	54·1	36·8	63·2	41·7	58·3	49·4	50·6
8	5	13	49	62	111	97·9	2·0	...	...	·1	49·0	51·0	49·0	51·0	48·0	52·0	...		61·5	38·5	44·1	55·9
18	5	23	436	397	833	98·0	1·0	...	..	1·0	48·1	51·9	47·9	52·1	60·0	40·0		..	78·3	21·7	52·3	47·7
26	10	36	485	459	944	97·9	1·7	..	.	·4	48·7	51·3	48·6	51·4	50·5	49·5	..		72·2	27·8	51·4	48·6
6	4	10	104	96	200	97·7	2·2	...	...	·1	47·2	52·8	47·1	52·9	48·4	51·6	. .	.	60·0	40·0	52·0	48·0
42	40	82	6,241	6,269	12,510	92·2	2·2	...	...	5·6	48·5	51·5	48·5	51·5	46·7	53·3	...		51·2	48·8	49·9	50·1
1	2	3	88	131	219	98 5	1·3	..	...	·2	47·4	52·6	47·4	52·6	50·9	49·1	...	...	33·3	66·7	40·2	59·8
40	46	95	6,433	6,496	12,929	95·5	2·0	..	..	2·5	47·8	52·2	47·7	52·3	47·9	52·1	. .	...	51 6	48·4	49·7	50 3
26	14	40	8	72	80	97·6	2·4	...	.	..	49·7	50·3	49·8	50·2	44·5	55·5	...	...	65·0	35·0	10·0	90·0
8	2	10	59	90	140	98·2	1·7	...	. .	·1	49·4	50·6	49·5	50·5	47·0	53·0	...	...	80·0	20·0	39·6	60·4
34	16	50	67	162	229	97·8	2·1	.		·1	49 5	50·5	49·6	50·4	45·4	54·6	...	.	68·0	32·0	29·3	70·7
698	1,316	2,314	11,084	11,314	22,398	95·7	2·7	..	·2	1·4	48·5	51·5	48·6	51·4	46·8	53·2	36·8	63·2	43·1	56·9	49·5	50·5
DISTRICT.																							
8	8	16	264	251	515	99·3	·4	..	...	·3	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	60·3	39·7	100·0	...	50·0	50·0	51·3	48·7
			5	3	8	97·5	2·5	...	...	...	51·3	48·7	51·3	48·7	48·8	51·2	..		...	...	62·5	37·5
225	293	518	285	297	582	98·2	1·3	...	·3	·2	50·2	49·8	50·2	49·8	50·9	49·1	50·0	50·0	43·4	56·6	49·0	51·0
			155	133	288	96·6	1·6	...	...	1·8	51·2	48·8	51·1	48·9	54·2	45·8		..	...	.	53·8	46·2
233	301	534	709	684	1,393	98·4	1·2	.	·1	·3	50·8	49·2	50·9	49·1	51·2	48·8	75·0	25·0	43·6	56·4	50·9	49·1
27	5	32	7,145	7,043	14,188	90·8	2·3	...	...	6·9	49·9	50·1	49·9	50·1	51·5	48·5	50·0	50·0	84·4	15·6	50·4	49·6
		..	176	147	323	97·2	1·9	..	...	·9	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·2	48·8	51·2	.	.	...	.	54·5	45 5
10		10	979	985	1,964	94·4	1·1	..		4·5	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·7	53·6	46·4	...	...	100·0	...	49·8	50·2
37	5	42	8,306	8,175	16,475	92·1	2·0	..	...	5·9	50·1	49·9	50·1	49·9	51·4	48·6	50·0	50·0	88·1	11·9	50·4	49·6
270	306	576	9,009	8,859	17,868	96·1	1·5	..	·1	2·3	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	51·3	48·7	62·5	37·5	46·9	53·1	50·4	49·6

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH	Total population	Total males	Total females	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans Males	Muhammadans Females	Muhammadans Total	Buddhists Males	Buddhists Females	Buddhists Total.
			DETAILS OF POPULATION										
40. BALASORE													
SUDDER ...	Balasore	90,048	45,247	44,801	42,790	42,277	85,067	2,090	2,094	4,184			
	Bustah	60,085	30,343	29,692	28,623	27,871	56,494	947	1,016	1,963			
	Jelasore	45,723	23,147	22,576	20,679	20,166	40,845	411	402	813			
	Baleeapal	69,416	35,591	33,825	32,033	30,959	62,992	782	740	1,522			
	Sohroh	157,444	77,268	80,176	75,766	78,615	154,381	930	968	1,898			
	Sub-divisional total ..	422,666	211,596	211,070	199,891	199,888	399,779	5,160	5,220	10,380			
BHUDRUCK ...	Bhudruck	146,679	69,719	76,960	66,736	73,722	140,458	2,874	3,114	5,988			
	Basudebpore	52,038	25,956	26,082	25,600	25,745	51,345	346	326	672			
	Dhamnugger	114,299	54,183	60,116	53,342	59,239	112,581	766	776	1,542			
	Mutoh	34,550	17,623	16,927	17,426	16,807	34,233	182	114	296	1		1
	Sub-divisional total ...	347,566	167,481	180,085	163,104	175,513	338,617	4,168	4,330	8,498	1		1
	DISTRICT TOTAL	770,232	379,077	391,155	362,995	375,401	738,396	9,328	9,550	18,878	1		
ORISSA TRIBU													
Names of Estates.													
Bamunghatee ..		94,526	47,251	47,275	11,938	11,562	23,500	235	244	479			
Mohurbhunj		164,154	82,292	81,862	32,402	32,312	64,714	409	339	748			
Nilgiri		33,944	17,389	16,555	14,393	13,657	28,050	14	5	19			
Keonjhur .		181,871	90,879	90,992	55,191	58,016	113,207	284	203	487			
Pal Lehera		15,450	7,963	7,487	4,686	4,380	9,066	20	15	35			
Dhenkanal		178,072	88,041	90,031	69,857	71,564	141,421	206	210	416			
Talcher ...		38,021	19,469	18,552	16,973	16,082	33,055	49	51	100			
Ungool		78,374	39,777	38,597	32,199	31,306	63,505	96	93	189			
Athmullik		14,536	7,567	6,969	5,583	5,150	10,733	32	33	65			
Hindol		28,025	14,022	14,003	11,709	11,636	23,345	71	51	122			
Nursingpore		24,758	12,745	12,013	11,624	10,869	22,493	52	59	111			
Barumba		24,261	12,110	12,151	10,508	10,547	21,055	40	27	67			
Tigariah ...		16,420	8,246	8,174	7,458	7,412	14,870	121	125	246	1		
Athgurh ...		26,366	13,128	13,238	10,696	10,838	21,534	73	70	143			
Bankee		49,426	24,970	24,456	23,514	23,039	46,553	132	117	249			
Khondpara		60,877	30,234	30,643	28,302	28,705	57,007	26	12	38			
Nayagurh		83,249	42,708	40,541	39,976	38,052	78,028	126	100	226			
Runpore		27,306	13,974	13,332	12,765	12,230	24,995	81	67	148			
Duspulla		34,805	17,367	17,438	11,637	11,841	23,478	5		5			
Boad .		57,058	29,517	27,541	21,973	20,600	42,573	49	42	91			
Khond Mals ...		51,810	26,556	25,254	8,327	8,146	16,473	9	2	11			
	Total	1,283,309	646,205	637,104	441,711	437,944	879,655	2,130	1,865	3,995	1		1

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
189	246	435	178	184	362	94·5	4·6	...	·5	·4	50·2	49·8	50·3	49·7	50·0	50·0	...		43·4	56·6	49·2	50·8
1	...	1	772	805	1,577	94·1	3·3	...	...	2·6	50·5	49·5	50·6	49·4	48·2	51·8	..	..	100·0		48·9	51·1
36	38	74	2,021	1,970	3,991	89·3	1·8	..	·2	8·7	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·4	...	...	48·6	51·4	51·1	48·9
...	...	..	2,776	2,126	4,902	90·7	2·2	...	.	7·1	51·3	48·7	50·9	49·1	51·4	48·6	...	...	..	..	56·6	43·4
..	...	...	572	593	1,165	98·1	1·2	..	..	·7	49·1	50·9	49·1	50·9	49·0	51·0	..	...	...	..	49·1	50·9
226	284	510	6,319	5,678	11,997	94·6	2·5	..	·1	2·8	50·1	49·9	50·0	50·0	49·7	50·3	.	...	44·3	55·7	52·7	47·3
7	2	9	102	122	224	95·8	4·1	...	...	·1	47·5	52·5	47·5	52·5	48·0	52·0	..	...	77·8	22·2	45·5	54·5
...	...	...	10	11	21	98·7	1·3	...	..	...	49·9	50·1	49·9	50·1	51·5	48·5	...	...	...	...	47·6	52·4
2	3	5	73	98	171	98·5	1·3	..	...	·2	47·4	52·6	47·4	52·6	49·7	50·3	...	...	40·0	60·0	42·7	57·3
6	.	6	8	6	14	99·1	·9	...	..	.	51·0	49·0	50·9	49·1	61·5	38·5	100·0	...	100·0		57·1	42·9
15	5	20	193	237	430	97·4	2·5		.	·1	48·2	51·8	48·2	51·8	49·0	51·0	100·0	...	75·0	25·0	44·9	55·1
241	289	530	6,512	5,915	12,427	95·9	2·4	..	·1	1·6	49·2	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·4	50·6	100·0	..	54·5	54·5	52·4	47·6
TARY MEHALS.																							
...	..	...	35,078	35,469	70,547	24·9	·5	..	..	74·6	50·0	50·0	50·8	49·2	49·1	50·9	...	...	...	...	49·7	50·3
.	...	.	49,481	49,211	98,692	39·4	·5	.	...	60·1	50·1	49·9	50·1	49·9	54·7	45·3	...	...	...	...	50·1	49·9
15	20	35	2,967	2,873	5,840	82·6	·1	...	·1	17·2	51·2	48·8	51·3	48·7	73·7	26·3	...	...	42·9	57·1	50·8	49·2
1	..	1	35,403	32,773	68,176	62·2	·3	...	..	37·5	50·0	50·0	48·8	51·2	58·3	41·7	...	...	100·0	...	52·0	48·0
.	..	..	3,257	3,092	6,349	58·7	·2	...	...	41·1	51·5	48·5	51·7	48·3	57·1	42·9	...	...	...	...	51·3	48·7
	..	...	17,978	18,257	36,235	79·4	·2	.	...	20·4	49·4	50·6	49·4	50·6	49·5	50·5	...	...	...	...	49·6	50·4
.	...	...	2,447	2,419	4,866	86·9	·3		...	12·8	51·2	48·8	51·3	48·7	49·0	51·0	...	...	...	...	50·1	49·9
.	...	.	7,482	7,198	14,680	81·0	·2	..	.	18·8	50·8	49·2	50·7	49·3	50·8	49·2	...	...	...	...	51·0	49·0
.			1,952	1,786	3,738	73·8	·4	...	...	25·8	52·1	47·9	52·0	48·0	49·2	50·8	...	...	.	...	52·2	47·8
...	...	...	2,242	2,316	4,558	83·3	·4	...	...	16·3	50·0	50·0	50·2	49·8	58·2	41·8	...	...	...	...	49·2	50·8
.	..	...	1,069	1,085	2,154	90·9	·4	...	...	8·7	51·5	48·5	51·7	48·3	46·8	53·2	...	...	..		49·6	50·4
	..	.	1,562	1,577	3,139	90·8	·3	...	...	12·9	49·9	50·1	49·9	50·1	59·7	40·3	...	...	..	...	49·8	50·2
.	..	.	666	637	1,303	90·6	1·5	...	.	7·9	50·2	49·8	50·2	49·8	49·8	50·2	100·0	...	...	.	51·1	48·9
141	116	257	2,218	2,214	4,432	81·7	·5	...	1·0	16·8	49·8	50·2	49·7	50·3	51·0	49·0	...	...	54·9	45·1	50·0	50·0
6	4	10	1,318	1,296	2,614	94·2	·5	...	.	5·3	50·5	49·5	50·5	49·5	53·0	47·0	...	...	60·	40·0	50·4	49·6
.	...	...	1,906	1,926	3,832	93·6	·1	...	...	6·3	49·7	50·3	49·6	50·4	68·4	31·6	...	...	...	..	49·7	50·3
	...	...	2,606	2,389	4,995	93·7	·3	...	...	6·0	51·3	48·7	51·2	48·8	55·8	44·2	...	...	...	...	52·1	47·9
	..	...	1,128	1,035	2,163	91·5	·5	...	...	8·0	51·2	48·8	51·1	48·9	54·7	45·3	...	...	...	...	52·1	47·9
	...	..	5,725	5,597	11,322	67·5	...	...	...	32·5	49·9	50·1	49·6	50·4	100·0	.....	...	...	...	...	50·6	49·4
...	...	...	7,495	6,899	14,394	74·6	·2	...	...	25·2	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	53·8	46·2	...	...	...	...	52·1	47·9
	...	...	18,220	17,106	35,326	31·8	...	...	...	68·2	51·3	48·7	50·5	49·5	81·8	18·2	...	...	..	...	51·6	48·4
163	140	303	202200	197155	399355	68·5	·3	...	...	31·2	50·4	49·6	50·2	49·8	53·3	46·7	100·0	...	53·8	46·2	50·6	49·4

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.											
			Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			BUDDHISTS.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
41. HAZAREEBAGH													
SUDDER ...	Hazareebagh	89,065	46,280	42,785	38,105	35,959	74,064	5,942	5,603	11,545	...	...	...
	Goomea	42,074	21,758	20,316	16,837	15,705	32,542	1,610	1,356	2,966	...	...	...
	Kashmar	22,236	11,354	10,882	8,441	8,069	16,510	601	520	1,121	...	...	...
	Ramgurh...	6,4385	32,847	31,538	24,611	23,733	48,344	2,189	1,954	4,143	...	...	...
	Tandowa	70,091	35,439	34,652	30,535	29,934	60,469	2,911	2,802	5,713	...	...	...
	Chattra	72,864	37,362	35,502	33,641	31,880	65,521	3,574	3,498	7,072	...	...	...
	Huntergunge	38,242	19,333	18,909	17,527	1,7028	34,555	1,742	1,818	3,560	...	...	...
	Burhee	57,196	29,670	27,556	26,750	24,913	51,663	2,729	2,434	5,163	...	...	...
	Kodermah	48,639	25,127	23,512	22,354	21,027	43,381	2,699	2,399	5,098	...	...	...
	Bagodhar...	42,984	21,956	21,028	19,377	18,552	37,929	2,054	1,940	3,994	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	547,776	281,126	266,650	238,178	226,800	464,978	26,051	24,324	50,375	...	...	...
PACHUMBA ...	Pachumba	64,789	33,088	31,701	24,540	23,692	48,232	2,655	2,389	5,044	...	...	...
	Khurukdiha	126,506	65,784	60,722	55,775	51,382	107,157	7,109	6,590	13,699	...	...	...
	Gowan	32,804	17,047	15,757	14,364	13,260	27,624	1,665	1,555	3,220	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	224,099	115,919	108,180	94,679	88,334	183,013	11,429	10,534	21,963	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	771,875	397,045	374,830	332,857	315,134	647,991	37,480	34,858	72,338		...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
1,239	308	1,547	994	915	1,909	83·2	13·0	...	1·7	2·1	52·0	48·0	51·4	48·6	51·5	48·5	...	...	80·1	19·9	52·1	47·9
...	...	...	3,311	3,255	6,566	77·3	7·1	...	...	15·6	51·7	48·3	51·7	48·3	54·3	45·7	...	...	...	...	50·4	49·6
..	..	...	2,312	2,293	4,605	74·2	5·1	...	...	20·7	51·1	48·9	51·1	48·9	53·6	46·4	...	...	...	...	50·2	49·8
1	1	2	6,046	5,850	11,896	75·1	6·4	...	...	18·5	51·0	49·0	50·9	49·1	52·9	47·1	...	...	50·0	50·0	50·8	49·2
1	2	3	1,992	1,914	3,906	86·3	8·1	...	...	5·6	50·6	49·4	50·5	49·5	51·0	49·0	...	...	33·3	66·7	51·0	49·0
...		..	147	124	271	90·0	9·7	...	...	·3	51·3	48·7	51·3	48·7	50·5	49·5	...	...	...	...	54·2	45·8
...	...	...	64	63	127	90·3	9·3	...	...	·4	50·6	49·4	50·7	49·3	48·9	51·1	...	...	...	...	50·4	49·6
..	...	...	191	179	370	90·3	9·0	...	...	·7	51·9	48·1	51·8	48·2	52·9	47·1	...	...	...	...	51·6	48·4
...	...	.	74	86	160	89·2	10·5	...	...	·3	51·7	48·3	51·5	48·5	52·9	47·1	...	...	...	.	46·3	53·7
			525	536	1,061	88·2	9·3	..	...	2·5	51·1	48·9	51·1	48·9	51·4	48·6	...	...	...	...	49·5	50·5
1,241	311	1,552	15,656	15,215	30,871	84·9	9·2	...	·3	5·6	51·3	48·7	51·2	48·8	51·7	48·3	...		80·0	20·0	50·7	49·3
2	1	3	5,891	5,619	11,510	74·4	7·8	...	...	17·8	51·1	48·9	50·9	49·1	52·6	47·4	...	...	66·7	33·3	51·2	48·8
.	...	...	2,900	2,750	5,650	84·7	10·8	...	...	4·5	52·0	48·0	52·1	47·9	51·9	48·1	..	...	...	...	51·3	48·7
11	7	18	1,007	935	1,942	84·2	9·8	...	·1	5·9	52·0	48·0	52·0	48·0	51·7	48·3	...	...	61·1	38·9	51·9	48·1
13	8	21	9,798	9,304	19,102	81·7	9·8	...		8·5	51·7	48·3	51·7	48·3	52·0	48·0	...	...	61·9	38·1	51·3	48·7
1,254	319	1,573	25,454	24,519	49,973	83·9	9·4	...	·2	6·5	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	51·8	48·2	...	...	79·7	20·3	50·9	49·1

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
	42. LOHARDUGGA												
SUDDER	Baloomat	54,078	27,231	26,847	19,941	19,703	39,644	1,092	1,105	2,197	...	...	
	Barway	32,837	16,993	15,844	7,149	6,553	13,702	236	223	459	...	...	.
	Bassia	62,226	31,700	30,526	15,484	14,691	30,175	185	143	328	...	...	...
	Beeroo	38,782	20,031	18,751	9,536	8,932	18,468	84	85	169	...	...	..
	Choria	50,648	24,979	25,669	9,832	9,804	19,636	1,277	1,294	2,571	..	..	...
	Korambe	70,479	35,441	35,038	10,150	9,765	19,915	855	794	1,649	.	..	...
	Lodhma	63,607	31,418	32,189	10,172	9,985	20,157	739	806	1,545	.	...	...
	Lohardugga	93,261	45,395	47,866	14,673	14,994	29,667	2,842	2,810	5,652		..	...
	Palkote	79,999	40,754	39,245	16,000	15,168	31,168	502	464	966		.	...
	Ranchee	116,426	58,113	58,313	26,696	26,002	52,698	4,809	4,578	9,387	...	...	...
	Sillee	54,524	27,591	26 933	25,736	25,232	50,968	199	150	349	..	...	...
	Tamar	75,077	37,551	37,526	30,297	30,391	60,688	177	179	356	...	...	...
	Torpa	78,660	39,554	39,106	18,463	18,131	36,594	240	227	467	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	870,604	436,751	433,853	214,129	209 351	423,480	13,237	12,858	26,095	..	.	...
PALAMOW	Bareysar	12,334	6,434	5,900	3,995	3,682	7,677	218	225	443	...		..
	Chuttarpur	27,196	13,950	13,246	13,081	12,405	25,486	839	815	1,654	...	..	..
	Daltongunj	53,976	27,094	26,882	23,603	23,406	47,009	2,467	2,466	4,933	...	...	.
	Gurwah	59,212	29,220	29,992	25,558	26,155	51,713	3,170	3,335	6,505	...	...	...
	Munkah	33,222	16,851	16,371	13,084	12,585	25,669	987	995	1,982	...	..	..
	Mujheewan	78,336	39,536	38,800	34,973	34,166	69,139	4,460	4,546	9,006	.	...	...
	Patun	59,961	30,244	29,717	27,554	27,061	54,615	2,141	2,097	4,238		...	
	Ramkunda	42,282	21,468	20,814	18,894	18,270	37,164	1,692	1,663	3,355			...
	Sub-divisional total	366,519	184,797	181,722	160,742	157,730	318,472	15,974	16,142	32,116			
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1,237,123	621,548	615,575	374,871	367,081	741,952	29,211	29,000	58,211	.	..	..
	43. SINGBHOOM												
SUDDER	Kolhan	150,904	75,194	75,710	21,756	21,541	43,297	324	308	632	...	...	...
	Porahat	54,374	27,605	26,769	13,338	13,026	26,364	110	90	200	...	...	...
	Kharsowan Estate	26,280	13,182	13,098	7,926	7,793	15,719	70	64	134	...	...	...
	Seraikela Estate	66,347	33,354	32,993	21,488	21,457	42,945	347	311	658	...	...	...
	Dhalbhoom, *viz.*— Thannah Baharhagurha	64,687	32,184	32,503	22,481	22,575	45,056	191	223	414	...	...	...
	" Kalkapur	52,431	26,407	26,024	18,288	17,963	36,251	237	212	449	...	...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	415,023	207,926	207,097	105,277	104,355	209,632	1,279	1,208	2,487	...	...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.							Hindus		Muhammadans.		Buddhists		Christians		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.

DISTRICT.

2		2	6,196	6,039	12,235	73·3	4·1			22·6	50·4	49·6	50·3	49·7	49·7	50·3		..	100·0		50·6	49·4
167	170	337	9,441	8,898	18,339	41·7	1·4	...	1·0	55·9	51·7	48·3	52·2	47·8	51·4	48·6			49·6	50·4	51·5	48·5
755	715	1,470	15,276	14,977	30,253	48·5	·5	..	2·4	48·6	50·9	49 1	51·3	48·7	56·4	43·6			51·4	48·6	50·5	49·5
1	1	2	10,410	9,733	20,143	47·6	·4	..		52·0	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	49·7	50·3		.	50·0	50·0	51·7	48·3
226	228	454	13,644	14,343	27,987	38·8	5·1	...	·9	55·2	49·3	50·7	50·1	49·9	49 7	50·3			49·8	50·2	48·8	51·2
27	28	55	24,409	24,451	48,860	28·3	2·3		·1	69·3	50·3	49·7	50·9	49·1	51·8	48·2			49·1	50·9	49·9	50 1
938	927	1,865	19,569	20,471	40,040	31·7	2·4		2·9	63·0	49·4	50·6	50·5	49 5	47·8	52·2			50 3	49·7	48·9	51·1
249	230	479	27,631	29,832	57,463	31·8	6·1	.	·5	61·6	48·7	51·3	49·5	50·5	50·3	49·7			52·0	48·0	48·1	51·9
331	292	623	23,921	23,321	47,242	39·0	1·2		·8	59·0	50·9	49·1	51·3	48·7	52·0	48·0			53·1	46·9	50·6	49·4
728	593	1,321	25,880	27,140	53,020	45·3	8·1	..	1·1	45·5	49·9	50·1	50·7	49·3	51·2	48·8			55·1	44·9	48·8	51·2
12	15	27	1,644	1,536	3,180	93·5	·7	.	.	5·8	50·6	49·4	50·5	49·5	57·0	43·0		...	44·4	55·6	51·7	48·3
216	215	431	6,861	6,741	13,602	80·8	·5	.	·6	18·1	50·0	50·0	49·9	50·1	49·7	50·3		...	50·1	49·9	50·4	49·6
2,873	2,840	5,713	17,978	17,908	35,886	46·5	·6		7·3	45·6	50·3	49·7	50·5	49·5	51·4	48·6			50·3	49·7	50·1	49·9
6,525	6,254	12,779	202,860	205,390	408,250	48·6	3·0		1·5	46·9	50·2	49·8	50·6	49·4	50·7	49·3			51·0	49·0	49·7	50·3
	.		2,221	1,993	4,214	62·2	3·6		...	34·2	52·2	47·8	52·0	48·0	49·2	50·8				...	52·7	47·3
	.	...	30	26	56	93·7	6·1			·2	51·3	48·7	51·3	48·7	50·7	49·3		.			53·6	46·4
1		1	1,023	1,010	2,033	87·1	9·1			3·8	50·2	49·8	50·2	49·8	50·0	50·0		..	100·0		50·3	49·7
...			492	502	994	87·3	11·0			1·7	49·3	50·7	49·4	50·6	48·7	51·3			.		49·5	50·5
..			2,780	2,791	5,571	77·2	6·0	.		16·8	50·7	49·3	51·0	49·0	49 8	50·2		..			49·9	50·1
...	.		103	88	191	88·3	11·5	..		·2	50·5	49·5	50·6	49 4	49·5	50·5	...	.			53·9	46·1
1		1	548	559	1,107	91·1	7·1			1·8	50 4	49·6	50 5	49·5	50·5	49·5			100·0		49·5	50·5
			882	881	1,763	87·9	7·9			4·2	50·8	49·2	50·8	49·2	50·4	49·6	...		...		50·0	50·0
2		2	8,079	7,850	15,929	86·9	8·8			4·3	50·4	49·6	50·5	49·5	49·7	50·3			100·0		50·7	49·3
6,527	6,254	12,781	210,939	213,240	424,179	60·0	4·7		1·0	34·3	50·2	49·8	50·5	49·5	50·2	49·8			51·1	48·9	49·7	50·3

DISTRICT.

190	178	368	52,924	53,683	106,607	28·7	·4	...	·2	70·7	49·8	50·2	50·2	49·8	51·3	48·7	...		51·6	48·4	49·6	50·4
241	243	484	13,916	13,410	27,326	48·5	·3	...	·9	50·3	50·8	49·2	50·6	49·4	55·0	45·0	...	...	49·8	50·2	50·9	49·1
...	...	...	5,186	5,241	10,427	59·8	·5	...	...	39·7	50·2	49·8	50·4	49·6	52·2	47·8	...	...	...	...	49·7	50·3
...	...	...	11,519	11,225	22,744	64·7	1·0	...	...	34·3	50·3	49·7	50·0	50·0	52·7	47·3	...	...	...	...	50·6	49·4
...	..	...	9,512	9,705	19,217	69·7	·6	...	...	29·7	49·8	50·2	49·9	50·1	46·1	53·9	...	...	...	...	49·5	50·5
...	...	...	7,882	7,849	15,731	69·1	·9	...	...	30·0	50·4	49·6	50·4	49·6	52·8	47·2	...	...	...	..	50·1	49·9
431	421	852	100,939	101,113	202,052	50·5	·6	...	·2	48·7	50·1	49·9	50·2	49·8	51·4	48·6	..	...	50·6	49·4	49·9	50·1

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females.	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.

44. MAUNBHOOM

SUDDER	Barabhoom	212,340	106,024	106,316	89,078	89,349	178,427	1,567	1,473	3,040	...	...	...
	Chass	145,000	74,069	70,931	65,774	63,073	128,847	3,362	3,057	6,419	...	...	...
	Gowrangdih	36,095	18,425	17,670	13,826	13,225	27,051	288	248	536	...	...	...
	Purulia	180,287	90,441	89,846	78,702	78,465	157,167	4,373	4,058	8,431	...	...	...
	Raipore	112,344	56,035	56,309	41,330	41,185	82,515	495	449	944	...	..	...
	Rughunathpore	92,057	46,197	45,860	38,703	38,618	77,321	1,328	1,294	2,622	...	...	...
	Supur	62,705	31,530	31,175	28,604	28,232	56,836	395	393	788		...	...
	Sub-divisional total ..	840,828	422,721	418,107	356,017	352,147	708,164	11,808	10,972	22,780	...	...	
GOVINDPORE	Govindpore	76,200	38,299	37,901	27,743	27,581	55,324	3,013	2,884	5,897	...	...	...
	Nirsha	39,725	20,180	19,545	15,860	15,495	31,355	1,076	961	2,037	...	...	...
	Topchanchi	38,817	19,736	19,081	16,772	16,321	33,093	1,529	1,379	2,908	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total ...	154,742	78,215	76,527	60,375	59,397	119,772	5,618	5,224	10,842	...	...	.
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	995,570	500,936	494,634	416,392	411,544	827,936	17,426	16,196	33,622	..	...	...

CHOTA NAGPORE

Names of Estates													
Chang Bhukar	8,919	4,498	4,421	1,393	1,335	2,728	17	17	34	...	...	...
Korea	21,127	11,093	10,034	5,676	5,131	10,807	72	68	140	...	...	...
Sirgoojah	182,881	91,291	91,540	33,601	35,188	68,789	585	785	1,370	...	...	...
Udeypore	27,708	13,999	13,709	3,789	3,562	7,351	57	61	118	...	...	...
Jushpore	66,926	34,648	32,278	6,628	4,870	11,498	208	215	423	...	...	...
Gangpore	73,637	37,751	35,886	14,439	13,753	28,192	111	120	231	...	...	...
Bonai	24,832	12,645	12,187	5,309	5,107	10,416	17	15	32	...	...	...
Total ...	405,980	205,925	200,055	70,835	68,946	139,781	1,067	1,281	2,348	...	...	...

STATEMENT I. B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population	Of Other females on total Other population.
31	40	71	15,348	15,454	30,802	84·0	1·5		..	14·5	49·9	50·1	49·9	50·1	51·5	48·5	...		43·7	56·3	49·8	50·2
106	99	205	4,827	4,702	9,529	88·9	4·4	.	·1	6.6	51·1	48·9	51·0	49·0	52·4	47·6	.	...	51·7	48·3	50·7	49·3
	...		4,311	4,197	8,508	74·9	1·5	.	...	23·6	51 0	49·0	51·1	48·9	53·7	46·3		...	...	...	50·7	49·3
158	123	281	7,208	7,200	14,408	87·2	4 7	.	·1	8 0	50·2	49·8	50·1	49·9	51·9	48·1		...	56·2	43·8	50·0	50·0
4	.	4	14,206	14,675	28,881	73·5	·8	...	.	25 7	49·9	50·1	50·1	49·9	52·4	47·6	...	...	100·0	.	49·2	50·8
.	.	.	6,166	5,948	12,114	84·0	2 8		...	13·2	50·2	49·8	50·1	49·9	50·6	49·4		...	...	...	50·9	49·1
...	.		2,531	2,550	5,084	90·6	1·3		.	8·1	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·7	50·1	49·9	...	...	...	...	49·8	50·2
299	262	561	54,597	54,726	109,323	84·2	2·7	..	·1	13·0	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·7	51·8	48·2	.	...	53·3	46·7	49·9	50·1
17	7	24	7,526	7,429	14,955	72·6	7·8	.	..	19·6	50·3	49·7	50·1	49 9	51·1	48·9	..	...	70·8	29·2	50·3	49·7
3	4	7	3,241	3,085	6,326	79·0	5·1			15·9	50·8	49·2	50·6	49·4	52·9	47·1	...	...	42·9	57·1	51·2	48·8
...	.	...	1,435	1,381	2,816	85·3	7·5	...	...	7·2	50·8	49·2	50·7	49·3	52·6	47·4	.		...	...	51·0	49·0
20	11	31	12,2 2	11,895	24,097	77·4	7·0	...	...	15·6	50·5	49·5	50·4	49·6	51·8	48·2	.	...	64·5	35·5	50·6	49·4
319	273	592	66,799	66,621	133,420	83·1	3·4	...	.	13·4	50·3	49·7	50·3	49·7	51·8	48·2	.	...	53·9	46·1	50·1	49·9

DISTRICT.

TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

..	.		3,088	3,069	6,157	30·6	·4	...	...	69·0	50·4	49·6	51·1	48·9	50·0	50·0			..		50·2	49·8
.			5,345	4,835	10,180	51·1	·7		...	48·2	52·5	47·5	52·5	47·5	51·4	48·6		..	..	.	52·5	47·5
			57,105	55,567	112,672	37·6	·8	..	...	61·6	49·9	50·1	48·8	51·2	42·7	57·3	...		..		50·7	49·3
			10,153	10,086	20,239	26·5	·4	..	...	73·1	50·5	49·5	51·5	48·5	48·3	51·7			...	..	50·2	49·8
.		.	27,812	27,193	55,005	17·2	·6	.	.	82·2	51·8	48·2	57·6	42·4	49·2	50·8		...	..		50·6	49·4
.		.	23,201	22,013	45,214	38·3	·3	.	..	61·4	51·3	48·7	51·2	48·8	48·1	51·9		..	...		51·3	48·7
...			7,319	7,065	14,384	42·0	·1		...	57·9	50·9	49·1	51·0	49·0	53·1	46·9		...	...		50·9	49·1
.	..		134,023	129,828	263,851	34·4	·6	.	...	65·0	50·7	49·3	50·7	49·3	45·4	54·6					50·8	49·2

GENERAL

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS. Males.	Females.	Total.	MUHAMMADANS. Males.	Females	Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	Females.	Total.
	45. GOALPARA												
SUDDER	Goalpara	88,739	45,988	42,751	40,451	37,969	78,420	4,026	3,212	7,338	...	.	..
	Fukeergaon	41,281	21,600	19,681	19,886	18,181	38,067	1,427	1,222	2,649	...	...	
	Salmarah	90,105	46,157	43,948	43,148	41,117	84,265	2,505	2,354	4,859	...	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	220,125	113,745	106,380	103,485	97,267	200,752	7,958	6,888	14,846	...	..	...
DOOBREE	Doobree	70,317	36,382	33,935	22,754	21,044	43,798	13,503	12,756	26,259	...	...	...
	Agmoncy	39,151	19,959	19,192	14,160	13,669	27,829	5,790	5,498	11,288	...	..	...
	Putimaree	4,806	2,460	2,346	2,307	2,198	4,505	23	21	44	.	...	...
	Singmaree	54,610	28,155	26,455	14,104	13,060	27,164	13,522	12,901	26,423	.	...	...
	Karuibaree	18,705	9,433	9,272	3,777	3,594	7,371	5,520	5,536	11,056		...	..
	Sub-divisional total	187,589	96,389	91,200	57,102	53,565	110,667	38,358	36,712	75,070	...	.	..
	Total	407,714	210,134	197,580	160,587	150,832	311,419	46,316	43,600	89,916		.	...
	Eastern Dooars	37,047	19,240	17,807	.....	.....	.....	...		...	...	..	..
	DISTRICT TOTAL	444,761	229,374	215,387	160,587	150,832	311,419	46,316	43,600	89,916	..	..	...
	46. KAMROOP												
SUDDER	Choygang	71,599	36,996	34,603	34,769	32,595	67,364	2,125	1,922	4,047	96	78	174
	Gowhatty	71,230	38,285	32,945	34,950	30,056	65,006	3,183	2,749	5,932	1		1
	Kumulpore	83,878	43,980	39,898	38,711	35,133	73,844	5,262	4,765	10,027	7	...	7
	Khalipa	18,221	9,439	8,782	9,196	8,546	17,742	243	236	479	...	...	...
	Nulbaree	109,301	56,990	52,311	50,356	46,145	96,501	6,633	6,163	12,796	...	...	...
	Rungiah	48,336	25,115	23,221	22,239	20,540	42,779	2,865	2,660	5,525	.	...	...
	Tamalpore	12,898	6,610	6,288	6,544	6,220	12,764	54	54	108	..		...
	Sub-divisional total	415,463	217,415	198,048	196,765	179,235	376,000	20,365	18,549	38,914	104	78	182
BURPETTA	Bajalee	64,240	32,891	31,349	31,515	30,002	61,517	1,348	1,266	2,614	...	...	
	Burpetta	63,063	32,836	30,227	31,320	28,805	60,125	1,505	1,387	2,892	...	...	...
	Raha	18,915	9,546	9,369	8,761	8,621	17,382	750	653	1,403	...	...	
	Sub-divisional total	146,218	75,273	70,945	71,596	67,428	139,024	3,603	3,306	6,909		...	...
	DISTRICT TOTAL	561,681	292,688	268,993	268,361	246,663	515,024	23,968	21,855	45,823	104	78	182

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.																	
													Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																							
64	50	114	1,447	1,420	2,867	88·4	8·3	...	·1	3·2	51·8	48·2	51·6	48·4	54·9	45·1	...	...	56·1	439	50·5	49·5
...	...	...	287	278	565	92·2	6·4	.	...	1·4	52·3	47·7	52·2	47·8	53·9	46·1	...	...	...	...	50·8	49·2
...	...	...	504	477	981	93·5	5·4	...	...	1·1	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·6	48·4	...	...	...	...	51·4	48·6
64	50	114	2,238	2,175	4,413	91·2	6·7		·1	2·0	51·7	48·3	51·5	48·5	53·6	46·4	.	..	56·1	43·9	50·7	49·3
17	...	17	108	135	243	62·3	37·3	...	...	·4	51·7	48·3	52·0	48·0	51·4	48·6	...	...	100·0		44·4	55·6
...	...	...	9	25	34	71·1	28·8	...	...	·1	51·0	49·0	50·9	49·1	51·3	48·7	...	...	...	...	26·5	73·5
...	...	...	130	127	257	93·7	·9	..	...	5·4	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	52·3	47·7	...	...	...	...	50·6	49·4
6	4	10	523	490	1,013	49·7	48·4	..	...	1·9	51·6	48·4	51·9	48·1	51·2	48·8	..	...	60·0	40·0	51·6	48·4
...	...	...	136	142	278	39·4	59·1	...	.	1·5	50·4	49·6	51·2	48·8	49·9	50·1	...	...	.	.	48·9	51·1
23	4	27	906	919	1,825	59·0	40·0		...	1·0	51.4	48·6	51·6	48·4	51·1	48·9	.	...	85·2	14·8	49·7	50·3
87	54	141	3,144	3,094	6,238	76·1	22·1	.		1·5	51·5	48·5	51·6	48 4	51·5	48·5	...	..	61·7	38·3	50·4	49·6
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	51·9	48·1	.	...	...	.. .	...	..	...	..		
87	54	141	3,144	3,094	6,238	76·4	22·1	..	...	1·5	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	51 5	48·5	...	...	61·7	38·3	50·4	49·6
DISTRICT.																							
6	8	14	..	.	...	94·1	5·7	·2	..	.	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	52·5	47·5	55·2	41·8	42·9	57·1	...	
103	86	189	48	54	102	91·3	8·3	...	.3	·1	53·7	46·3	53·8	46·2	53·7	46·3	100·0	..	54·5	45·5	47·1	52·9
.	...	...	..	..	.	88·0	12·0	...	...	.	52·4	47·6	52·4	47·6	52·5	47·5	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	97·4	2·6	..	..	...	51·8	48·2	51·8	48·2	50·7	49·3	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	4	88·3	11·7	.	..	...	52·1	47·9	52·2	47·8	51·8	48·2	...	...		...	25·0	75·0
...	...	...	11	21	32	88·5	11·4	...		·1	52·0	48·0	52·0	48·0	51·9	48·1		...	...	...	34·4	65·6
...	...	...	12	14	26	99·0	·8	...	...	·2	51·2	48·8	51·3	48·7	50·0	50·0	...	...	...	...	46·2	53·8
109	94	203	72	92	164	90·5	9·4	...	·1	...	52·3	47·7	52·3	47·7	52·3	47·7	57·1	42·9	53·7	46·3	43·9	56·1
...	...	...	28	81	109	95·7	4·1	...	...	·2	51·2	48·8	51·2	48·8	51·6	48·4	..	.			25·7	74·3
1	...	1	10	35	45	95·3	4·6	.	...	·1	52·1	47·9	52·1	47·9	52·0	48·0	...		100·0		22·2	77·8
...	...	..	35	95	130	91·9	7·4	...	...	·7	50·5	49·5	50·4	49·6	53·5	46·5	...			...	26·9	73·1
1	...	1	73	211	284	95·1	4·7	...	...	·2	51·5	48·5	51·5	48·5	52·1	47·9	.		100		25·7	74·3
110	94	204	145	308	448	91·7	8·2	..	...	·1	52·1	47·9	52·1	47·9	52·3	47·7	57·1	42·9	53·9	46·1	32·4	67·6

Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	Total population.	DETAILS OF POPULATION. Total males.	Total females.	HINDUS Males.	HINDUS Females.	HINDUS Total	MUHAMMADANS Males.	MUHAMMADANS Females.	MUHAMMADANS Total.	BUDDHISTS. Males.	BUDDHISTS. Females.	BUDDHISTS. Total.
	47. DURRUNG												
SUDDER	Tezpore	39,490	20,909	18,581	20,210	18,028	38,238	518	382	900	90	110	200
	Sooteah ...	18,611	9,728	8,883	9,591	8,763	18,354	130	115	245	...	.	...
	Gohpore	9,668	5,190	4,478	5,142	4,428	9,570	43	38	81	..	...	
	Sub-divisional total	67,769	35,827	31,942	34,943	31,219	66,162	691	535	1,226	90	110	200
MUNGLEDYE	Koreapora . .	25,369	13,126	12 243	12,660	11,828	24,488	457	409	866	...		
	Chatgoree . .	33,297	17,357	15,940	17,149	15,775	32,923	52	20	72	100	97	197
	Mungledye. ...	1,09,574	56,527	53,047	50,390	47,426	97,816	6,094	5,601	11,695	...		
	Sub-divisional total	1,68,240	87,010	81,230	80,199	75,028	155,227	6,603	6,030	12,633	100	97	197
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,36,009	1,22,837	1,13,172	1,15,142	1,06,247	22 ,389	7,294	6,565	13,859	190	207	397
	48. NOWGONG												
SUDDER	Duboka	42,376	22,308	20,068	22,157	19,928	42,085	116	110	226		...	
	Jagee	53,506	27,704	25,802	25,488	23,8 5	49,291	2,218	19,97	4,215	...	..	...
	Kolhabar ..	15,924	8,477	7,447	8,117	7,144	15,261	354	303	657	...	...	...
	Roha	24,618	12,761	11,857	12,360	11,497	23,857	401	360	761	...	...	...
	Nowgong	119,966	61,857	58,109	59,363	55,758	115,121	2,143	2,064	4,207	155	136	291
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,56,390	1,33,107	123,283	127,483	1,18,132	245,615	5,232	48,34	10,066	155	136	291
	49. SEEBSAUGOR												
SUDDER	Seebsaugor	64,539	33,538	31,001	31,523	29,347	60,870	1,833	1,484	3,317	47	36	83
	Birtola	38,708	20,766	17,942	19,109	16,088	35,887	1 421	1,166	2,587	33	22	55
	Sub-divisional total	1,03,217	54 304	48 943	50,722	46,035	96,757	3,254	2 650	5,904	80	58	138
JORHAT	Jorehat	1,16,856	61,104	55,752	59,304	54,292	113 596	1,739	1,448	3,187	14	1	15
GOLAGHAT	Golahat	76,486	39,532	36,954	37,453	35,163	72,616	1,880	1,648	3,528			..
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,96,589	154,940	141,649	147,479	135,4 0	282,969	6,873	5,746	12,619	94	59	153
	50. LUCKIMPORE												
SUDDER	Debrooghur	59,618	32,313	27,305	30,425	26,098	56,523	1,533	960	2,502	154	121	275
	Dumduma	8,113	4,435	3,678	4,312	3630	7,942	54	10	64	...	...	...
	Jaipore	8,357	4,297	4,060	4 006	3,783	7,789	78	64	142	83	72	155
	Suddvah	6,021	3,341	2,680	2,955	2 341	5,296	61	34	95	16	3	19
	Sub-divisional total	82,109	44 386	37,723	41,698	35,852	77 550	1,726	1,077	2,803	253	196	449
LUCKIMPORE	Dhukwakhana	12,209	6,166	6,043	6,147	6,030	12,177	10	13	29	..		
	Luckimpore	26,949	14,110	12 809	13,573	12,338	25 911	539	455	994	.	...	...
	Sub-divisional total	39,158	20,306	18,852	19,720	18,368	38 088	55	468	1,023		...	
	DISTRICT TOTAL	1 21,267	61,692	56 575	61,418	54,220	1,15,638	2,281	1,545	3,826	253	196	449

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS *of Bengal.*—(Concluded.)

Christians.			Others.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS							Hindus.		Muhammadans		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of Other males on total Other population.	Of Other females on total Other population.
DISTRICT.																						
41	38	79	50	23	73	96·8	2·3	·5	·2	·2	52·9	47·1	52·9	47·1	57·6	42·4	45·0	55·0	51·9	48·1	68·5	31·5
3	3	6	4	2	6	98·7	1·3	.	...	...	52·3	47·7	52·3	47·7	53·1	46·9	..	...	50·0	50·0	66·7	33·3
			5	12	17	99·0	·8	..	.	·2	53·7	46·3	53·7	46·3	53·1	46·9	...	...	...		29·4	70·6
44	41	85	59	37	96	97·6	1.8	·3	·1	·2	52·9	47·1	52·8	47·2	56·4	43·6	45·0	55·0	51·8	48·2	61·5	38·5
4	1	5	5	5	10	96·5	3·4		...	·1	51·8	48·2	51·7	48·3	52·8	47·2	...	.	80·0	20·0	50·0	50·0
55	48	103	1	1	2	98·9	·2	·6	·3	...	52·1	47·9	52·1	47·9	72·2	27·8	50·8	49·2	53·4	46·6	50 0	50·0
43	20	63		..	...	89·2	10·7	...		·1	51·6	48·4	51·5	48·5	52·1	47·9	..	...	68·3	31·7	..	...
102	69	171	6	6	12	92·3	7·5	·1	·1	.	51·7	48·3	51·7	48·3	52·3	47·7	50·8	49·2	59 7	40·3	50·0	50·0
146	110	256	65	43	108	93·8	5·9	·2	·1		52·0	48·0	52·0	48·0	52·6	47·4	48·0	52·0	57 0	43·0	60·2	39·8
DISTRICT.																						
6	8	14	29	22	51	99·3	·6	.	...	·1	52·6	47·4	52·6	47·4	51·3	48·7	.	...	42·9	57·1	56·9	43·1
...	..	...	...	.	..	92·1	7·9	...	..	...	51·7	48·2	51·7	48·3	52·6	47·4	.	..	.	..	..	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	95·9	4·1	...	.	...	53·2	46·8	53·2	46·8	53·9	46·1		...	100·0	...	100·0	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	96·9	3·1			...	51·8	48·2	51·8	48·2	52·7	47·3		.	...	...		...
90	70	160	106	81	187	96·0	3·5	·3	·1	·1	51·6	48·4	51·6	48·4	50·9	49·1	53·3	46·7	56·3	43·7	56·7	43·3
101	78	179	136	103	239	95·8	3·9	·1	·1	·1	51·9	48·1	51·9	48·1	52·0	48 0	53·3	46·7	56·4	43·6	56·9	43·1
DISTRICT.																						
92	75	167	43	59	102	94·3	5·1	·1	·3	·2	52.0	48·0	51·8	48·2	55·3	44·7	56·6	43·4	55·1	44·9	42·2	57·8
17	13	30	96	53	149	92 7	6 7	·1	·1	·4	53·6	46·4	53 5	46·5	51·9	45·1	60·0	40·0	56·7	43·3	64·4	35·6
109	88	197	139	112	251	93 7	5·7	·1	·2	.3	52·6	47 4	52·4	47·6	55·1	44 9	58·0	42·0	55·3	44 7	5 ·4	44·6
47	11	58	...			97·2	2 7		·1		52·3	47·7	52·2	47·8	54·6	45·4	93·3	6·7	81.0	19·0		.
24	4	28	175	139	314	95·0	4·6			·4	51·7	48·3	51·6	48·4	53·3	46·7			85·7	14·3	55·7	44 3
180	103	283	314	251	565	95·4	4·3		·1	·2	52·2	47·8	52·1	47·9	54·5	45·5	61·4	38·6	63·6	36·4	55·6	44 4
DISTRICT.																						
159	83	242	42	34	76	91·8	4 2	·5	·4	·1	54·2	45·8	53·8	46 2	61·3	38·7	56·0	44·0	65·7	34·3	55·3	44·7
33	2	35	36	36	72	97·9	·8	...	·4	·9	54·7	45·3	54·3	45·7	84 4	15·6	...	...	94·3	5·7	50·0	50·0
4		4	126	141	267	93·2	1·7	1·9		3·2	51·4	48·6	51·4	48·6	54·9	45 1	53·5	46·5	100·0	...	47·2	52·8
.	...		309	302	611	88·0	1·6	·3		10·1	55·5	44·5	50·1	49.9	64·2	35·8	84·2	15·8			50·6	49.4
196	85	281	513	513	1,026	94·5	3·4	·5	·3	1·3	54·1	45·9	53·8	46·2	61·6	38 4	56 3	43·7	69·8	30·2	50·0	50·0
	...		3	...	3	99·8	·2	...	...		50·5	49·5	50·5	49·5	55·2	44·8	..			...	100·0	
23	12	35	5	4	9	96·2	3·7	.	·1	...	52·5	47·5	52·4	47·6	54·2	45·8			65·7	34·3	55·6	44·4
23	12	35	8	4	12	97·3	2·6		·1	.	51·9	48·1	51·8	48·2	54·3	45·7		.	65·7	34·3	66·7	33 3
219	97	316	521	517	1,038	95·4	3·1	·4	·3	·8	53·4	46·6	53·1	46·9	59·6	40·4	56·3	43·7	69·3	30·7	50·2	49·8

GENERAL STATEMENT I. C.

INFIRMITIES.

GENERAL

Infirmi

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			INSANES.			IDIOTS.			DEAF AND DUMB			BLIND		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
																BEN
Western Districts																
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	301	71	372	28	13	41	581	193	774	1,014	566	1,580
	Bancoorah	261,690	265,082	526,772	61	21	82	23	4	27	109	41	150	233	145	378
	Beerbhoom	334,550	361,371	695,921	95	25	120	17	2	19	191	74	265	390	200	590
	Midnapore	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	259	33	292	54	13	67	715	218	933	1,351	689	2,040
	Hooghly with Howrah	722,856	765,700	1,488,556	223	53	276	78	35	113	401	169	570	736	374	1,110
	Divisional total	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	939	203	1,142	200	67	267	1,997	695	2,692	3,724	1,974	5,698
Central Districts.																
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs	1,155,759	1,054,288	2,210,047	624	224	848	103	51	154	604	294	898	1,030	544	1,574
	Calcutta . ..	299,857	147,744	447,601	115	73	188	82	41	123	264	185	449	398	395	793
		1,455,616	1,202,032	2,657,648	739	297	1,036	185	92	277	868	479	1,347	1,428	939	2,367
	Nuddea	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	218	45	263	46	6	52	325	105	430	1,045	434	1,479
	Jessore	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	373	133	506	67	27	94	364	137	501	958	351	1,309
	Divisional total	3,383,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	1,330	475	1,805	298	125	423	1,557	721	2,278	3,431	1,724	5,155
RAJSHAHYE ..	Moorshedabad	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	227	48	275	32	8	40	328	112	440	726	309	1,035
	Dinagepore	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	379	144	523	31	15	46	327	131	458	522	264	786
	Maldah	331,087	345,339	676,426	128	34	162	25	8	33	129	48	177	394	213	607
	Rajshahye ...	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	238	87	325	56	15	71	164	114	278	396	246	642
	Rungpore	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	695	223	918	37	14	51	594	192	786	954	463	1,417
	Bograh	347,864	341,603	689,467	170	70	240	24	5	29	155	51	206	282	120	402
	Pubna	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	308	86	394	35	16	51	394	155	549	571	280	851
	Divisional total	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	2,145	692	2,837	240	81	321	2,091	803	2,894	3,845	1,895	5,740
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	53,057	41,655	94,712	14	3	17				13	3	16	29	15	44
	Julpigoree	169,288	158,697	327,985	84	30	114	4	2	6	51	11	62	66	31	97
	Total	222,345	200,352	422,697	98	33	131	4	2	6	64	14	78	95	46	141
Eastern Districts																
DACCA	Dacca	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	599	206	805	170	44	214	528	235	763	1,129	556	1,685
	Furreedpore ...	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	231	68	299	49	20	69	203	111	314	464	195	659
	Backergunge	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	505	198	703	66	20	86	420	159	579	1,032	343	1,375
	Mymensing ...	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	623	256	879	101	53	154	668	298	966	1,468	833	2,301
	Sylhet	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	414	143	557	79	23	102	374	147	521	1,369	630	1,999
	Cachar	110,373	94,654	205,027	53	19	72	6	1	7	34	13	47	87	37	124
	Divisional total	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	2,425	890	3,315	471	161	632	2,227	963	3,190	5,549	2,594	8,143
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ..	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	511	113	624	168	52	220	269	121	390	604	179	783
	Noakhally	362,067	351,867	713,934	142	70	212	43	4	47	89	36	125	254	140	394
	Tipperah	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	276	120	396	59	23	82	340	119	459	870	385	1,255
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	40,883	28,724	69,607	2		2		...		2	1	3			...
	Divisional total .	1,721,400	1,723,474	3,444,874	931	303	1,234	270	79	349	700	277	977	1,728	704	2,432
	TOTAL FOR BENGAL	18,135,004	17,976,134	36,111,228	7,868	2,596	10,464	1,483	515	1,998	8,636	3,473	12,109	18,372	8,937	27,309

STATEMENT I.C

ties.

Lepers.			PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON PRECEDING COLUMNS.														
			Insanes.			Idiots.			Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.			Lepers.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Insane males on total male population.	Insane females on total female population.	Insanes on total population.	Idiot males on total male population.	Idiot females on total female population.	Idiots on total population.	Deaf and dumb males on total male population.	Deaf and dumb females on total female population.	Deaf and dumb on total population.	Blind males on total male population.	Blind females on total female population.	Blind on total population.	Leper males on total male population.	Leper females on total female population.	Lepers on total population.
GAL.																	
3,976	628	4,604	·0302	·0068	·0183	·0028	·0013	·0020	·0583	·0186	·0380	·1019	·0514	·0776	·3993	·0044	·2262
1,503	275	1,578	·0233	·0079	·0156	·0088	·0015	·0051	·0417	·0155	·0285	·0890	·0547	·0718	·4979	·1037	·2996
2,410	462	2,872	·0284	·0069	·0172	·0051	·0006	·0027	·0571	·0205	·0381	·1166	·0553	·0848	·7204	·1278	·4127
1,850	277	2,127	·0206	·0026	·0115	·0043	·0010	·0026	·0569	·0170	·0367	·1075	·0537	·0803	·1472	·0216	·0837
787	113	900	·0308	·0069	·0185	·0108	·0046	·0075	·0555	·0221	·0383	·1018	·0488	·0746	·1089	·0148	·0605
10,326	1,755	12,081	·0263	·0055	·0157	·0056	·0018	·0037	·0559	·0187	·0369	·1049	·0532	·0782	·2891	·0472	·1658
744	146	890	·0540	·0212	·0384	·0090	·0043	·0070	·0523	·0279	·0406	·0891	·0516	·0712	·0641	·0139	·0403
223	101	324	·0004	·0005	·0004	·0003	·0003	·0003	·0009	·0013	·0010	·0013	·0027	·0018	·0007	·0007	·0007
967	247	1,214	·0508	·0247	·0389	·0127	·0077	·0104	·0596	·0398	·0507	·0981	·0781	·0891	·0664	·0205	·0457
1,546	216	1,762	·0249	·0048	·0145	·0052	·0006	·0029	·0371	·0112	·0237	·1191	·0404	·0816	·1763	·0231	·0972
597	109	706	·0355	·0129	·0244	·0064	·0026	·0045	·0346	·0134	·0275	·0911	·0343	·0631	·0568	·0106	·0340
3,110	572	3,682	·0393	·0150	·0276	·0088	·0040	·0065	·0460	·0228	·0348	·1014	·0545	·0783	·0919	·0181	·0563
1,534	242	1,776	·0352	·0068	·0203	·0050	·0011	·0030	·0508	·0158	·0325	·1125	·0436	·0765	·2377	·0342	·1312
475	98	573	·0488	·0198	·0348	·0040	·0021	·0031	·0421	·0181	·0305	·0672	·0364	·0523	·0612	·0135	·0382
290	65	355	·0387	·0098	·0239	·0076	·0023	·0049	·0390	·0139	·0262	·1190	·1617	·0897	·0876	·0188	·0525
229	45	274	·0366	·0132	·0248	·0089	·0024	·0054	·0252	·0173	·0212	·0900	·0373	·0498	·0352	·0068	·0209
2,120	182	2,302	·0035	·0211	·0427	·0034	·0013	·0024	·0542	·0182	·0366	·0871	·0439	·0659	·1936	·0173	·1071
340	47	387	·0489	·0205	·0348	·0069	·0015	·0042	·0446	·0149	·0299	·0811	·0351	·0583	·0977	·0138	·0561
442	73	515	·0511	·0141	·0325	·0058	·0026	·0042	·0654	·0254	·0453	·0943	·0460	·0702	·0734	·0120	·0425
5,430	752	6,182	·0482	·0156	·0319	·0054	·0018	·0036	·0470	·0181	·0325	·0864	·0426	·0645	·1221	·0169	·0695
87	8	95	·0264	·0072	·0179	...	...	..	·0245	·0072	·0169	·0547	·0360	·0465	·1640	·0192	·1003
136	13	149	·0496	·0189	·0348	·0024	·0013	·0018	·0301	·0069	·0189	·0390	·0195	·0296	·0803	·0082	·0454
223	21	244	·0441	·0165	·0310	·0018	·0010	·0014	·0288	·0069	·0185	·0427	·0230	·0334	·1003	·0105	·0578
723	129	852	·0661	·0217	·0434	·0183	·0046	·0115	·0583	·0218	·0412	·1246	·0587	·0909	·0798	·0136	·0460
366	51	417	·0464	·0132	·0295	·0093	·0039	·0068	·0408	·0216	·0310	·0932	·0379	·0651	·0735	·0099	·0412
391	48	439	·0419	·0169	·0296	·0055	·0017	·0036	·0349	·0136	·0244	·0857	·0272	·0578	·0325	·0041	·0185
1,528	234	1,762	·0624	·0220	·0374	·0085	·0046	·0066	·0502	·0256	·0411	·1236	·0717	·0979	·1286	·0201	·0750
1,512	220	1,732	·0470	·0170	·0324	·0090	·0027	·0059	·0425	·0175	·0303	·1555	·0751	·1163	·1718	·0262	·1007
76	21	97	·0480	·0201	·0351	·0054	·0011	·0034	·0308	·0137	·0229	·0788	·0391	·0605	·0939	·0222	·0473
4,596	703	5,299	·0507	·0188	·0348	·0098	·0034	·0066	·0465	·0204	·0335	·1459	·0548	·0856	·0960	·0149	·0551
200	27	227	·0953	·0191	·0553	·0313	·0088	·0195	·0502	·0205	·0346	·1127	·0303	·0695	·0373	·0040	·0201
47	8	55	·0392	·0199	·0297	·0119	·0011	·0066	·0216	·0102	·0175	·0702	·0398	·0552	·0130	·0023	·0071
560	73	633	·0353	·0160	·0258	·0075	·0031	·0053	·0435	·0168	·0299	·1112	·0512	·0818	·0716	·0097	·0413
		...	·0049	..	·0029			. .	·0044	·0035	·0043		.....	... .	..	... ..	....
807	108	915	·0541	·0176	·0358	·0157	·0046	·0101	·0407	·0161	·0284	·1005	·0398	·0706	·0469	·0063	·0266
24,492	3,911	28,403	·0434	·0144	·0290	·0082	·0029	·0055	·0476	·0193	·0335	1013	·0477	·0756	·1350	·0217	·0786

GENERAL

Infirmi

DIVISION	DISTRICT	POPULATION			INSANES			IDIOTS			DEAF AND DUMB			BLIND		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
																BE
PATNA	Patna	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	219	65	284	42	26	68	772	310	1,082	1,307	1,036	2,343
	Gya	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	178	53	231	43	27	70	1,588	837	2,425	2,190	1,692	3,882
	Shahabad	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	71	7	78	41	21	62	713	197	910	1,945	769	2,714
	Tirhoot	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	447	104	551	1,145	283	1,428	2,070	422	2,492	2,414	630	3 044
	Sarun	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	89	7	96	224	28	252	660	100	760	737	166	903
	Chumparun	737,529	703,286	1,440 815	452	108	560	930	305	1,235	1,687	527	2,214	777	298	1,075
	Divisional total	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	1,456	344	1,800	2,425	690	3,115	7,490	2,303	9,883	9,370	4,591	13,961
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr ..	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	103	25	128	153	40	193	958	347	1,305	1,183	788	1,971
	Bhaugulpore	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	61	7	68	220	58	278	582	247	829	868	340	1,208
	Purneah .	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	66	22	88	118	46	164	249	55	304	389	77	466
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	42	5	47	1	..	1	149	44	193	285	133	418
	Divisional total	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	272	59	331	492	144	636	1,938	693	2,631	2,725	1,338	4,063
	TOTAL FOR BEHAR	9,797,649	9,938,452	19,736,101	1,728	403	2,131	2,917	834	3,751	9,428	3,086	12,514	12,095	5,929	18,024
																OR
ORISSA	Cuttack	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	205	50	255	99	23	122	407	158	565	885	626	1,511
	Pooree	389,449	380,225	769,674	121	19	140	53	9	62	121	15	136	353	183	536
	Balasore ..	379,077	391,155	770,232	44	9	53	35	7	42	115	19	134	150	118	268
	Tributary Mehals	646 205	637,104	1,283,309	136	39	175	115	39	154	296	101	397	737	523	1,260
	TOTAL FOR ORISSA	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	506	117	623	302	78	380	939	293	1,232	2,125	1,450	3 575
																CHOTA
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	397,045	374,830	771,875	3	1	4	19	5	24	21	10	31	78	32	110
	Singbhoom	207,926	207,097	415,023	5	1	6				26	10	36	32	14	46
	Maunbhoom	500,936	494,634	995,570	40	14	54	9	6	15	153	75	228	360	296	656
	TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE	1,105,907	1,076,561	2,182,468	48	16	64	28	11	39	200	95	295	470	342	812

Note —No returns of infirmities were made from

																AS
ASSAM	Goalpara ..	210,134	197,580	407,714	112	37	149	9	4	13	59	37	96	203	114	317
	Kamroop	292,688	268,993	561,681	58	22	80	..	1	1	50	31	81	123	40	163
	Durrung	122,837	113,172	236,009	2	2	4	.			6	1	7	9	.	9
	Nowgong ..	133,107	123,283	256,390	..		...		..	...	...		..	1		1
	Seebsaugor	154,940	141,649	296,589	1	...	1				1		1			
	Luckimpore	64,692	56,575	121,267	..		..		..	...		1	1	5		5
	TOTAL FOR ASSAM	978,398	901,252	1,879,650	173	61	234	9	5	14	116	70	186	341	154	495
	GRAND TOTAL	32,157,109	32,070,337	64,227,446	10,323	3,193	13,516	4,739	1,443	6,182	19,319	7,017	26,336	33 403	16,812	50 215

STATEMENT I.C.

ties.—(Continued.)

Lepers.			Percentages calculated on preceding columns.														
			Insanes.			Idiots.			Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.			Lepers.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Insane males on total male population.	Insane females on total female population.	Insanes on total population.	Idiot males on total male population.	Idiot females on total female population.	Idiots on total population.	Deaf and dumb males on total male population.	Deaf and dumb females on total female population.	Deaf and dumb on total population.	Blind males on total male population.	Blind females on total female population.	Blind on total population.	Leper males on total male population.	Leper females on total female population.	Lepers on total population.
HAR.																	
596	57	653	·0287	·0081	·0182	·0055	·0033	·0044	·1013	·0389	·0694	·1716	·1299	·1502	·0782	·0071	·0419
1,685	227	1,912	·0187	·0053	·0118	·0045	·0027	·0036	·1664	·0841	·1244	·2295	·1699	·1991	·1766	·0228	·0981
985	60	1,045	·0085	·0008	·0045	·0049	·0024	·0036	·0854	·0222	·0528	·2328	·0877	·1574	·1179	·0068	·0511
1,050	88	1,138	·0204	·0047	·0126	·0522	·0129	·0320	·0944	·0192	·0568	·1101	·0287	·0694	·0479	·0040	·0260
656	33	689	·0089	·0007	·0047	·0225	·0026	·0122	·0662	·0094	·0368	·0739	·0156	·0438	·0658	·0030	·0334
275	30	305	·0613	·0154	·0389	·1261	·0434	·0857	·2287	·0749	·1537	·1054	·0424	·0746	·0873	.0043	·0212
5,247	495	5,742	·0225	·0052	·0137	·0374	·0104	·0237	·1156	·0360	·0753	·1447	·0690	·1064	·0810	·0074	·0438
479	70	549	·0115	·0027	·0071	·0171	·0044	·0106	·1068	·0379	·0719	·1319	·0860	·1087	·0534	·0076	·0303
504	78	582	·0067	·0008	·0037	·0240	·0064	·0152	·0635	·0272	·0454	·0946	·0374	·0661	·0550	·0086	·0319
341	44	385	·0075	·0026	·0051	·0135	·0055	·0096	·0284	·0066	·0177	·0444	·0092	·0272	·0389	·0052	·0225
438	77	515	·0067	·0008	·0037	·0002	...	·0001	·0237	·0070	·0153	·0453	·0211	·0332	·0696	·0122	·1470
1,762	269	2,031	·0082	·0018	·0050	·0148	·0044	·0096	·0584	·0210	·0398	·0820	·0406	0614	·0531	·0082	·0307
7,009	764	7,773	·0176	·0040	·0108	·0297	·0084	·0190	·0962	·0311	·0634	·1234	·0596	·0913	·0715	·0076	·0390
ISSA.																	
382	64	446	·0283	·0065	·0171	·0136	·0030	·0082	·0561	·0205	·0378	·1220	·0814	·1011	·5267	·0083	·0298
239	17	256	·0311	·0050	·0182	·0136	·0024	·0081	·0311	·0039	·0177	·0906	·0481	·0696	·0614	·0045	·0333
177	17	194	·0116	·0023	·0069	·0092	·0018	·0055	·0303	·0049	·0174	·0396	·0302	·0348	·0467	·0043	·0252
160	21	181	·0210	·0061	·0136	·0178	·0061	·0120	·0458	·0159	·03[illegible]9	·1141	·0821	·0982	·0248	·0033	·0141
958	119	1,077	·0236	·0054	·0144	·0141	·0036	·0088	·0430	·0135	·0285	·0993	·0666	·0828	·0448	·0055	·0249
NAGPORE.																	
11	.	11	·0008	·0003	·0005	·0048	·0013	·0031	·0053	·0027	·0040	·0196	·0085	·0143	·0028		·0014
10	3	13	·0024	·0005	·0014	.....	.....	.	·0125	·0048	·0087	·0154	·0068	·0111	·0048	·0014	·0031
429	114	543	·0080	·0028	·0054	·0018	·0012	·0015	·0305	·0152	·0299	·0719	·0598	·0659	·0850	·0230	·0545
450	117	567	·0043	·0015	·0029	·0025	·0010	·0018	·0002	·0088	·0135	·0425	·0318	·0372	·0407	·0109	·0260

the Lohardugga district or the Tributary Mehals.

SAM.

259	42	301	·0533	·0187	·0365	·0043	·0020	·0032	·0281	·0187	·0235	·0960	·0577	·0778	·1233	·0213	·0738
5	1	6	·0198	·0082	·0142	.....	·0004	·0002	·0171	·0115	·0144	·0420	·0149	·0290	·0017	·0004	·0011
2	...	2	·0016	·0018	·0017	.....	.....	.....	·0049	·0009	·0030	·0073	.....	·0038	·0016	.....	.....
.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·0008	.....	·0004	.....	.....	.....
...	...	..	·0006	...	·0003	..	.....	.....	·0006	.. .	·0003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·0018	·0009	·0077	.....	·0041	.....	... .	...
266	43	309	·0178	·0068	·0124	·0009	·0006	·0007	·0119	·0078	·0099	·0349	·0171	·0263	·0272	·0049	·0165
33,175	4,954	38,129	·0321	·0099	·0210	·0147	·0045	·0096	·0601	·0219	·0410	·1039	·0524	·0782	·1032	·0154	·0549

GENERAL STATEMENT II.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.			
		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.
Western Districts.									
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan...	273,980	546,776	218,341	640,266	59,368	112,046	44,518	132,092
	Bancoorah	87,685	154,836	74,486	171,279	2,473	4,377	1,984	4,666
	Beerbhoom	93,409	183,809	83,314	216,376	20,786	32,896	17,669	40,444
	Midnapore	405,604	727,686	321,292	830,986	31,286	44,407	24,844	56,510
	Hooghly with Howrah	193,207	385,475	150,397	457,356	51,056	91,408	39,205	117,356
	TOTAL	1,053,885	1,998,082	847,830	2,316,263	164,969	285,134	128,220	351,068
Central Districts.									
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs	215,753	464,255	174,412	452,667	159,981	307,136	129,989	291,697
	Calcutta	23,112	166,310	19,149	82,623	11,351	84,909	7,170	29,701
		238,865	630,565	193,561	535,290	171,332	392,045	136,209	321,398
	Nuddea	133,444	260,473	108,737	318,378	196,056	283,351	155,429	349,270
	Jessore	156,965	301,924	124,516	332,008	217,401	371,049	166,749	396,737
	TOTAL	529,274	1,192,962	426,814	1,185,676	584,789	1,046,445	458,387	1,067,405
RAJSHAHYE ...	Moorshedabad	116,845	233,450	98,212	284,549	116,246	170,329	96,436	220,553
	Dinagepore	133,819	228,248	109,839	230,329	158,661	252,174	122,199	260,181
	Maldah	63,103	114,200	52,924	126,071	62,608	86,571	52,572	109,139
	Rajshahye	46,562	97,759	37,369	105,180	214,232	288,925	172,222	342,600
	Rungpore	143,249	289,312	115,616	309,121	248,058	414,085	188,742	440,580
	Bograh	21,014	46,182	16,988	46,510	109,717	169,815	88,500	188,588
	Pubna	57,946	119,332	47,529	136,507	174,008	249,693	145,511	278,015
	TOTAL	582,538	1,128,483	478,427	1,238,267	1,083,530	1,631,592	866,182	1,839,656
COOCH BEHAR ...	Darjeeling	12,116	27,065	9,918	20,737	1,006	2,560	787	1,895
	Julpigoree	35,911	58,195	29,509	58,760	30,747	44,044	24,294	45,895
	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	48,027	85,260	39,422	79,497	31,753	46,604	25,081	47,790
Eastern Districts.									
DACCA ...	Dacca	133,842	248,643	114,219	297,085	220,710	298,378	187,280	343,763
	Furreedpore	67,629	136,426	54,844	162,069	111,358	180,917	87,564	208,460
	Backergunge	144,122	269,747	119,377	294,147	320,162	465,607	262,963	492,233
	Mymensing	138,910	271,856	111,056	296,141	319,027	452,140	258,606	489,862
	Sylhet	159,486	280,717	126,855	292,176	192,970	244,164	158,508	258,489
	Cachar	24,404	46,005	18,951	38,859	16,090	22,545	13,627	22,099
	TOTAL	668,393	1,253,394	545,302	1,380,497	1,180,317	1,663,751	968,548	1,814,906
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	57,147	87,143	45,361	111,487	184,684	192,638	149,752	267,939
	Noakhally	32,135	59,781	25,289	63,048	119,867	149,952	95,612	167,622
	Tipperah	91,623	182,859	77,787	188,387	208,080	300,223	180,856	304,405
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	598	.....	.....	43	1,202	41	92
	TOTAL	180,905	329,881	148,437	362,922	512,674	644,015	426,261	740,058

BEN

STATEMENT II. A.

according to age.

BUDDHISTS.				CHRISTIANS.				OTHERS.				POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.			
MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.
GAL.															
...	...	...	...	149	356	122	263	1,217	1,926	1,051	2,274	334,714	661,104	264,032	774,895
...	...	...	...	10	25	8	18	5,389	7,386	4,882	7,759	95,566	166,124	81,360	183,722
...	...	...	...	50	71	47	81	1,575	1,954	1,526	1,914	115,820	218,730	102,556	258,815
...	...	...	...	130	189	121	173	20,713	27,179	18,355	31,488	457,733	799,461	364,612	919,157
...	...	...	...	388	975	357	863	46	501	26	140	244,697	478,159	189,985	575,715
...	...	...	...	736	1,616	655	1,398	28,940	38,746	25,840	43,575	1,248,530	2,323,578	1,002,545	2,712,304
11	78	10	44	2,167	5,679	2,107	3,814	168	531	141	357	378,080	7,77,679	305,706	748,582
57	565	26	221	3,150	9,767	2,322	6,117	110	526	103	312	37,780	262,077	28,770	118,974
68	643	36	265	5,317	15,446	4,429	9,931	278	1,057	244	669	415,860	1,039,756	334,476	867,556
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234	1,835	1,046	1,862	282	450	245	703	331,016	546,109	265,457	670,213
.....	.....	.....	.....	215	361	203	363	1,238	1,973	1,079	2,240	375,819	675,307	292,547	731,348
68	643	36	265	6,766	17,642	5,678	12,156	1,798	3,480	1,568	3,612	1,122,695	2,261,172	892,480	2,269,117
.....	.....	...	...	73	212	79	173	3,556	4,624	3,415	4,874	236,720	408,615	198,142	510,149
62	89	56	88	51	87	42	91	1,102	2,138	990	1,678	293,695	482,736	233,126	492,367
.....	.....	.....	... ..	4	21	3	15	1,623	2,957	1,360	3,255	127,338	203,749	106,859	288,480
2	3	2	3	21	40	12	30	1,198	1,844	1,005	1,720	262,015	388,571	210,610	449,533
5	41	6	9	10	26	16	21	102	138	126	709	391,424	703,602	304,506	750,440
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	2	6	430	692	341	718	131,164	216,700	105,781	235,822
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	57	17	19	637	836	569	913	232,596	369,918	193,626	415,454
69	133	64	100	167	454	171	355	8,648	13,229	7,806	13,807	1,674,952	2,773,891	1,352,650	3,092,245
215	576	206	371	72	246	78	160	3,063	6,138	2,798	4,710	16,472	36,585	13,782	27,873
.. ...	8	.....		3	22	2	9	118	240	76	152	83,309	133,584	67,315	134,457
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,189	176,396	75,367	178,613
215	584	206	371	75	268	80	169	3,181	6,378	2,874	4,862	201,970	346,565	156,464	340,943
.....	3	. . ..	1	1,612	2,154	1,491	2,587	169	264	158	634	356,333	549,442	303,148	644,070
.....	.....	.....	. ....	82	175	82	124	467	800	461	1,111	179,536	318,318	142,951	371,784
927	1,218	842	1,067	1,001	1,436	870	1,545	6	16	10	142	466,218	738,019	384,062	789,134
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	53	19	32	2,389	3,567	2,187	4,052	460,346	727,616	371,868	790,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	50	23	58	1,140	1,775	1,057	2,043	353,624	526,706	286,443	552,766
3	30	4	12	30	263	40	76	310	693	251	735	40,837	69,536	32,873	61,781
930	1,246	846	1,080	2,773	4,131	2,525	4,422	4,481	7,115	4,124	8,717	1,856,894	2,929,637	1,521,345	3,209,622
6,412	7,459	5,554	10,724	166	396	173	347	2	10	2	4	248,411	237,648	200,842	390,501
17	15	7	22	103	190	77	182	3	4	2	6	152,125	209,942	120,987	230,880
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	47	23	47	15	15	11	24	209,747	482,644	258,677	402,863
9,810	16,125	8,249	13,691	.....	31		.....	3,036	10,038	2,646	4,005	12,889	27,994	10,936	17,788
16,239	23,599	13,810	24,437	298	666	273	576	3,056	10,067	2,661	4,039	713,172	1,008,228	591,442	1,182,032

GENERAL

Population

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.			
		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.
BE									
PATNA	Patna	237,394	433,756	211,005	481,136	32,585	56,132	28,988	75,283
	Gya	307,341	545,965	283,035	593,558	37,159	63,394	33,666	85,113
	Shahabad	288,363	484,560	251,888	565,832	24,275	37,785	21,315	40,296
	Tirhoot	717,121	1,214,212	616,020	1,307,638	96,731	163,031	81,463	187,380
	Sarun	343,597	536,889	312,331	629,231	46,164	69,888	41,170	84,368
	Chumparun	232,632	402,970	204,062	400,600	37,727	63,601	31,937	65,972
	TOTAL	2,126,448	3,618,352	1,878,341	3,977,995	274,641	453,831	238,539	547,412
BHAUGULPORE ...	Monghyr	306,166	494,919	268,612	543,849	33,302	54,076	29,064	65,827
	Bhaugulpore	315,776	508,160	272,347	543,666	32,401	52,160	27,024	57,841
	Purneah	186,081	331,598	149,246	355,084	141,187	216,122	105,539	227,301
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	128,276	195,460	113,602	212,872	16,220	23,225	13,941	26,400
	TOTAL	936,299	1,530,137	803,807	1,655,471	223,110	345,583	175,568	377,369
OR									
ORISSA	Cuttack	259,950	434,562	233,382	502,146	7,560	11,169	6,263	15,021
	Pooree	132,792	241,434	118,394	247,016	2,333	3,606	1,921	3,726
	Balasore	140,078	222,917	116,706	258,695	3,709	5,619	2,927	6,623
	Tributary Mehals	174,709	267,002	156,746	281,198	769	1,361	580	1,285
	TOTAL	707,529	1,165,915	625,228	1,289,055	14,371	21,755	11,691	26,655
CHOTA									
CHOTA NAGPORE ..	Hazareebagh	137,245	195,612	97,407	217,727	15,326	22,154	10,813	24,045
	Lohardugga	161,289	213,582	131,228	235,853	12,487	16,724	10,092	18,908
	Singbhoom	45,241	60,036	38,158	66,202	474	805	372	836
	Maunbhoom	169,923	246,469	134,136	277,408	6,820	10,606	5,239	10,957
	Tributary Mehals	30,048	40,787	27,584	41,362	366	701	445	836
	TOTAL ...	543,746	756,486	428,508	838,552	35,473	50,990	26,961	55,582
AS									
COOCH BEHAR ...	Goalpara	57,394	103,193	48,515	102,317	18,212	28,104	14,377	29,223
ASSAM	Kamroop	98,366	169,995	88,168	158,495	8,687	15,281	7,571	14,284
	Durrung	37,497	77,645	35,535	70,712	2,459	4,835	2,220	4,336
	Nowgong	47,550	79,933	43,024	75,108	1,970	3,262	1,723	3,111
	Seebsaugor	52,458	95,021	49,042	86,448	2,592	4,281	2,218	3,528
	Luckimpore	21,684	39,734	19,558	34,662	665	1,616	451	1,094
	Khasia and Jynteah Hills ..	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL .	314,949	565,521	283,842	527,742	34,585	57,379	28,569	55,576
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,691,993	13,624,473	6,505,958	14,851,937	4,140,212	6,247,079	3,354,007	6,923,477

STATEMENT II. A.

according to age.—(Continued.)

BUDDHISTS.				CHRISTIANS.				OTHERS.				POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS			
MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.
HAR.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	361	1,383	323	633	143	123	87	306	270,483	491,394	240,403	557,358
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	90	33	55	51	104	26	135	344,576	609,553	316,760	678,861
.....	.....	.....	.....	62	227	58	114	17	85	15	82	312,717	522,657	273,276	615,324
.....	.....	.....	.....	111	289	94	222	36	233	39	86	813,999	1,377,765	697,616	1,495,326
.....	1	.....	.....	23	116	20	48	2	3	4	5	389,780	606,897	353,524	713,653
.....	.....	.....	.....	293	302	258	454	3	1	1	2	270,655	466,874	236,258	467,028
.....	1	.....	.....	875	2,407	786	1,526	252	549	172	616	2,402,216	4,075,140	2,117,837	4,527,550
6	13	3	12	166	460	186	330	3,451	4,515	3,269	4,760	343,091	553,983	301,134	614,778
.....	19	.....	.....	74	224	71	163	3,801	4,568	3,409	4,586	352,052	565,131	302,851	606,256
.....	.....	.....	.....	58	168	51	126	425	681	319	809	327,751	548,569	255,155	583,320
.....	.....	.....	.....	46	155	75	116	125,209	141,125	115,218	147,347	269,751	359,965	242,836	386,735
6	32	3	12	344	1,007	383	735	132,886	150,889	122,215	157,502	1,292,645	2,027,648	1,101,976	2,191,089
ISSA.															
1	6	2	10	357	641	463	853	4,105	6,979	3,968	7,346	271,973	453,357	244,078	525,376
.....	5	.....	3	106	164	143	163	3,398	5,611	3,285	5,574	138,629	250,820	123,743	256,482
.....	1	.....	.....	112	129	143	146	2,245	4,267	1,672	4,243	146,144	232,933	121,448	269,707
.....	1	.....	.....	78	85	57	83	81,464	120,736	70,427	126,728	257,020	389,185	227,810	409,294
1	13	2	13	653	1,019	806	1,245	91,212	137,593	79,352	143,891	813,766	1,326,295	717,079	1,460,859
NAGPORE.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	126	1,128	130	189	10,598	14,856	8,941	15,578	163,295	233,750	117,291	257,539
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,152	3,375	2,601	3,053	97,008	113,931	81,443	131,797	273,936	347,612	225,364	390,211
.....	.....	.....	.....	201	230	194	227	42,701	58,238	38,538	62,575	88,617	119,309	77,257	129,840
.....	.....	.....	.....	112	207	82	191	28,648	38,151	24,913	41,708	205,503	295,433	164,370	330,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,769	79,254	50,742	79,086	85,183	120,742	78,771	121,284
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,591	4,940	3,007	4,260	233,724	304,430	204,577	330,744	816,534	1,116,846	663,053	1,229,138
SAM.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	69	12	42	1,068	2,076	1,011	2,083	83,455	145,919	69,528	145,859
43	61	30	48	22	88	29	65	109	36	104	199	107,227	185,461	95,902	173,091
56	134	88	119	43	103	48	62	12	53	12	31	40,067	82,770	37,912	75,260
47	108	40	87	32	69	35	43	48	88	34	69	49,647	83,460	44,865	78,418
31	63	17	42	38	142	40	63	103	211	87	164	55,222	99,718	51,404	90,245
78	175	58	138	40	170	27	70	193	328	182	335	22,669	42,023	20,276	36,299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,611	39,982	28,947	44,298
255	541	242	434	202	641	191	345	1,533	2,792	1,430	2,881	386,898	679,333	348,834	643,470
17,783	26,792	15,209	26,712	16,480	34,791	14,555	27,187	509,711	675,268	452,619	714,306	12,530,272	20,868,333	10,465,705	22,808,369

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS. Percentages on total Hindu population. Male: Not exceeding 12 years.	Male: Above 12 years	Female: Not exceeding 12 years	Female: Above 12 years	MUHAMMADANS. Percentages on total Muhammadan population. Male: Not exceeding 12 years	Male: Above 12 years.	Female: Not exceeding 12 years	Female: Above 12 years
									BEN
Western Districts									
BURDWAN	Burdwan	16·3	32·6	13·0	38·1	17·1	32·2	12·8	37·9
	Bancoorah	18·0	31·6	15·3	35·1	18·3	32·4	14·7	34·6
	Beerbhoom	16·2	31·9	14·4	37·5	18·6	29·4	15·8	36·2
	Midnapore	17·7	31·8	14·1	36·4	19·9	28·3	15·8	36·0
	Hooghly with Howrah	16·3	32·5	12·7	38·5	17·1	30·6	15·1	39·2
	TOTAL	17·0	32·1	36·1	37·8	17·7	30·7	13·8	37·8
Central Districts									
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	16·5	35·5	13·4	34·6	18·0	34·6	14·5	32·9
	Calcutta	7·9	57·1	6·6	28·4	8·5	63·8	5·4	22·3
		14·9	39·5	12·1	33·5	16·8	38·4	13·3	31·5
	Nuddea	16·3	31·7	13·2	38·8	19·9	28·8	15·8	35·5
	Jessore	17·1	33·0	13·6	36·3	18·9	32·2	14·5	34·4
	TOTAL	15·9	35·8	12·8	35·5	18·5	33·2	14·5	33·8
RAJSHAHYE	Moorshedabad	15·9	31·9	13·4	38·8	19·3	28·2	16·0	36·5
	Dinagepore	19·1	32·5	15·6	32·8	20·0	31·8	15·4	32·8
	Maldah	17·7	32·0	14·9	35·4	20·1	27·9	16·9	35·1
	Rajshahye	16·2	34·1	13·0	36·7	21·0	28·4	16·9	33·7
	Rungpore	16·7	33·7	13·5	36·1	19·2	32·1	14·6	34·1
	Bogra	16·1	35·3	13·0	35·6	19·7	30·5	15·9	33·9
	Pubna	16·0	33·0	13·2	37·8	20·5	29·5	17·2	32·8
	TOTAL	17·0	32·9	14·0	36·1	20·0	30·1	16·0	33·9
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	17·3	38·8	14·2	29·7	16·1	40·9	12·6	30·4
	Julpigoree	19·7	31·9	16·2	32·2	21·3	30·4	16·7	31·6
	Cooch Behar	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	.....
	TOTAL	19·1	33·8	15·6	31·5	21·0	30·8	16·6	31·6
Eastern Districts									
DACCA	Dacca	16·9	31·3	14·4	37·4	21·0	28·4	17·8	32·3
	Furreedpore	16·1	32·4	13·0	38·5	18·9	30·8	14·9	35·4
	Backergunge	17·4	32·6	14·4	35·6	20·8	30·2	17·1	31·9
	Mymensing	17·0	33·2	13·6	36·2	21·0	29·8	17·0	32·2
	Sylhet	18·6	32·7	14·7	34·0	22·6	28·6	18·5	30·3
	Cachar	19·0	35·9	14·8	30·3	21·7	30·3	18·3	29·7
	TOTAL	17·3	32·6	14·2	35·9	21·0	29·6	17·2	32·2
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	19·0	28·9	15·1	37·0	23·2	24·2	18·9	33·7
	Noakhally	17·8	33·2	14·0	35·0	22·5	28·1	17·9	31·5
	Tipperah	17·0	33·7	14·4	34·9	21·0	30·2	18·2	30·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts		100·0		21·0	3·1	87·2	3·0	6·7
	TOTAL	17·7	32·3	14·5	35·5	22·2	27·7	18·3	31·8

STATEMENT II. B.

relating to ages.

Buddhists.				Christians.				Others.				Population of all religions.			
Percentages on total Buddhist population.				Percentages on total Christian population.				Percentages on total Other population.				Percentages on total population of all religions.			
Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.
GAL.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	40·0	13·7	29·6	18·8	29·8	16·2	35·2	16·4	32·5	13·0	38·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	35·7	11·4	25·7	21·2	29·1	19·2	30·5	18·1	31·5	15·5	34·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	20·1	28·5	18·9	32·5	22·6	28·0	21·9	27·5	16·7	31·4	14·7	37·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	30·8	19·8	28·2	21·2	27·8	18·8	32·2	18·0	31·5	14·3	36·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	15·0	37·8	13·8	33·4	8·9	58·7	5·1	27·3	16·4	32·1	12·8	38·7
.....	.....	.....	..	16·7	36·7	14·9	31·7	21·1	28·3	18·8	31·8	17·1	31·9	13·8	37·2
7·7	54·5	7·0	30·8	15·7	41·3	15·3	27·7	14·0	44·4	11·8	29·8	17·1	35·2	13·8	33·9
6·6	65·0	3·0	25·4	14·8	45·7	10·9	28·6	10·5	50·0	9·8	29·7	8·4	58·6	6·4	26·6
6·7	63·5	3·6	26·2	15·1	43·9	12·8	28·2	12·4	47·0	10·8	29·8	15·7	39·1	12·6	32·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	30·7	17·5	31·2	16·8	26·8	14·6	41·8	18·3	30·1	14·6	37·0
.....	.....	.....	...	18·8	31·6	17·8	31·8	19·0	30·2	16·5	34·3	18·1	32·5	14·1	35·3
6·7	63·5	3·6	26·2	16·0	41·8	13·4	28·8	17·2	33·3	15·0	34·5	17·2	34·5	13·6	34·7
.....	.....	.....	.	13·6	39·5	14·7	32·2	21·6	28·1	20·7	29·6	17·5	30·2	14·6	37·7
21·0	30·2	19·0	29·8	18·8	32·1	15·5	33·6	18·6	36·2	16·8	28·4	19·6	32·1	15·5	32·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	48·8	7·0	34·9	17·6	32·2	14·8	35·4	18·8	30·1	15·8	35·3
20·0	30·0	20·0	30·0	20·4	38·8	11·7	29·1	20·8	32·0	17·4	29·8	20·0	29·6	16·1	34·3
8·2	67·2	9·8	14·8	13·7	35·6	21·9	28·8	9·5	12·8	11·7	66·0	18·2	32·7	14·2	34·9
.....	.....	.....	.... .	13·6	50·0	9·1	27·3	19·7	31·7	15·7	32·9	19·0	31·4	15·4	34·2
.....	.....	.....	.. .	5·1	58·2	17·3	19·4	21·6	28·3	19·2	30·9	19·2	30·5	16·0	34·3
18·9	36·3	17·5	27·3	14·6	39·6	14·9	30·9	19·9	30·4	17·9	31·8	18·8	31·2	15·2	34·8
15·7	42·1	15·1	27·1	13·0	44·2	14·0	28·8	18·3	36·7	16·8	28·2	17·4	38·6	14·6	29·4
.....	100·0	.....	.....	8·3	61·1	5·6	25·0	20·1	41·0	13·0	25·9	20·4	31·2	16·4	32·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. . ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·3	33·1	15·9	32·6
15·6	42·4	15·0	27·0	12·7	45·3	13·5	28·5	18·4	36·9	16·6	28·1	19·7	32·9	16·0	31·4
.....	75·0	.....	25·0	20·5	27·5	19·0	33·0	13·8	21·5	13·0	51·7	19·2	29·6	16·4	34·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	37·8	17·7	26·8	16·5	28·2	16·2	39·1	17·7	31·5	14·1	36·7
22·9	29·9	20·8	26·4	20·6	29·6	17·9	31·9	3·4	9·2	5·8	81·6	19·6	31·0	16·2	33·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	16·1	42·8	15·3	25·8	19·6	29·3	17·9	33·2	19·6	31·0	15·8	33·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	31·4	14·5	36·5	19·0	29·5	17·6	33·9	20·6	30·6	16·7	32·1
6·1	61·2	8·2	24·5	7·3	64·3	9·8	18·6	15·6	34·8	12·6	37·0	19·9	33·9	16·1	30·1
22·7	30·4	20·6	26·3	20·0	29·8	18·3	31·9	18·3	29·1	16·9	35·7	19·5	30·8	16·0	33·7
21·3	24·7	18·4	35·6	15·3	36·7	16·0	32·0	11·1	55·6	11·1	22·2	22·0	25·5	17·8	34·7
27·9	24·6	11·5	36·0	18·7	34·4	13·9	33·0	20·0	26·7	13·3	40·0	21·3	29·4	17·0	32·3
.. ..	.....	.... .	..	19·9	32·2	15·7	32·2	23·1	23·1	16·9	36·9	19·5	31·5	16·9	32·1
20·5	33·7	17·2	28·6	.....	100·0	.....	.....	15·4	50·0	13·4	20·3	18·5	40·2	15·7	25·6
20·8	30·2	17·7	31·3	16·4	36·0	15·1	31·7	15·4	50·8	13·4	20·4	20·7	29·3	17·2	32·8

GENERAL

Percentages

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS. Percentages on total Hindu population. Male. Not exceeding 12 years.	Male. Above 12 years.	Female. Not exceeding 12 years.	Female. Above 12 years.	MUHAMMADANS. Percentages on total Muhammadan population. Male. Not exceeding 12 years.	Male. Above 12 years.	Female. Not exceeding 12 years.	Female. Above 12 years.
BE									
PATNA ...	Patna	17·4	31·8	15·5	35·3	16·9	29·1	15·0	39·0
	Gya	17·8	31·4	16·4	34·4	16·9	28·9	15·4	38·8
	Shahabad	18·1	30·5	15·8	35·6	18·3	28·5	16·0	37·2
	Tirhoot	18·6	31·5	16·0	33·9	18·3	30·9	15·4	35·4
	Sarun	18·9	29·5	17·1	34·5	19·1	28·9	17·1	34·9
	Chumparun	18·8	32·5	16·4	32·3	19·0	31·9	16·0	33·1
	TOTAL ...	18·3	31·2	16·2	34·3	18·2	29·9	15·8	36·1
BHAUGULPORE ...	Monghyr	19·0	30·7	16·6	33·7	18·3	29·7	15·9	36·1
	Bhaugulpore	19·2	31·0	16·7	33·1	19·1	30·8	16·0	34·1
	Purneah	18·2	32·5	14·6	34·7	20·5	31·3	15·3	32·9
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	19·7	30·1	17·5	32·7	20·3	29·1	17·5	33·1
	TOTAL ...	19·0	31·1	16·3	33·6	19·9	30·8	15·7	33·6
OR									
ORISSA	Cuttack	18·2	30·4	16·3	35·1	18·9	27·9	15·7	37·5
	Pooree	18·0	32·6	16·0	33·4	20·1	31·1	16·6	32·2
	Balasore	19·0	30·2	15·8	35·0	19·6	29·8	15·5	35·1
	Tributary Mehals	19·9	30·3	17·8	32·0	19·2	34·1	14·5	32·2
	TOTAL ...	18·7	30·8	16·5	34·0	19·2	29·3	25·7	35·8
CHOTA									
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazareebagh	21·2	30·2	15·0	33·6	21·2	30·6	15·0	33·2
	Lohardugga	21·7	28·8	17·7	31·8	21·5	28·7	17·3	32·5
	Singbhoom	21·6	28·6	18·2	31·6	19·1	32·4	14·9	33·6
	Maunbhoom	20·5	29·8	16·2	33·5	20·3	31·5	15·6	32·5
	Tributary Mehals	21·5	29·2	19·8	29·5	15·6	29·9	18·9	35·6
	TOTAL	21·2	29·5	16·7	32·6	21·0	30·1	16·0	32·9
AS									
COOCH BEHAR ...	Goalpara	18·4	33·1	15·6	32·9	20·2	31·3	16·0	32·5
ASSAM	Kamroop	19·1	33·0	17·1	30·8	18·9	33·4	16·6	31·1
	Durrung	16·9	35·1	16·1	31·9	17·7	34·0	16·1	31·3
	Nowgong	19·4	32·5	17·5	30·6	19·6	32·4	17·1	30·9
	Seebsaugor	18·5	33·6	17·3	30·6	20·5	33·9	17·6	28·0
	Luckimpore	18·7	34·4	16·9	30·0	17·4	42·3	11·7	28·6
	Khasia and Jynteah Hills	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	..	...	...
	TOTAL ...	18·6	33·4	16·8	31·2	19·7	32·6	16·2	31·5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18·0	32·0	15·2	34·8	20·0	30·2	16·3	33·5

STATEMENT II. B.

relating to Ages.—(Continued.)

Buddhists.				Christians.				Others.				Total population of all religions.			
Percentages on total Buddhist population				Percentages on total Christian population.				Percentages on total Other population.				Percentages on total population of all religions.			
Male.		Female		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years
HAR.															
.....	.....	.....	...	13·4	51·7	12·0	23·5	21·7	18·7	13·2	46·4	17·4	31·5	15·4	35·7
..	....	.....	...	12·3	44·3	10·3	27·1	16·2	32·9	8·2	42·7	17·7	31·3	16·2	34·8
	...	...	.....	13·5	49·2	12·6	24·7	8·6	42·7	7·5	41·2	18·2	30·3	15·8	35·7
...	.....	.....	...	15·5	40·4	13·1	31·0	9·1	59·2	9·9	21·8	18·6	31·4	15·9	34·1
.. .	100·0	.....	..	11·1	56·0	9·7	23·2	14·3	21·4	28·6	35·7	18·9	29·4	17·1	34·6
... ..	....	..	... ..	22·4	23·1	19·8	34·7	42·8	14·3	14·3	28·6	18·8	32·4	16·4	32·4
.. .	100·0	.	.....	15·7	43·0	14·0	27·3	15·9	34·6	10·8	38·7	18·3	31·1	16·1	34·5
17·7	38·2	8·8	35·3	14·5	40·3	16·3	28·9	21·6	28·2	20·4	29·8	18·9	30·8	16·6	33·9
.....	100·0	.....	... ..	13·9	42·1	13·3	30·7	23·2	27·9	20·8	28·1	19·3	30·9	16·6	33·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	14·4	41·7	12·7	31·2	19·0	30·5	14·8	36·2	19·1	32·0	14·9	34·0
.. .	.....	.....	.. ..	11·8	39·5	19·1	20·6	23·7	26·7	21·8	27·8	21·4	28·6	19·3	30·7
11·3	60·4	5·7	22·6	14·0	40·8	15·5	29·7	23·6	26·8	21·7	27·9	19·5	30·7	16·7	33·1
SA.															
5·3	31·6	10·5	52·6	15·4	27·7	20·0	36·9	18·3	31·2	17·7	32·8	18·2	30·3	16·3	35·2
..	62·5	.....	37·5	18·4	28·5	24·8	28·3	19·0	31·4	18·4	31·2	18·0	32·6	16·1	33·3
...	100·0	.....	.....	21·1	24·3	27·0	27·6	18·1	34·3	13·5	34·1	19·9	30·2	15·8	35·0
.....	100·0	.....	...	25·7	28·1	18·8	27·4	20·4	30·2	17·7	31·7	20·0	30·3	17·8	31·9
3·5	44·8	6·9	44·8	17·5	27·4	21·7	33·4	20·2	30·4	17·6	31·8	18·9	30·7	16·6	33·8
NAGPORE.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0	71·7	8·3	12·0	21·2	29·7	17·9	31·2	21·2	30·2	15·2	33·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	24·7	26·4	20·4	28·5	22·9	26·9	19·2	31·0	22·2	28·1	18·2	31·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	21·6	27·0	22·8	26·6	21·1	28·8	19·1	31·0	21·4	28·7	18·6	31·3
... ..	.....	.....	... .	18·9	35·0	13·9	32·2	21·5	28·5	18·7	31·3	20·6	29·7	16·5	33·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	..	.....	20·7	30·1	19·3	29·9	21·0	29·7	19·4	28·9
... ..	.....	.....	....	22·7	31·3	19·0	27·0	21·8	28·3	19·1	30·8	21·3	29·2	17·3	32·2
SAM.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	12·8	48·9	8·5	29·8	17·1	33·3	16·2	33·4	18·8	32·8	15·6	32·8
23·6	33·5	16·5	26·4	10·8	43·1	14·2	31·9	24·3	8·1	23·2	44·4	19·1	33·0	17·1	30·8
14·1	33·7	22·2	30·0	16·8	40·2	18·8	24·2	11·1	49·1	11·1	28·7	17·0	35·0	16·1	31·9
16·2	37·1	16·8	29·9	17·9	38·5	19·6	24·0	20·1	30·8	14·2	28·9	19·4	32·6	17·5	30·5
20·3	41·2	11·1	27·4	13·4	50·2	14·1	22·3	18·2	37·4	15·4	20·0	18·6	33·6	17·4	30·4
17·4	39·0	12·9	30·7	15·5	53·8	8·5	22·2	18·6	31·6	17·5	32·3	18·7	34·7	16·7	29·9
. .	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	28·2	20·4	31·2
17·3	36·8	16·4	29·5	14·6	46·5	13·9	25·0	17·7	32·3	16·6	33·4	18·8	33·0	16·9	31·3
20·6	30·9	17·6	30·9	17·7	37·4	15·7	29·2	21·7	28·7	19·2	30·4	18·8	31·3	15·7	34·2

GENERAL STATEMENT IV.

Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total male adult agricultural population.	Area in square miles.	Land revenue in Rupees.	Percentage of male adult agriculturists on total population.	Average incidence of land revenue per acre of gross area		
							Rs.	A.	P.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	2,034,745	337,249	3,523	31,48,965	16·6	1	6	4
	Bancoorah	526,772	77,440	1,346	4,02,986	14·7	0	7	6
	Beerbhoom	695,921	119,628	1,344	7,25,511	17·2	0	13	6
	Midnapore	2,540,963	471,949	5,082	22,18,547	18·6	0	10	11
	Hooghly with Howrah	1,488,556	192,976	1,424	12,54,971	13·0	1	6	0
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,657,648	324,044	2,796	17,00,369	12·2	0	15	2
	Nuddea	1,812,795	244,820	3,421	10,17,544	13·5	0	7	5
	Jessore	2,075,021	427,020	3,658	10,45,199	20·6	0	7	2
RAJSHAHYE ...	Moorshedabad ...	1,353,626	180,804	2,578	13,50,192	13·3	0	13	1
	Dinagepore	1,501,924	362,352	4,126	16,69,745	24·1	0	10	1
	Maldah	676,426	102,710	1,813	3,89,142	15·2	0	5	4
	Rajshahye	1,310,729	241,784	2,234	6,89,710	18·4	0	7	9
	Rungpore	2,149,972	547,099	3,476	9,74,216	25·4	0	7	0
	Bogra	689,467	170,057	1,501	4,43,472	24·7	0	7	5
	Pubna...	1,211,594	205,053	1,966	6,68,254	16·9	0	4	9
COOCH BEHAR...	Darjeeling	94,712	20,134	1,234	68,536	21·3	0	1	5
	Julpigoree	418,665	82,535	2,906	2,63,556	19·7	0	2	3
DACCA ...	Dacca	1,852,993	296,819	2,897	4,76,719	16·0	0	4	1
	Furreedpore	1,012,589	196,704	1,496	2,72,631	19·4	0	4	7
	Backergunge	2,377,433	498,690	4,935	14,91,568	21·0	0	7	7
	Mymensing	2,349,917	507,899	6,293	8,49,549	21·6	0	3	5
	Sylhet	1,719,539	334,847	5,383	4,74,546	19·5	0	2	2
	Cachar	205,027	40,446	1,285	1,53,346	19·7	0	3	0
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	1,127,402	158,273	2,498	7,54,047	14·0	0	7	7
	Noakhally	713,934	127,780	1,557	5,50,920	17·9	0	8	10
	Tipperah	1,533,931	314,500	2,655	10,00,306	20·5	0	9	6
PATNA ...	Patna	1,559,638	212,529	2,101	14,51,865	13·6	1	1	3
	Gya	1,949,750	264,306	4,718	13,71,056	13·5	0	7	3
	Shahabad	1,723,974	270,959	4,385	17,38,310	15·7	0	9	11
	Tirhoot	4,384,706	973,299	6,343	17,66,185	22·1	0	7	0
	Sarun	2,063,860	427,810	2,654	12,21,371	20·6	0	11	6
	Chumparun	1,440,815	342,822	3,531	5,15,063	23·7	0	3	8
BHAUGULPORE...	Monghyr	1,812,986	277,541	3,913	9,78,004	15·3	0	5	1
	Bhaugulpore	1,826,290	331,925	4,327	4,58,584	18·1	0	2	8
	Purneah	1,714,795	278,863	4,957	12,29,349	16·2	0	6	2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,259,287	205,977	5,488	2,16,206	16·3	0	1	0
ORISSA ..	Cuttack	1,494,784	212,248	3,178	8,47,540	14·2	0	6	8
	Pooree	769,674	127,181	2,473	4,85,613	16·5	0	4	11
	Balasore	770,232	138,693	2,066	4,04,344	18·0	0	4	11
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	771,875	143,452	7,021	1,10,254	18·5	0	0	5
	Lohardugga	1,237,123	236,624	12,044	92,151	19·1	0	0	2
	Singbhoom	415,023	74,666	4,503	57,112	18·0	0	0	4
	Maunbhoom	995,570	170,747	4,914	92,154	17·1	0	0	6
ASSAM ..	Goalpara	444,761	102,838	4,433	1,30,450	23·1	0	0	9
	Kamroop	561,681	157,800	3,631	8,32,000	28·0	0	5	9
	Durrung	236,009	73,265	3,413	3,66,654	31·0	0	2	8
	Nowgong	256,390	78,499	3,648	3,61,464	30·6	0	2	6
	Seebsaugor	296,589	77,326	2,413	4,68,297	26·0	0	4	10
	Luckimpore	121,267	32,695	3,145	1,43,833	26·9	0	1	2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	64,239,380	11,795,677	172,726	3,93,92,406	18·4	0	5	8

GENERAL STATEMENT V. B.

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITIES, RACES, TRIBES AND CASTES.

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities,

BEN

	Burdwan.	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah	24-Pergunnahs.	Nuddea.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore.	Maldah.
I.—Non-Asiatics.											
European.											
Austrian	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
Dane	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch	1	...	...	...	3	41	...	...	...	...	...
English	229	10	65	82	506	6,269	86	54	108	12	9
Finlander	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
French	4	...	1	...	14	206	5	2	6	...	2
German	2	...	...	1	5	171	3	...	2	...	...
Greek	3	...	...	...	3	77	...	...	...	...	...
Irish	56	17	4	25	89	1,849	25	7	33	3	1
Italian	1	...	...	...	...	130	11	8	2	...	...
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Pole	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	50	296	...	...	4	...	...
Prussian	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
Scotch	28	1	15	12	116	1,405	20	41	36	3	12
Spaniard	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...
Swede	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Swiss	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2
Turk	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Welsh	2	...	...	1	2	80	2	...	...	1	...
Others	...	...	...	...	10	276	...	...	1	2	...
Total	326	28	86	122	798	11,107	152	112	194	21	26
American.											
Canadian	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...
Creole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
West Indian	5	...	...	...	4	2,251	...	...	...	...	...
Others	2	...	...	...	7	273	2	...	5	...	...
Total	7	...	...	...	12	2,555	2	...	5	...	...
African	...	...	...	...	...	81	2	...	...	...	...
Australasian	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Non-Asiatics	333	28	86	122	813	13,757	156	112	199	21	26
II.—Mixed Races.											
Eurasian	193	5	5	93	557	10,362	56	29	111	...	11

STATEMENT V. B.

Races, Tribes and Castes.

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9
.....	5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	45
.....	19	7	16	207	21	80	42	11	21	28	112	72	35	24	2	8,127
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	6
.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....	37	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	4	...	314
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	.....	...	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	96
.....	2	6	13	97	3	20	12	6	6	6	34	14	1	3	1	2,333
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	...	177
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	21	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	377
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	42
.....	1	2	.....	42	.....	16	2	5	3	5	76	16	.....	.....	...	1,857
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	3	...	103
101	.....	.....	.....	...	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	436
101	28	15	29	419	26	209	63	27	31	43	236	143	36	35	30	14,443
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	2,263
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	...	296
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2		.....	...	3	3	.....	.....	...	2,592
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	17
101	28	15	29	420	26	211	65	27	31	43	239	146	36	35	30	17,135
.....	12	4	.....	...	6	5,638	19	127	58	8	17	896	191	16	...	18,419

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities,

BEN

	Burdwan.	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs.	Nuddea.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore.	Maldah.
III.—Asiatics.											
A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.											
Afghan	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
Armenian	2	.....	.....	2	29	710	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jew	8	.....	.....	.....	12	506	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Malay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munipuri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepalese	.....	1	6	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parsee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Persian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10	1	6	19	45	3,335	3	1	107	4	.....
B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.											
1. Aboriginal Tribes.											
Bhumij	293	1,466	49	35,344	13	660	159	106	42	.....	38
Chakma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhimal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Hajong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kharria	1,926	17,939	231	2,399	120	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kharwar	266	.....	14	80	.....	.....	14	.....	141	.....	6,005
Khasiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kol	139	1	24	427	6	389	42	113	77	116	1,990
Kuki and Lushai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lepcha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mech	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murmi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nat	.....	...	3,830	205	.....	21	.....	.....	18,712	20	.....
Sonthal	4,487	25,378	0,954	96,921	46	814	6	23	3,002	1,089	215
Tipperah or Mroong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uraon and Dhangar	991	105	5,159	528	626	3,362	265	2	6,131	2,735	3,165
Others	1	.....	15	2,446	7	47	302	6	2	180	304
Total ...	8,103	44,889	16,270	138,350	818	5,302	789	350	28,107	4,040	11,717

STATEMENT V. B.

Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	128
.....	1	.....	3	...	.....	113	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	875
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	574
4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	533
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,715	6,093	.....	.....	7	51	11,866
.....	1	1	.....	25,781	144	.....	.....	.....	1	258	29	.....	.....	.....	1,219	27,478
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,223
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	277
4	2	1	3	25,781	152	113	.....	.....	10	5,973	6,124	.....	.....	9	1,270	42,973
92	3	.....	124	...	.....	11	4	.....	.....	119	893	.....	.....	.....	...	39,418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,097	28,097
.....	.....	.....	.....	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	873
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	13	.....	.....	11,797	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	12,145
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,936	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	26,124
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	...	22,689
11	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	...	...	6,649
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,474	73	.....	.....	..	3	2,547
154	.....	.....	177	...	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	294	1,228	14	.....	.....	...	5,205
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,505	2,173	.....	.....	6	..	4,684
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	3,952
.....	.....	.....	.....	893	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	67	.....	.....	.....		1,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,557	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	...	6,608
1	157	3	1	...	.....	844	.....	2,785	424	838	1,003	949	493	543	...	30,829
5	.....	75	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	75	26	690	4	.....	.....	...	139,761
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	88	.....	217	.....	3,108	.....	45	232	3,004	11,800	18,444
6,619	242	167	200	1,648	453	2	11	.....	5	1	211	1	.....	.....	...	32,029
73	32	.....	1	165	37	.....	.....	7	15	550	647	..	291	427	..	5,504
6,964	434	245	503	14,088	553	909	15	3,023	37,252	11,340	7,194	1,013	1,016	3,980	39,897	387,157

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities,

BEN

	Burdwan.	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs	Nuddea.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore.	Maldah.
2.—*Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.*											
Bagdi	205,074	18,632	56,094	76,285	152,618	93,832	35,576	6,126	23,929	152	708
Bahelia	32	17	48	38	18	25	1,270	11	1,524	44	991
Bauri	70,598	76,915	24,569	14,946	780	644	2,016	829	6,536	384	383
Bediya...	36	3	593	128	109	628	434	445	235	1,704	40
Bhuiya...	1,625	278	970	11,336	9	817	786	338	949	.....	194
Bind	76	112	.....	41	38	44	1,017	47	787	117	6,002
Buna	876	2,175	43	6	945	11,032	16,028	8,315	2,320	3,139	617
Chain	63	..	2	501	21	8	655	104	26,133	337	30,082
Chamar and Muchi	53,477	3,117	30,146	8,544	24.396	70,403	57,375	42,440	30,619	3,279	4,929
(*a*) Kural or Kuril	.....	.....	7	.....	61	..	.....	552	2,747	900	.
Chandal	33,326	507	890	24,713	21,568	46,056	42,062	271,325	21,764	7,871	1,216
(*a*) Abashan	.....	.....	.....	10,092	.....	. ..	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.. .
Dom	52,327	7,193	34,897	18,610	10,715	6,478	2,937	1,078	10,490	1,242	1,227
(*a*) Turi	47	.....	65	4	46	92	336	86	472	66	. ..
Dosadh	563	2	96	58	461	5,641	87	12	911	948	1,402
Hadi Hatri	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hari	27,254	2,445	21,751	21963	17,311	6,402	4,113	1,210	13,345	35,325	14,148
Kaora	3,274	135	410	4,048	26,481	55,764	2,312	1,241	1,120	.....	494
Karanga	153	412	48	5,602	1,787	1,284	310	1	11	253	75
Khaira	.....	. ...	...	2,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Khyen	. ...	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,714	. ..
Koch	.....	.....	... ..	.....	. ....	.....	2	50	139	30,605	14,173
(*a*) Pali or Paliya	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	. ..	.....	.....	.. .	326,971	24.320
(*b*) Rajbansi	.....	3	1	17	22	170	1,530	2,267	17,507	86,351	24,724
Kodmal	.....	.....	.....	20,031	.. ...	.	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....
Mahili	64	.....	.....	3,497	.....	.....	18	....	.....	3	1,365
Mal	3,078	8,436	9,346	5,726	1,058	955	4,407	5,577	29,281	1,446	2,062
Malo	.....	1,268	. .	...	.....	150	2,567	.....	1,316	.....	3,495
Mandai	.....	.. ...	.	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mihtar	890	56	101	3,904	908	8,471	434	530	4,489	1,336	37
(*a*) Bhuimali	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	14	1,866	1	1	792	2,109
Pán	.....	.. ...	.....	9,709	.....	11	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
Pasi	318	4	6	643	813	1,226	1	.. .	265	90	312
Shikari	182	31	296	143	109	208	48	501	205	.....	....
Others	851	2	496	2,407	153	525	1,026	605	1 936	476	142
TOTAL ...	454,184	121,743	180,875	245,463	260,428	310,880	179,213	343,691	199,031	506,045	135,247
3.—*Hindus.*											
(i) - Superior Castes.											
Brahman	160,824	49,473	42,287	118,700	107,534	120,102	60,024	51,999	38,749	6,269	8,507
Chhettri or Rajput	12,359	9,180	7,028	17,003	6,993	8,683	5,017	1,114	13,141	1,813	3,207
(*a*) Ghatwal and Khandait ...	331	3	184	797	8	1,340	.....	8	1,545	35	328
TOTAL ...	173,514	58,656	49,499	136,500	114,535	130,125	65,041	53,121	53,435	8,117	12,042

STATEMENT V.B.

Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
1,990	63	573	1,540	..	146	1,505	1,460	76	1,326	250	2,097	39	86	101	...	680,278
77	6	27	11		88	1	.....	1	19	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4,298
32	45	.....	25	100	2	14	.....	.....	1	.....	1,146	3	.....	.....	...	199,968
.....	2,160	356	40	...	108	9	4	71	57	...	32	.....	.....	.....	...	7,192
77	191	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	...	17,960
719	.....	100	1,100	...	.....	153	151	.....	37	..	12	3	.....	7	...	10,563
1,116	193	2,346	5,234	...	.....	840	2,412	173	492	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	...	58,347
8,802	22	.....	120	.	.....	1	436	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	67,300
5,952	3,628	1,873	5,257	85	436	24,063	3,721	3,991	5,934	1,423	2,937	781	397	4,256	31	393,490
936	5,475	.....	220	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...	10,903
28,762	36,148	7,647	50,126	292	1,980	191,162	156,223	326,775	123,262	122,457	9,226	1,585	12,947	81,155	...	1,620,545
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	10,092
582	3,095	171	1,566	88	73	641	589	1,088	3,717	36,517	9,389	15,491	793	1,905	...	222,899
.....	.....	.....	407	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	...	127	.....	.....	.....	...	1,781
118	195	19	14	68	54	49	4	13	17	105	1,204	3	.....	9	...	12,053
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,690	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	11,690
3,671	6,213	6,698	1,401	761	4,555	1,954	372	309	1,821	3,538	371	4,888	419	550	...	202,788
71	.....	133	579	1	.....	284	322	58	168	75	112	14	1	....	...	97,097
.....	6	132	.....	..	.....	.....	18	248	2	.	22	.....	.....	3	...	10,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2,411
.....	20,013	..	6		2,380	.....	.....	10	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	25,123
3,504	6,345	12,684	198	...	4	10,928	.....	498	12,420	5	36	14	....	.....	...	91,605
225	1,906	812	.	...	128	.....	.....	64	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	354,450
8,121	399,407	2,153	2,874	23,124	137,135	4,363	3,862	.....	14,007	13	45	10,852	43	1,295	...	739,886
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.	.....	...	20,031
28	.....	..	60	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,595	69	.....	.....	.....	...	7,699
1,054	386	818	1,682	2	16	4,663	957	2,945	20,166	7,074	595	1	3	3,970	...	115,704
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....	620	.....	.....	..		.....	.....	.....	.	9,416
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	309	.....	...	5,901	...			.	.....		6,210
256	2,298	108	1,161	226	311	2,316	1,134	6,039	3,032	602	168	1,687	151	210	39	40,894
1,260	3,771	696	...	..	178	7,267	1,836	38	633	1,825	160	.....	1,943	5,522	..	29,912
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	52	...	41	94	.....	.	2	.....	...	..	9,909
1	194	.....	12	...	4	19	25	66	25	10	51	.....	.....	21	...	4,106
.	389	...	...	...	...	27	.....	...	349	188	2	.....	.	434	...	3,112
127	4	73	44	76	.	55	33	70	346	152	1,237	...	4	1	...	10,850
67,481	492,153	37,419	73,680	24,829	147,598	250,675	174,179	342,583	205,592	176,879	29,462	35,363	16,787	99,439	70	5,110,989
15,660	10,623	4,263	20,553	1,002	1,275	51,632	23,294	65,254	33,414	44,244	3,079	22,657	7,652	31,020	15	1,100,105
1,541	2,404	3,426	664	8,972	523	1,665	901	952	2,470	2,768	2,767	359	350	2,161	47	117,508
209	.	336	1,910	...	.....	11	.....	.....	383	82	914	3	.....	.....	...	8,427
17,410	13,027	8,025	23,127	9,974	1,798	53,308	24,195	66,206	36,267	47,094	6,760	23,019	8,002	33,181	62	1,226,040

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities, Races,

BEN

	Burdwan	Bancoorah	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore	Hooghly with Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs	Nuddea	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore	Maldah
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.											
Baidya .. .	5,004	2,366	1,352	2,490	3,023	4,556	2,357	3,259	2,258	585	403
Bhat	369	17	146	1,484	72	176	117	113	155	...	152
Kayasth	53,398	11,676	8,319	101,663	38,722	82,803	39,719	90,640	17,077	4,523	4,601
TOTAL	58,771	14,059	9,817	105,637	41,817	87,535	42,193	94,012	19,490	5,108	5,156
(iii)—Trading Castes.											
Agarwala and Marwari ..	2,674	79	208	13	84	791	39	13	347	246	50
Gandhabanik ..	32,105	6,626	10,165	10,140	6,985	5,053	8,010	4,511	11,016	1,331	649
Khatri	13,630	497	528	1,268	701	863	1,314	378	9	1,258	388
Suvarnabanik .	13,313	5,259	5,262	11,499	8,887	27,615	6,628	6,929	5,342	888	440
Others ..	621	21	185	600	4	210	13	262	235	24	2,528
TOTAL	62,343	12,482	16,343	23,520	16,661	34,532	16,004	12,093	16,949	3,747	4,055
(iv)—Pastoral Castes											
Gareri	6		1	236	2	50	1		224		65
Goalla	99,325	38,572	17,448	44,163	65,366	88,551	91,269	20,992	39,953	4,280	14,389
Gujar and Jat		1			6	44	..	..	275	...	..
TOTAL	99,331	38,573	17,449	44,399	65,374	88,645	91,270	20,992	40,452	4,280	14,454
(v)—Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.											
Ganrar	817	192	70	328	574	1,847	2,268	437	2,384	1,082	1,048
Madak	17,040	3,719	10,066	6,010	8,278	6,864	9,337	1,942	3,062	546	279
TOTAL	17,857	3,911	10,136	6,338	8,852	8,711	11,605	2,379	5,446	1,628	1,327
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.											
Aguri	59,887	3,443	2,993	251	1,141	1,848	118	63	240	57	68
Barui	11,502	979	2,269	7,001	7,400	6,931	4,279	18,794	3,683	2,606	1,581
(*a*) Tambuli	14,428	12,034	2,962	9,869	5,325	6,043	1,683	136	1,172	13	675
Chasa Dhopa	1,014	...	430	67	6,435	17,766	9,027	6,411	6,320	28	...
Kaibartha and Chasa Das ..	56,702	12,644	11,081	692,140	288,620	182,486	114,857	44,001	102,517	38,301	27,566
Koeri	709	2,397	468	2,140	143	1,539	8,702	359	7,171	211	482
Kurmi ...	890	622	364	40,410	696	4,275	1,654	383	3,222	400	1,599
Malakar or Mali ...	3,376	535	536	6,156	2,652	2,586	2,98	1,811	2,433	2,184	567
Sadgop	185,804	17,971	109,446	157,998	63,774	38,058	17,506	7,529	29,321	2,316	1,385
Sudra .	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.. ...	.....	131	31	.....	...
Others .	115	2,485	474	102,631	1	749	120	304	2,802	417	3,041
TOTAL	334,427	53,110	131,023	1,018,686	376,187	262,281	160,926	79,922	158,071	46,533	36,957

STATEMENT V. B.

Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
1,179	886	147	1,206	10	82	8,420	2,032	12,960	2,067	3,291	310	4,016	833	3,251	10	68,353
2	21	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	276	50	87	.....	.....	...	3,372
8,727	10,387	5,483	35,359	44	587	102,084	57,026	125,164	105,537	90,205	4,043	68,916	20,878	72,804	93	1,160,478
9,908	11,294	5,630	36,565	54	669	110,504	59,058	138,124	107,730	93,772	4,403	73,019	21,711	76,055	103	1,232,208
.....	67	6	.	28	44	.....	143	76	7	....	.....	.....	.	.....	..	4,910
293	758	510	2,315	17	399	6,634	3,038	3,290	2,238	3,372	258	1,364	1,316	4,176	...	127,178
224	118	717	737	145	1	621	36	112	941	7,104	15,909	143	68	.....	...	47,710
869	414	400	947	49	81	4,696	2,280	2,144	3,106	970	20[illegible]	5,165	1,190	1,841	...	116,422
35	123	2	844	221	105	495	3	310	1,206		53	...	.....	340	...	8 449
2,021	1,480	1,644	4,843	460	630	12,446	5,500	5,932	7,498	11,446	16,428	6,672	2,574	6,366	...	304,669
...	1	1	13	..		.....	1	.....	3	..	.....	.....	.	.....	...	604
9,594	3,049	3,594	11,648	420	950	22,788	2,912	6,738	17,513	8,525	2,255	327	1,520	9,022	...	625,163
70	.....	.....	...	..	.	.....	.....	.....	. ...	...	....	.....		.	10	406
9,664	3,050	3,595	11,661	420	950	22,788	2,913	6,738	17,516	8,525	2,255	327	1,520	9,022	10	626,173
22	16	9	144	81	640	1,611	.....	2	314	520	14	7	.....	407		14,843
909	5,798	200	1,522	90	270	2,112	897	1,450	5,017	2,242	289	231	616	5,901		94,687
931	5,814	209	1,666	171	910	3,723	897	1,452	5,331	2,771	303	238	616	6,308	.	109,530
55	9	.....	32	15	4	313	1	.....	1	.....	10	..	38	10	...	70,606
831	1,374	671	2,577	342	405	15,931	6,120	14,453	6,435	15,036	692	12,448	3,485	8,982	...	156,807
410	319	399	290	181	1	200	235	68	33	1,491	292	1,116	29	322	...	50,726
304	15	4	1,160	.....	.....	2,409	561	7	1	.....	. .	..	.. ..	143	..	52,102
60,440	35,296	14,833	19,255	24	2,970	32,317	13,649	29,341	77,798	128,523	1,112	3,692	20,263	53,866	.	2,064,394
580	21,626	1,607	741	61	62	838	1,516	436	3	319	493	17	402	529	...	53,551
1,480	1,360	262	449	260	142	508	328	20	659	549	1,518	47	13	221	1	62,325
452	2,068	1,075	2,986	143	500	2,757	1,347	2,204	11,836	35,946	3,404	856	330	5,244	.	97,023
385	136	568	449	.....	276	1,085	693	186	581	270	30	35	25	158	..	635,985
.....	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	86	8,989	3,617	8,269	486	30,338	4,292	2,513	.	58,815
987	1,285	758	2,247	17	.. ..	1,515	2,164	8	1,026	.....	60		9	.	...	123,165
65,874	63,624	20,181	30,186	1,043	4,360	57,873	26,700	55,712	101,990	190,403	8,097	48,549	28,895	71,988	1	3,434,499

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities, Races,

BEN

	Burdwan.	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs.	Nuddea.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore.	Maldah.
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.											
Behara and Duliya	23,781	107	916	8,175	29,665	5,994	8,796	6,553	2,335	5,776	1,266
Dhanuk	150	17	772	26	162	181	308	.....	4,487	134	7,805
Dhopa	7,152	2,343	2,131	34,896	12,152	30,591	4,815	7,624	5,295	2,177	3,507
Napit and Hajjam	26,092	7,428	7,746	42,249	22,287	36,660	21,657	29,660	15,057	11,653	6,357
Rawani Kahar	1,156	194	938	1,193	947	10,491	2,583	3,466	3,416	758	2,741
Others	567	...	41	3,656	440	1,131	151	96	23	.....	...
TOTAL ..	58,898	10,019	12,544	90,195	65,653	74,048	38,310	47,399	30,613	20,498	21,676
(viii)—Artisan Castes.											
Kamar	32,851	22,750	10,365	32,348	11,949	21,439	16,005	14,384	7,450	3,659	4,312
Kansari	2,274	103	148	2,224	2,667	5,346	2,215	1,182	583	313	1,172
Kumhar	19,947	4,518	7,583	29,122	14,872	16,474	20,420	22,022	11,278	6,408	3,804
Laheri and Nuri	333	28	98	206	246	282	30	.....	274	88	163
Sankari	1,455	479	574	1,513	968	1,226	175	1,450	422	179	34
Sarnakar	12,735	1,506	4,544	5,748	8,097	8,195	5,027	1,745	4,731	612	2,032
Sunri	22,259	12,657	21,173	3,084	6,509	13,272	10,118	34,146	16,411	6,685	4,792
Sutradhar	15,973	4,610	7,747	10,585	5,108	8,274	9,126	10,644	10,070	678	2,187
Teli	93,208	41,322	8,107	70,339	20,647	12,153	1,265	9,608	12,873	155	8,934
(a) Kalu	30,072	13,064	22,760	4,901	10,844	13,732	17,162	3,456	26,316	1,684	977
(b) Tili	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,465	7,017	11,692	8,379	.....	5,116	8,088
Others	2	.....	1	655	.....	.....	124	358	2	1	.....
TOTAL .	231,104	101,037	83,100	160,725	90,372	107,410	93,359	107,374	90,410	25,578	36,445
(ix)—Weaver Castes.											
Ganesh	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281	.....
Jugi and Patwa	7,451	439	2,982	4,576	8,060	20,903	15,368	18,931	5,855	7,741	.....
Kapali	730	..	230	130	1,724	28,061	12,961	22,794	1,536	86	17
Tanti	47,647	16,510	16,761	106,317	39,079	19,576	9,418	10,760	17,409	12,800	16,360
Others	310	331	631	30,747	4,458	1,663	87	.....	130	1,741	437
TOTAL ...	56,138	17,280	20,604	141,770	53,321	70,203	37,834	52,485	24,930	25,649	16,814
(x)—Labouring Castes.											
Beldar .	161	26	102	102	2	53	65	4	538	1,449	.....
Chunari	1,607	179	206	645	1,365	643	830	368	1,032	201	.....
Kora	726	1,216	3,776	6,181	.....	11	3	312	606	.....	.....
Matiyal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Naik	47	3,860	8	7,860	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	. .
Patial	.....	34	3	...	18	.....	.....	.....	472	.....	.....
Samanta	.....	5,840	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	25	5	425	9,270	5	155	31	9	217	.....	337
TOTAL .	2,566	11,160	4,520	24,833	1,390	864	929	693	2,866	1,651	337

STATEMENT V.B.

Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
1,187	19,055	584	1,916	26	1,478	1,226	2,551	577	2,665	2,192	90	5,720	3,038	1,516		137,185
34	2	8	199	19	13	.....	181	213	172	183	29	.....	.....	.....	..	15,090
1,743	805	327	1,376	85	166	9,615	4,182	27,395	12,587	22,515	1,900	11,135	13,243	16,197	7	224,941
7,949	13,726	3,854	10,698	435	2,505	13,908	12,685	40,044	19,875	20,312	1,421	15,697	10,528	21,642	4	426,354
520	707	211	374	49	176	1,436	1,910	557	199	1,354	993	7	1,148	217	50	37,725
759	1,300	.....	.....	...	33	.....	.....	20	1,757	3	172	.....	.....	.....	...	10,149
12,192	35,595	4,979	14,490	614	4,373	30,485	21,459	68,806	37,255	46,589	4,605	32,559	27,957	39,572	61	851,444
4,508	4,267	1,475	6,740	456	511	12,072	4,758	11,408	9,019	6,337	1,750	2,749	1,350	5,403	...	250,385
781	306	209	118	...	14	464	3	547	2,061	147	8	595	182	673	...	24,330
7,856	6,709	3,748	10,202	342	3,215	14,835	8,196	13,746	19,323	16,746	2,101	3,826	3,518	10,945	...	281,758
.....	.....	.....	5	...	.....	2	358	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	18	6	.....	2,141
38	35	12	158	...	.....	853	.....	1,157	192	18	3	89	252	171	..	11,453
620	255	64	345	36	56	292	701	455	552	549	72	603	144	650	...	60,366
8,228	7,692	6,688	29,728	486	1,116	63,511	26,677	26,160	35,962	29,153	1,115	1,742	5,895	35,323	...	430,582
4,558	2,326	1,569	10,282	159	78	15,907	5,086	2,081	21,479	13,097	236	1,328	2,708	11,804	...	177,755
6,440	275	.....	4,204	412	.....	5	1,732	498	2,171	19,122	588	.....	2,954	1,383		318,390
1,537	734	392	1,523	...	11	556	178	164	816	.....	198	155	.....	78	...	151,310
83	2,253	1,554	4,877	...	2,717	13,150	5,908	11,522	4,827	.....	.....	3,908	.....	3,453	...	102,959
5	.....	.....	205	541	.....	305	223	26	20	.....	51	.....	.....	22		2,541
34,654	24,822	15,711	68,387	2,412	7,713	121,952	53,815	67,766	96,442	85,178	6,117	14,995	17,081	69,911	.	1,813,870
.....	260	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...			.....	..	4,521
3,331	6,819	4,589	11,738	100	813	16,410	1,698	28,198	39,644	82,038	6,695	32,314	33,038	66,812	.	426,543
12	816	761	5,811	...	838	17,017	9,359	8,378	11,393	1,232	142	.....	417	8,197	..	132,142
822	3,235	1,801	4,059	644	4,034	8,906	3,410	1,875	7,392	2,807	1,203	2,799	1,273	1,792		358,689
90	61	.....	95	67	.....	195	14	176	.....	.....	41		5	.....	2	41,281
4,255	10,691	7,151	21,703	1,791	5,685	42,538	14,481	38,627	58,429	86,077	8,081	35,113	34,733	76,801	2	963,176
68	139	88	.....	...	298	172	.....	98	781	1,564	25	100	66	154		6,055
277	73	122	1,130	53	7	605	242	303	847	237	93	107	27	729		11,927
.....	.....	.....	564	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			13,395
3,992	.....	2,850	3,465	...	.....	79	.....	.....	1,138	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.	11,535
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....			11,800
.....	.....	.....	189	...	.....	1,241	330	1,015	2,769	139	.....	.....	.....	30	...	6,240
.....	.....	.....	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	...	6,619
563	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	454	.....	37	3,095		69		...	14,712
4,900	212	3,060	5,352	67	306	2,097	572	1,870	5,535	1,979	3,242	207	162	913		82,283

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities, Races,

BEN

	Burdwan.	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs.	Nuddea.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore.	Maldah.
(xi)—Castes occupied in selling fish & vegetables.											
Metiya...	19,738	2,463	1,281	1,059	13	... ..	.....	.....	101	.....	. ...
Pundari-kakhya	.....	... ..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8,887	.....	11,162
Pura	.....	.....	1,089	.....	18	325	2,188	1,451	7,364	.....	.. ...
Others	.....	. ...	.....	38	15	69	158	336	52	65	1,204
TOTAL ...	19,738	2,463	2,383	1,097	46	394	2,346	1,790	16,404	65	12,366
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.											
Jeliya	10,533	1,261	765	29,450	15,829	23,979	20,398	43,642	3,014	10,296	2,186
Mallah...	1,663	1,333	466	1,895	1,424	2,304	13,237	12,129	7,322	675	1,656
(a) Manjhi	7,670	5,600	120	37,909	396	29	74	471	64	528	.....
Patuni	125	.....	104	195	393	1,374	3,564	4,369	2,529	1,906	1,126
Pod	226	3	68	4	16,727	249,075	4,250	21,562	86	24	66
Tiyar	3,631	62	307	16,304	23,051	49,709	12,438	4,565	12,033	17,364	13,717
Others	1,627	1,359	1,133	4,617	67	539	713	415	1,052	413	4,600
TOTAL ...	25,475	9,618	2,963	90,374	57,887	327,009	54,669	87,153	26,100	31,206	23,351
(xiii)—Dancer, Musician, Beggar and Vagabond Castes.											
Batti, &c.	3,084	158	454	1,982	1,636	900	1,789	2,125	552	600	10,322
Others	.. ..	.....	105	462	.....	4	.....	.....	119	19	.
TOTAL ...	3,084	158	559	2,444	1,636	904	1,789	2,125	671	619	12,322
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.											
Bengali	.....	...	... ..	5,773	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindustani	5	7	74	70	104	462	116	113	680	.....	.....
Madrasi	6	899	.....	566	63	954	1	.....	2	94	. .
Uriya	17	8	6	19,958	815	26,759	40	146	61	180	....
Others	..	.	3	194	1	854	.	.....	2	7	.
TOTAL ...	28	914	73	26,561	983	29,029	157	259	745	281	..
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Castes.	42,814	2,879	2,345	29,690	10,559	24,310	9,341	2,988	13,249	6,459	7,401
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ..	1,186,088	336,319	363,358	1,902,759	905,273	1,246,000	625,773	564,785	500,731	181,419	211,703
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognizing Caste.											
Baisnab	37,362	10,250	23,243	96,178	20,373	36,563	16,888	13,039	21,464	16,710	6,050
Others	84	..	117	551	32	140	43	77	190	220	776
Native Christian	357	37	158	396	1,184	10,375	5,764	1,001	226	250	6
TOTAL ..	37,803	10,287	23,518	97,125	21,589	47,078	22,695	14,117	21,880	17,180	6,832

STATEMENT V.B.

Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		24,662
8,262	.....	.....	58	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	28,466
88	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	508	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	...	12,988
244	19	.....	6		.....	.....	340	.....	97	.....	7	...	.....	.....	...	2,650
8,534	19	.....	64	...	.....	.....	848	7	97	91	14	.....	.....	.....	...	68,766
16,692	16,301	5,162	26,945	44	1,370	32,269	20,460	12,602	36,399	5,652	456	9,284	9,823	7,105	...	361,917
1,768	388	2,741	7,580	26	24	5,567	5,466	1,705	10,061	1,277	161	524	106	2,510	...	83,958
.....	1,004	896	8,960	.	227	870	567	46	3,938	13	158	1	4	90	...	69,635
2,052	2,178	1,407	3,551	..	35	4,695	1,369	4,518	21,726	41,855	19,691	150	2,419	6,305	...	127,636
12	1	4	.....	...	..	101	73	314	63	147	.....	.....	.....	315	..	293,121
2,249	141,213	5,530	2,738	1	.....	7,988	866	696	14,451	772	286	1,128	190	379	...	331,661
1,243	1,362	67	68	10	.....	1,539	496	747	5,807	4,285	69	58	120	840	...	33,246
24,016	162,447	15,807	49,790	81	1,656	53,029	29,297	20,628	92,445	54,001	20,821	11,145	12,662	17,544	...	1,301,174
544	1,091	48	302	14	20	803	891	331	1,252	7,745	172	15	196	177	..	46,203
..	..	.....	.....	...	260	83	..	50	19	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,286
544	1,091	48	302	14	280	886	891	381	1,271	7,910	172	15	196	177	..	47,489
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5,773
10	3	.....	27	12	.....	189	31	29	141	2	81	.....	1	.....	174	2,331
.	671	.....	..	30	348	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	177	19	.....	.....	...	3,811
4	.....	55	7	...	.....	.....	164	72	56	.....	83	9	1	1	...	48,441
.....	56	1	93	401	16	61	1	.	9	646	203	390	1	1	373	3,333
14	730	56	127	443	364	250	197	101	216	648	544	418	3	2	547	63,690
8,965	6,758	1,051	13,092	5,141	2,906	19,567	3,606	3,795	7,248	26,427	1,249	17,733	4,204	22,862	4,115	300,744
203,882	340,654	87,147	281,355	22,685	32,600	531,436	244,429	476,145	575,279	662,911	83,091	264,009	160,316	430,702	4,901	12,425,750
14,268	24,451	8,018	8,726	222	1,877	11,886	5,204	5,799	11,991	7,997	4,342	894	2,131	5,847	...	411,768
48	688	.....	5	303	189	104	.....	.....	43	148	46	.....	3	178	...	3,985
2	32	3	66	136	4	1,883	379	4,698	26	108	151	42	325	95	1	27,705
14,318	25,171	8,016	8,797	661	2,070	13,873	5,583	10,497	12,060	8,253	4,539	936	2,459	6,120	1	443,458

GENERAL

Statement of Nationalities, Races,

BEN

	Burdwan.	Bancoorah.	Beerbhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	24-Pergunnahs.	Nuddea.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinagepore.	Maldah.
5. *Muhammadans.*											
Julaha	48	.....	205	899	53	428	2,327	9,432	766	74	800
Mughal	25	.....	56	13	47	1,879	20	.....	21	2	10
Pathan	860	77	990	600	901	5,441	2,023	1,078	1,647	574	1,441
Sayyid	11	.....	68	33	193	4,073	123	408	209	164	271
Shaikh	2,869	2	671	4,907	9,589	62,104	1,570	2,105	31,870	348	2,917
Unspecified	344,211	13,421	109,835	150,578	288,242	946,777	978,043	1,138,913	568,945	792,058	305,451
TOTAL ...	348,024	13,500	111,795	157,030	299,025	1,020,702	984,106	1,151,936	603,458	793,215	310,890
6. *Burmese.*											
Mughs	2	. .	2	2	8	232	4	.....	2	.....	.....
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA ...	2,034,204	526,738	695,824	2,540,729	1,487,141	2,630,194	1,812,580	2,074,879	1,353,209	1,501,899	676,389
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	2,034,214	526,739	695,830	2,540,748	1,487,186	2,633,529	1,812,583	2,074,880	1,353,316	1,501,903	676,389
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,034,745	526,772	695,921	2,540,963	1,488,556	2,657,648	1,812,795	2,075,021	1,353,626	1,501,924	676,426

STATEMENT V.B.

Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

GAL.

Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling	Julpigoree.	Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	TOTAL.
6,023	280	532	7,793	..	17	10,464	6,036	3,743	1,138	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	51,060
.....	.....	.....	2	82	.....	17	2	.....	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,205
432	815	38	1,526	6	56	1,134	229	574	1,740	636	10	34	81	213	.	23,126
173	113	32	115	5	.....	445	480	292	203	1,287	.....	30	11	117	2	8,858
7,126	.....	4	19,894	79	4	13,247	5,534	59,384	3,002	371		13	319	3,830	375	232,189
100,425	1,290,257	556,014	817,897	6,076	144,903	1,024,824	576,018	1,476,972	1,513,473	851,825	74,351	794,936	532,642	989,404	1,001	17,291,292
1,017,979	1,291,465	556,620	847,227	6,248	144,980	1,050,131	588,299	1,540,965	1,519,635	854,131	74,361	795,013	533,053	993,564	1,378	17,608,730
10	53	..	..	..		7	.....	4,066	.....	1	.....	30,026	76	66	22,060	56,617
1,310,624	2,140,930	689,447	1,211,562	68,511	327,801	1,847,031	1,012,505	2,377,279	2,349,818	1,713,515	198,647	1,126,360	713,707	1,533,871	68,307	36,082,701
1,310,628	2,149,932	689,448	1,211,565	94,292	327,953	1,847,144	1,012,505	2,377,279	2,349,828	1,719,488	204,771	1,126,360	713,707	1,533,880	69,577	36,075,674
1,310,729	2,149,972	689,467	1,211,594	94,712	327,965	1,852,993	1,012,589	2,377,433	2,349,917	1,719,539	205,027	1,127,402	713,934	1,533,931	69,607	36,111,228

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Sarun.	Chumparun.	Monghyr.	Bhaugulpore.	Purneah	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Total.
I.—Non-Asiatics.											
European.											
Dane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
English	959	36	157	112	46	49	317	126	99	74	1,075
French	6	.....	.....	.....	4	6	20	.....	.....	.....	36
German	22	26	2	4	3	.....	4	3	.....	6	70
Greek	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4
Irish	507	23	37	11	9	10	82	3	6	17	705
Italian	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scotch	77	17	32	43	25	16	67	4	12	12	305
Welsh	12	.....	2	11	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34
Unspecified	31	.....	27	.....	.....	4	9	.....	62	9	142
Total ...	1,620	102	257	181	95	85	510	136	181	120	3,287
American.											
Canadian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Indian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Unspecified	6	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	11
Total ...	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	17
Australasian.											
Australian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of Non-Asiatics...	1,630	102	257	182	95	85	517	136	181	120	3,305
II.—Mixed Races.											
Eurasian	590	19	137	35	29	8	405	33	129	92	1,477
III.—Asiatics.											
A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.											
Armenian	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	35
Bhotiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Jew	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	37
Malaccan	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Nepalese	170	.....	.....	420	16	1,291	.....	50	330	.....	2,277
Syrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total ...	197	.....	9	420	16	1,291	32	61	331	6	2,363
B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.											
1.—Aboriginal tribes.											
Bhar	28	28	5,679	252	7,647	4,845	2	.....	.....	2,670	21,151
Cheru	.....	.....	373	.....	.....	2,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,377
Dhangar	6	35	712	886	37	2,288	8	5,612	8,066	3,062	20,712
Kanjhar or Kanghar ...	37	531	40	54	35	1	55	43	3,941	102	4,839
Kharwar	.....	3,538	5,883	135	26	47	21	6,019	4,088	431	20,188
Kol	158	22	48	58	.....	.....	1,934	985	2,489	8,894	14,588
Mal or Mar	.....	907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	8,820	9,798
Naiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,492	95	.....	9,179	14,766
Nat	170	1,513	720	536	51	568	167	561	3,049	157	7,492
Pahariya and Pujahar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309	84	68,336	69,729
Sonthal	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	13,957	16,468	.....	455,513	485,948
Tharu	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	21,450	.....	48	45	.....	21,863
Others	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	32	113	197
Total ...	429	6,574	13,455	2,247	7,796	31,203	21,662	31,211	21,794	557,277	693,648

'GENERAL STATEMENT' V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Sarun.	Chumparun.	Monghyr.	Bhaugulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Total.
2.—*Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.*											
Arakh and Baheliya ...	186	3,392	47	69	52	642	580	1,414	689	185	7,256
Bagdi	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	85	3,507	3,616
Bari	928	1,361	4,609	2,328	5,044	2,940	1,862	305	.....	118	19,495
Batar	.....	.....	.....	6,184	620	94	7	10,343	392	.....	17,640
Bauri	.....	.....	334	.....	9	.....	4	.....	3,288	14,976	18,611
Bhuiya	70	90,666	234	1,908	63	113	6,936	33,163	41	81,548	214,742
Bin or Bind	3,400	358	21,383	19,323	18,429	21,730	13,106	2,531	7,520	2,934	110,714
Chain	6,780	19	360	1,872	905	1,148	5,889	2,611	4,526	17,576	41,686
Chamar	47,067	70,937	91,777	171,793	94,844	89,061	46,126	63,085	13,571	23,460	711,721
Chandal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,027	537	4,564
Dom	6,116	7,627	4,675	11,557	7,466	4,211	10,769	14,961	3,267	29,465	100,114
Dosadh	84,900	92,209	77,927	296,117	73,046	69,958	99,312	65,713	26,685	8,122	893,989
Gangaunta	.....	46	272	5	74	55	8,757	24,910	36,762	4	70,885
Hari	14	.....	22	139	42	.....	667	2,441	37,821	6,383	47,529
Kadar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,120	.....	.....	7,120
Mahili	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	548	.....	9,521	10,444
Markande	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5,780	3,587	6,561	3,044	18,978
Mihtar, &c.	1,920	1,246	3,281	7,924	3,293	3,065	1,658	756	518	470	24,131
Musahar	27,208	60,895	10,117	83,668	5,317	26,844	112,585	69,907	20,014	10,353	426,908
Paliya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	22,931	352	23,447
(*a*) Rajbansi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,793	.....	38,793
Pasi	33,299	34,050	9,541	19,339	4,767	1,658	12,362	5,258	520	1,716	122,510
Rajwar	3,244	39,484	4,451	72	117	37	114	289	218	5,080	53,106
Others	14	133	.....	6	.....	.....	36	56	421	4,818	5,484
TOTAL ..	215,149	402,423	229,038	622,304	214,088	221,556	326,944	309,162	228,650	224,169	2,993,483
3.—*Hindus.*											
(i)—Superior Castes.											
Brahman	39,878	64,319	198,631	183,777	149,430	65,315	43,402	50,443	29,137	29,330	853,662
Rajput	60,079	102,918	183,896	227,236	213,348	69,614	47,006	52,579	23,663	33,337	1,013,676
(*a*) Ghatwal ...	.....	3,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,570	2,158	2	14,181	22,965
TOTAL ..	99,957	170,291	382,527	411,013	362,778	134,929	93,978	105,180	52,802	76,848	1,890,303
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.											
Babhan	116,714	140,244	72,038	318,597	97,064	49,288	160,973	39,764	6,585	102	1,001,369
Baidya	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	30	457	349	867
Bhat	1,938	4,763	7,101	5,288	16,632	2,133	1,705	2,975	1,179	757	44,471
Kathak	98	173	161	174	327	333	32	.....	.....	.....	1,298
Kayesth	28,191	40,211	42,374	70,992	47,640	24,547	20,452	16,794	11,794	5,940	308,935
Kishanpachhi	98	11	33	.....	46	.....	.....	376	39	.....	603
TOTAL ...	147,056	185,402	121,707	395,051	161,709	76,301	183,176	59,939	20,054	7,148	1,357,543
(iii)—Trading Castes.											
Agarwala	1,139	2,472	1,069	995	617	272	1,011	728	74	721	9,098
Agrahri	833	223	1,181	1,066	1,080	1,315	113	196	2	.....	6,009
Baniya	5,737	19,989	22,050	35,152	8,509	10,278	27,451	23,992	19,922	41	173,121
Barnawar	3,032	3,753	96	5,852	5,585	1,229	5,729	1,307	511	357	27,451
Kasarwani	3,737	2,336	2,806	1,441	1,008	1,074	2,973	598	858	52	16,883
Khatri	1,938	850	352	4,675	450	676	356	634	767	.....	10,698
Mahuri	8,946	8,552	12	27	72	78	1,834	36	255	.....	19,812
Nauniyar	2,416	3,161	1,160	1,930	1,289	2,069	218	108	133	394	12,878
Rauniyar	2,849	1,073	1,879	6,126	5,412	5,466	1,008	897	194	134	25,038
Sinduriya	1,595	1,558	7,199	1,620	1,141	1,701	1,247	214	4,480	125	20,880
Others	3,189	587	1,284	3,191	2,850	653	5,178	2,231	3,179	12,863	35,199
TOTAL ...	35,411	44,554	39,088	62,075	28,013	24,811	47,118	30,941	30,369	14,687	357,067
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.											
Gareri	10,144	14,381	18,259	16,855	7,070	8,759	4,471	4,116	2,850	112	87,017
Goalla	179,848	278,665	214,605	526,683	238,749	133,413	197,569	335,137	128,608	74,529	2,307,806
Gujar and Jât	511	73	360	458	...	628	107	3,014	585	9	5,751
TOTAL ..	190,503	293,119	233,230	543,996	245,819	142,800	202,147	342,267	132,043	74,650	2,400,574

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Sarun.	Chumparun.	Monghyr.	Bhaugulpore	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Total.
(v)—Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food.											
Halwai	9,716	11,126	4,552	45,567	1,105	3,289	14,918	21,096	7,889	8,524	127,782
Kandu	30,430	22,753	60,145	99,292	111,921	60,721	52,259	23,781	4,833	2,121	468,256
TOTAL ...	40,146	33,879	64,697	144,859	113,026	64,010	67,177	44,877	12,722	10,645	596,038
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.											
Barai and Tamoli ...	8,675	8,141	7,189	32,014	10,963	9,714	12,848	7,270	8,297	7,320	112,431
Kaibartha	.....	.....	...	484	6	471	55	311	56,321	2,994	60,642
Kamkar	.....	.....	8,827	95	5,121	1,540	.....	... ..	70	..	15,653
Koeri	81,561	131,080	130,394	227,046	141,209	82,074	77,741	81,117	24,025	9,341	985,538
Kurmi	165,468	40,826	58,540	142,303	101,015	77,641	33,029	16,827	5,418	9,777	650,839
Mali	4,995	8,577	3,432	16,822	4,691	4,974	5,360	2,877	4,663	1,262	57,653
Nagar	.....	.....	2	696	.....	1,254	7,876	3,998	2,853	211	16,890
Rajdhob	... .	.....	.....	. ..	.. ...	.....	.....	1,307	1,733	.....	3,040
Sadgop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	11,674	1,109	12,820
Sibbara	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	840
Others	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	11,964	12,841
TOTAL ...	260,694	188,574	208,391	420,300	263,005	177,668	136,946	113,707	115,924	43,978	1,929,187
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.											
Amanth	51	.....	.....	31,014	120	241	.....	6,372	7,133	.....	44,931
Behara	.....	.....	.. .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	169	956	1,125
Dhanuk	25,038	5,847	1,781	152,175	15,516	9,906	113,524	98,597	39,262	12,429	474,075
Dhobi	12,459	17,954	14,568	45,197	15,122	16,911	15,772	16,414	10,775	10,497	175,669
Hajjam	25,570	37,190	25,808	59,536	29,022	20,867	27,020	27,181	18,350	12,338	282,882
Kahar	74,721	106,788	43,227	32,225	26,445	10,989	40,703	22,127	9,519	11,962	378,706
TOTAL ...	137,839	167,779	85,384	320,147	86,225	58,914	197,019	170,691	85,208	48,182	1,357,388
(viii)—Artisan Castes.											
Barhi	23,660	35,701	13,093	39,730	16,724	6,745	29,152	4,598	12,702	3,456	185,561
Kansari and Thathera ...	4,344	4,768	2,258	6,805	817	1,314	3,421	4,692	5,959	402	34,780
Kumhar	20,581	25,868	18,931	48,030	21,911	17,151	20,361	25,669	11,912	14,765	225,179
Laheri	1,424	2,651	243	6,643	617	1,273	1,995	1,306	501	11	16,664
Lohar	7,304	17,216	27,959	57,341	38,449	26,953	7,179	22,405	16,083	14,870	235,759
Sonar	21,101	16,258	14,997	34,720	20,157	11,288	13,348	9,646	9,419	3,752	154,686
Sunri	16,666	9,246	20,595	94,189	23,533	32,566	26,703	36,851	18,724	18,242	297,315
Teli	47,509	50,701	41,440	136,208	55,138	42,916	52,765	64,103	38,701	27,954	557,435
Others	67	78	113	85	7	1,054	86	194	257	270	2,211
TOTAL ...	142,656	162,487	139,629	423,751	177,353	141,260	155,010	169,464	114,258	83,722	1,709,590
(ix)—Weaver Castes.											
Benaudiya	937	2	.....	2,157	.....	.....	46	244	.. ...	1	3,387
Chapmal	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.. . .	.....	37	8,452	1,089	9,578
Ganesh	... ..	.....	.. ..	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	. ....	9,669	. ....	9,669
Jugi and Patwa	5,016	5,481	2,914	7,542	2,143	2,441	726	1,491	5,507	3,493	36,754
Julaha	.....	144	.....	51	.. ..	.....	77	22,085	.....	698	23,055
Khatbe or Tirhutiya ...	.....	24	.....	40,047	1	478	.....	10,875	41	.....	51,466
Tanti	12,958	6,894	8,156	82,496	4,806	11,496	86,202	63,037	35,037	4,656	315,738
Tattama	4,557	1,791	1,057	29,460	3,360	13,759	.....	3,596	3,215	.....	60,795
Others	90	11	26	217	150	50	773	159	121	9	1,606
TOTAL ...	23,558	14,347	12,153	161,970	10,460	28,224	87,824	101,524	62,042	9,946	512,048
(x)—Labouring Castes.											
Beldar	18,461	16,285	9,003	10,092	799	500	16,676	11,238	7,332	683	91,069
Kora	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	3,301	74	.....	2,211	5,587
Nuniya	10,316	14,916	13,183	69,242	65,854	35,102	9,218	3,436	971	847	223,085
Pairagh or Parghu ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.. ...	4	979	6,466	...	1,850	9,299
Others	.....	56	7	1,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	1,415	3,374
TOTAL ...	28,778	31,257	22,193	81,082	66,653	35,606	30,174	21,214	8,451	7,006	332,414

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Sarun.	Chumparun.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Total
(xi)—Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables.											
Khatik and others .	1,746	2,124	3,472	19,694	17,102	22,657	2,548	1,391	806	330	71,870
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.											
Gonrhi	170	415	4,002	3,625	14,456	14,621	13,441	31,306	18,125	895	101,056
Kewat	427	293	706	52,977	46	2,279	3,101	54,594	20,057	1,212	135,692
Mallah	17,559	11,518	15,267	159,730	21,849	45,531	13,996	11,754	21,016	1,865	320,085
Tiyar	1,185	162	242	873	1,513	10	18,014	6,678	18,203	2,837	49,717
Others	4,411	306	181	2,304	540	316	9,282	14,274	9,963	2,955	44,532
TOTAL ...	23,752	12,694	20,398	219,509	38,404	62,757	57,834	118,606	87,364	9,764	651,082
(xiii)—Dancer, Musician, Beggar and Vagabond Castes.											
Bhanr	23	.. ...	.....	. ....	.....	.....	..	951	53	.....	1,027
Dharhi	1,188	1,024	238	3,334	47	10	5,221	1,725	2,091	476	15,354
Others	146	222	...	172	.....	22	255	72	125	225	1,239
TOTAL ..	1,357	1,246	238	3,506	47	32	5,476	2,748	2,269	701	17,620
(xiv)- Persons enumerated by nationality only.											
Bengalis and others ..	8	.....	3	... ..	....	6	6	20	39	431	513
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste	10,954	8,573	8,830	6,754	6,700	5,688	9,156	13,896	43,397	2,723	116,671
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS	1,144,415	1,316,326	1,341,940	3,213,707	1,577 294	975,663	1,275,589	1,296,465	767,748	390,761	13,299,908
4.—*Persons of Hindu origin not recognizing Caste.*											
Atith	106	1,141	3,454	1,080	18,612	6,063	444	57	303	..	31,260
Baishtab	2,082	1,395	1,070	6,726	3,777	2,666	3,184	18,196	1,809	6,400	47,305
Nanakshahi	282	419	141	392	167	208	109	114	1,064	7	2,903
Sanyasi	937	1,842	758	5,002	179	803	1,356	564	1,004	289	12,734
Native Christian	480	82	58	499	83	1,214	194	363	92	180	3,245
Others ...	353	95	986	3,507	134	818	281	502	1,541	200	8,417
TOTAL	4,240	4,974	6,467	17,206	22,952	11,772	5,568	19,796	5,813	7,076	105,864
5.—*Muhammadans.*											
Mughal	286	808	357	10,152	369	165	556	75	262	.....	13,030
Pathan	6,432	18,350	7,585	16,692	11,420	7,363	6,242	5,453	5,783	460	85,780
Sayyid	9,827	9,852	1,610	7,347	3,710	2,001	5,467	1,599	7,773	1	49,187
Shaikh	40,965	37,318	13,207	154,489	43,030	42,245	39,557	47,436	373,847	3,683	795,777
Unspecified	135,478	153,004	109,912	339,925	183,061	147,463	130,447	114,863	302,484	75,642	1,692,279
TOTAL ...	192,988	219,332	132,671	528,605	241,590	199,237	182,269	169,426	690,149	79,786	2,636,053
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA	1,557,221	1,949,629	1,723,571	4,384,069	2,063,720	1,439,431	1,812,032	1,826,060	1,714,154	1,259,069	19,728,956
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ..	1,557,418	1,949,629	1,723,580	4,384,489	2,063,736	1,440,722	1,812,061	1,826,121	1,714,485	1,259,075	19,731,319
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,559,638	1,949,760	1,723,974	4,384,706	2,063,860	1,440,815	1,812,986	1,826,290	1,714,795	1,259,287	19,736,101

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
I.—Non-Asiatics.					
European.					
Belgian	.....	.....	2	...	2
English	138	8	18	1	165
French	2	.....	1	.....	3
German	1	.....	2	.....	3
Greek	1	.....	...	.....	1
Irish	34	.....	1	.....	35
Portuguese	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scotch	14	.....	2	.....	16
Welsh	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unspecified	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Total ...	192	8	31	1	232
American.					
West Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unspecified	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Total ...	1		5	.....	6
Australasian.					
Tasmanian	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of Non-Asiatics ...	194	8	36	1	239
II.—Mixed Races.					
Eurasian	210	16	45	.....	271
III.—Asiatics.					
A.—*Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.*					
Affghan	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Jew	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total ...	6	.....	.....	.....	6
B.—*Natives of India and British Burmah.*					
1.—*Aboriginal Tribes.*					
Bentkar	.....	.....	.....	239	239
Bhumij	2,169	.....	1,675	29,596	33,440
Ghasi	.....	.....	.....	2,014	2,014
Gond (including Dharua and Jhora) ...	12	2	6	22,275	22,295
Juang	.....	.....	.....	9,398	9,398
Kharria	.....	.....	1	3,942	3,943
Khond	17	1,644	.....	75,531	77,192
Kol (including Munda)...	302	1	3	34,637	34,943
Mâl	.....	.....	.....	1,082	1,082
Puran	.....	.....	.....	7,634	7,634
Sabar	16,589	14,074	446	36,280	67,389
Sonthal	3	.....	1,176	76,548	77,727
Saont	28	323	288	9,683	10,322
Sauri	.....	105	.....	326	431
Taala	327	288	.....	18,131	18,746
Others	36	37	104	336	513
Total ...	19,483	16,474	3,699	327,652	367,308

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
2.—*Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.*					
Bagdi	3,702	7	427	653	4,789
Bathudi	.....	.....	115	23,564	23,679
Bauri	45,391	56,113	388	2,396	104,288
(*a*) Kadal	.....	.....	5,484	1,825	7,309
Bhuiya	5	12	61	30,724	30,802
Chamar or Muchi	12,267	2,355	4,383	1,432	20,437
Dom	2,252	2,113	1,397	4,853	10,615
Ghusuriya	543	390	373	69	1,375
Kandara (including Kalindi and Kodmal) ...	61,202	14,441	21,778	5,028	102,449
Khaira	194	.....	70	11,104	11,368
Mihtar	3,914	6,749	3,360	15,075	29,098
Pan	64,765	5,242	36,546	112,628	219,181
Shiuli (Pasi)	1,062	1,246	1,266	206	3,780
Others	412	163	686	2,164	3,425
TOTAL ...	195,709	88,831	76,334	211,721	572,595
3.—*Hindus.*					
(i)—Superior Castes.					
Brahman	138,123	76,045	85,432	60,177	359,777
(*a*) Ganak	10,030	3,604	4,683	3,069	21,386
(*b*) Mostân	15,526	6,931	16,077	3,234	41,768
Rajput (including Bhonja and Buchang) ...	10,728	2,946	2,053	6,510	22,237
Khandait	254,762	7,768	135,671	49,487	447,688
(*a*) Khandwal	256	.....	128	4,867	5,251
(*b*) Mahanaik...	8,290	79	156	20	8,545
TOTAL ...	437,715	97,373	244,200	127,364	906,652
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.					
Baidya	234	9	88	.....	331
Bhât	469	108	375	351	1,303
Kayasth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*a*) Bengali	5,104	1,061	2,240	370	8,775
(*b*) Karan	47,709	29,203	21,352	15,170	113,434
(*c*) Others	225	133	131	16	505
Mahanti	41	42	.....	3,372	3,455
Shagirdpesha	17,435	4,066	3,373	1,996	26,870
TOTAL ...	71,217	34,622	27,559	21,275	154,673
(iii)—Trading Castes.					
Agarwala and Marwari	200	17	.....	15	232
Bais-Baniya	9,165	8,668	5,628	2,721	26,182
Gandha-Baniya and Putli	506	.....	.....	942	1,448
Kapariya	350	.....	.....	2,734	3,084
Kumti	51	1,466	4	973	2,494
Others	54	.....	.....	733	787
TOTAL ...	10,326	10,151	5,632	8,118	34,227
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.					
Gareri	354	.....	123	.....	477
Goalla	182	17	101	1,679	1,979
(*a*) Dâmal	.....	.....	.....	10,274	10,274
(*b*) Goar	105,658	43,210	56,548	70,117	275,533
(*c*) Magadha and Mathurabasi	.....	.....	.....	15,995	15,995
TOTAL ...	106,194	43,227	56,772	98,065	304,258

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Cuttack	Pooree.	Balasore.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
(v)—Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.					
Halwai (including Madak and Mayra)	11	1	1,040	7	1,059
Gourh and Rarhi (Kandu)	59,598	22,403	10,008	22,693	114,702
TOTAL ...	59,609	22,404	11,048	22,700	115,761
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.					
Aguri	381	6	808	3	1,198
Barui (including Barji and Tambuli)	4,416	1,002	7,112	1,593	14,123
Chasa	156,308	130,436	24,278	172,471	483,493
Gola or Gohala	4,638	5,256	22,572	8,429	40,895
Kurmi or Kunbi	191	45	222	11,051	11,509
Mali	3,346	11,669	1,305	10,606	26,926
Oda or Or	20	87,282	... .	3,570	90,872
Paik	.....	31,082	.....	3,643	37,725
Raju	21	99	33,034	2,326	35,480
Sadgop	218	9	2,097	51	2,375
Sud	28,276	3,830	4	16,026	48,136
Others	2,839	536	2,386	10,022	15,783
TOTAL .	200,654	274,252	93,818	239,791	808,515
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.					
Amanth or Amait	.....	.. ... .	10	1,548	1,558
Dhobi	27,560	12,247	16,675	16,975	73,457
Napit or Bhandari	29,494	17,867	13,733	14,372	75,466
Others	454	131	455	540	1,580
TOTAL ..	57,508	30,245	30,873	33,435	152,061
(viii)—Artisan Castes.					
Barhi	17,184	9,875	5,876	4,945	37,880
Chitrakar	470	247	3	194	914
Darzi	1,146	233	156	225	1,760
Kachora	4,656	1,879	1,018	914	8,467
Kansera and Thathera	7,579	4,774	1,980	5,130	19,463
Kumhar	16,812	9,666	10,589	16,559	53,626
Lohar and Kamar, &c.	11,071	5,785	9,704	17,162	43,722
Sankari	1,135	270	408	57	1,870
Sonar (including Sonarbenia)	13,987	5,990	4,297	4,670	28,944
Sunri	3,246	1,976	1,757	8,465	15,444
Teli	49,403	31,973	37,749	38,794	157,919
(*a*) Thoria	2,770	4,866	.....	3,682	11,318
Others	1,271	310	69	376	2,026
TOTAL .	130,730	77,844	73,606	101,173	383,353
(ix)—Weaver Castes.					
Hangshi	1,242	260	97	188	1,787
Matibansi	1,295	779	362	459	2,895
Patwa or Patra	14,514	4,723	5,422	5,483	30,142
Rangi	296	340	.....	3,212	3,848
Tanti	37,822	14,154	38,460	13,706	104,142
Tulabhina	856	388	482	1,369	3,095
Others	1,267	12	255	4,999	6,533
TOTAL ...	57,292	20,656	45,078	29,416	152,442

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
(x)—Labouring Castes.					
Kora, Matiya, Nunia, &c.	1,931	81	508	4,989	7,509
(xi)—Castes occupied in selling fish and vegetables.					
None.					
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.					
Dandachatra Manjhi	.....	.....	19	1,518	1,537
Girgiriya	.....	....	..	3,270	3,270
Gokha	8,417	262	17,213	1,522	27,414
Kewat	57,373	27,188	34,442	31,384	150,387
Tiyar	541	907	682	1,613	3,743
Ujiya	.....	15	1,872	496	2,383
Others	1,041	1,701	2,254	1,114	6,110
TOTAL	67,372	30,073	56,482	40,917	194,844
(xiii)—Dancer, Musician, Beggar and Vagabond Castes.					
Chokar	501	287	172	216	1,176
Kasbi	737	306	419	290	1,752
Khelta	1,588	634	863	443	3,528
Others	22	81	32	34	169
TOTAL ...	2,848	1,308	1,486	983	6,625
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.					
Mahratta	534	93	23	6	656
Sikh	60	1	6	9	76
Telinga	974	547	233	1,164	2,918
Others	29	.....	2	.....	31
TOTAL ...	1,597	641	264	1,179	3,681
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste	1,294	1,000	1,958	2,946	7,198
*GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ...	1,206,286	643,878	649,284	732,351	3,231,799
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.					
Baishtab	24,330	6,770	18,651	5,410	55,161
Jogi and Saniyasi	6,588	1,543	2,808	1,704	12,643
Native Christian	1,910	552	449	302	3,213
Others	61	16	48	173	298
TOTAL ...	32,889	8,881	21,956	7,589	71,315
5.—Muhammadans.					
Mughal	1,274	256	226	42	1,798
Pathan	13,884	5,764	5,378	2,284	27,310
Sayyid	3,724	680	1,011	109	5,524
Shaikh	20,138	4,591	10,727	1,548	37,004
Unspecified	987	295	1,536	12	2,830
TOTAL ...	40,007	11,586	18,878	3,995	74,466
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA ...	1,494,374	769,650	770,151	1,283,308	4,317,483
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	1,494,380	769,650	770,151	1,283,308	4,317,489
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,494,784	769,674	770,232	1,283,309	4,317,999

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hazareebagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Maunbhoom.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
I.—Non-Asiatics.						
European.						
Belgian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dane	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Dutch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
English	730	51	4	26	.....	811
French	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
German	2	17	10	2	.....	31
Irish	506	6	4	6	.....	522
Italian	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Scotch	103	12	1	3	.....	119
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total ...	1,351	91	20	39	.....	1,501
American.						
Unspecified	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total of Non-Asiatics ...	1,367	91	20	39	.....	1,517
II.—Mixed Races.						
Eurasian	36	3	.....	14	.....	53
III.—Asiatics.						
A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.						
Armenian	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Jew	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total ...	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.						
1.—Aboriginal Tribes.						
Asur and Agaria	31	897	.....	61	1,578	2,567
Bhuiher or Boyar and Parheya	.....	3,905	.....	.....	9,426	13,331
Bhumij	86	.....	37,253	90,261	689	128,289
Binjhia or Binjhwar	.....	2,665	.....	.....	2,705	5,370
Birhor	132	227	.....	.....	34	393
Cherwa	11	9,756	.....	.....	7,865	17,632
Gond (including Dharua Gond and Jhora) ...	7	1,338	4,838	.....	58,886	65,069
Kaur	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,508	27,508
Kharria	.....	21,019	1,463	2,298	1,613	26,393
Khond	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	715
Kol, including Ho	7,307	132,104	150,925	.....	1,700	292,036
Korwa	.....	5,214	.....	.....	12,350	17,564
Kuru	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,458	2,458
Mal	.....	950	1,367	4,031	1,042	7,390
Munda	5,664	163,051	3,877	2,287	15,216	190,095
(*a*) Tamaria	.....	.....	3,016	.....	.....	3,016
Nagesia or Kisan	2	4,200	.....	.....	18,732	22,934
Naiya or Naik	688	371	578	687	.....	2,324
Uraon, including Dhangar	1,775	151,810	1,397	19	53,342	208,343
Pahariya	14	35	.....	462	.....	511
Pandabasi	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	440
Puran	.....	3,375	1,196	226	11	4,808
Rautia	4	16,387	.....	.....	8,242	24,633
Sabar	.....	..	277	.....	106	383
Sonthal	35,306	1,204	51,132	132,445	9	220,096
Saont	.....	.....	90	.....	6,312	6,402
Total ...	51,027	518,508	257,409	232,777	230,979	1,290,700

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hazareebagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Maunbhoom.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
2.—*Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.*						
Bagdi	62	532	263	6,529	.....	7,386
Bathudi	.....	.....	276	..	.....	276
Bauri	392	67	825	82,938	2	84,224
Bhuiya	73,894	45,008	12,078	31,651	21,458	184,089
Bhar, including Rajbhar	5,838	1,046	10	10,197	.....	17,091
Banjara	219	58	10	.....	95	382
Bediya and Bahelia	6,244	3,580	37	216	110	10,187
Chamar or Muchi	26,112	18,966	591	7,344	2,933	55,946
Chik	.....	12,387	.....	.....	7,198	19,585
Dom	7,566	5,395	2,054	17,342	836	33,193
(*a*) Turi	11,004	4,551	251	.....	1,296	17,102
Dosadh	16,553	25,233	244	903	4,030	46,963
Ganda	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,728	9,728
Ghasi	3,119	15,700	3,976	4,105	5,358	32,258
Ghatwal	31,134	145	4	83	.....	31,366
Kaora	302	1,981	.....	474	.....	2,757
Khaira	2	8,488	.....	3,314	.....	11,804
Kharwar	753	33,573	.....	140	10,921	45,387
(*a*) Bhogta	20,711	33,422	176	1,919	349	56,577
(*b*) Mahat	.....	19	391	16,078	.....	16,488
(*c*) Manjhi	5	98	3,065	7,806	321	11,295
(*d*) Gunjhu	7,100	383	240	35	.....	7,758
Mahali	1,979	8,999	1,301	7,895	111	20,285
Mihtar	386	321	223	522	13	1,465
(*a*) Hari...	1,183	200	1,036	10,144	.....	12,563
Musahar	4,297	54	.....	.....	.....	4,351
Pab	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	2,080
Panika	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,185	21,185
Pasi	2,404	1,103	27	97	41	3,672
Rajwar	1,265	3,359	33	10,091	11,510	26,258
Others	330	657	292	825	1,371	3,475
TOTAL ...	222,854	225,325	27,403	220,648	100,946	797,176
3.—*Hindus.*						
(i)—Superior Castes.						
Brahman	21,760	27,326	4,098	53,701	2,755	109,640
Khandait and Khandwal	.....	322	2,255	.....	84	2,661
Rajput	25,123	37,744	1,718	16,588	2,589	83,762
(*a*) Bandawat	6,264	8	.....	.....	.....	6,272
TOTAL ...	53,147	65,400	8,071	70,289	5,428	202,335
—Intermediate Castes.						
Babhan	6,369	5,786	.....	.....	.....	12,155
Baidya	70	729	25	2,394	.....	3,218
Bhat, including Rajbhat	1,734	1,334	68	678	489	4,303
Kayasth	6,300	4,061	611	7,991	210	19,173
Dogla	108	141	.....	.....	.....	249
TOTAL ...	14,581	12,051	704	11,063	699	39,098
(iii)—Trading Castes.						
Agarwala	276	977	.....	157	533	1,943
Baniya	15,973	3,936	173	6,382	106	26,570
Gandhabanik	3,905	5,035	696	7,140	.....	16,776
Jaswar	1,220	335	.....	4	.....	1,559
Mahuri	1,543	2	1,059	11	.....	2,615
Nauniyar	.....	2,729	.....	.....	48	2,777
Subarnabanik	1,778	2,736	233	6,486	.....	11,233
TOTAL ...	24,695	15,750	2,161	20,180	687	63,473

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hazareebagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Maunbhoom.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.						
Gareri	... ..	3,124	67	. ...	109	3,300
Goalla	92,606	20,794	34,987	35,140	6,823	190,350
(a) Ahir	284	39,340	14	36	19,582	59,256
(b) Goar	.....	.....	1,292	.. ..	1,743	3,035
(c) Mahakul	... ..	299	27	.....	854	1,180
TOTAL ...	92,890	63,557	36,387	35,176	29,111	257,121
(v)—Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food.						
Ganrar or Gonr	304	3,513	.....	735	.....	4,552
Halwai or Madak	2,079	2,995	660	9,640	253	15,627
Kandu	4,783	5,056	42	323	120	10,324
TOTAL ...	7,166	11,564	702	10,698	373	30,503
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.						
Agaria or Anguwar	1,966	1,678	7	885	3,448	7,984
Baraik	271	4,034	.....	.. ...	.....	4,305
Barui, including Tamoli	1,573	4,416	560	12,610	48	19,207
Kaibartha	16	584	114	3,243	417	4,374
Koeri	27,550	20,198	42	4,528	1,320	53,638
Kolta	.....	.....	.....	...	724	724
Kurmi	40,538	35,688	19,667	137,934	1,547	235,374
Malakar or Mali	1,556	5,205	34	4,105	224	11,124
Panda	.....	5,478	.....	.....	.....	5,478
Sadgop	.....	69	1,413	6,415	.....	7,897
Sarak	.....	1,659	.....	8,327	.....	9,986
Sukiar	8,964	16	.....	... ..	.....	8,980
Others	67	1,471	63	465	706	2,772
TOTAL ...	82,501	80,496	21,900	178,512	8,434	371,843
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.						
Behara	3	194	46	1,382	8	1,633
Dhanuk	620	2,107	.....	124	.....	2,851
Dhopa	7,530	8,612	2,096	7,816	2,592	28,646
Kahar, including Dhimar ...	24,672	22,526	129	3,947	652	51,926
Napit or Hajjam	16,230	11,739	1,875	13,504	1,413	44,761
TOTAL ...	49,055	45,178	4,146	26,773	4,665	129,817
(viii)—Artisan Castes.						
Barhi or Sutradhar	16,100	6,366	342	2,027	112	24,947
Kamar or Lohar	10,505	30,515	7,959	22,615	6,243	77,837
(a) Gojya	...	1,481	.....	.....	.....	1,481
Kansera or Thathera	765	2,016	692	595	490	4,558
Kumhar	14,058	15,589	7,145	24,391	4,508	65,691
Sankari	52	153	410	859	.....	1,474
Sonar or Sarnakar	4,358	3,302	176	1,812	290	9,938
Sunri, including Kalwar	13,277	9,984	3,274	19,080	1,858	47,473
Teli, including Kalu	29,876	24,427	3,904	33,072	3,026	94,305
Others	220	446	36	200	146	1,048
TOTAL ...	89,211	94,279	23,938	104,651	16,673	328,752
(ix)—Weaver Castes.						
Jugi and Patwa	2,067	3,718	1,015	2,567	393	9,760
Tanti	541	5,837	20,758	13,961	.....	41,097
TOTAL ...	2,608	9,555	21,773	16,528	393	50,857

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hazareebagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Maunbhoom.	Tributary Mehals.	TOTAL.
(x)—Labouring Castes.						
Beldar	955	828	156	103	.....	2,042
Kora	315	.....	661	10,500	29	11,505
Nuniya	278	2,635	4	6	228	3,151
Others	1,202	489	5	328	27	2,051
TOTAL ...	2,750	3,952	826	10,937	284	18,749
(xi)—Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables	4	155	.....	1	.....	160
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.						
Jeliya	34	99	...	2,648	.....	2,781
Kewat	632	678	1,520	692	2,660	6,191
Mallah	1,466	7,250	.....	1,671	.....	10,387
Tiyar	77	761	...	255	.....	1,093
Others	.....	303	562	639	74	1,578
TOTAL ...	2,209	9,091	2,091	5,905	2,734	22,030
(xiii)—Dancer and Musician Castes ...	112	281	....	775	258	1,426
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.						
Oorya	.....	4	1,226	432	510	2,172
Others	8	41	21	1	8	79
TOTAL ..	8	45	1,247	433	518	2,251
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste	636	1,570	179	3,433	44	5,862
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ...	421,573	412,924	124,125	495,354	70,301	1,524,277
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.						
Baisnab	792	4,459	2,733	12,262	6	20,252
Bairagi	7	...	.....	....	602	609
Gosain	1,706	509	1	290	613	3,119
Sanyasi and other Fakirs	5	4,406	13	24	185	4,633
Native Christian	170	12,687	830	539	....	14,226
TOTAL ...	2,680	22,061	3,577	13,115	1,406	42,839
5.—Muhammadans.						
Julaha	38,144	25,607	.....	4,690	250	68,691
Kalal	3,310	276	.....	.....	.....	3,586
Kunjrah	779	171	.....	.....	.....	950
Pathan	3,077	4,434	1	44	140	7,696
Sayyid	134	1,070	.....	.....	.....	1,204
Shaikh	1,678	4,175	1	592	.....	6,446
Unspecified	25,216	22,478	2,485	28,296	1,958	80,433
TOTAL ...	72,338	58,211	2,487	33,622	2,348	169,006
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA ...	770,472	1,237,029	415,001	995,516	405,980	3,823,998
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	770,472	1,237,029	415,003	995,517	405,980	3,824,001
GRAND TOTAL ...	771,875	1,237,123	415,023	995,570	405,980	3,825,571

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes —(Continued.)

ASSAM.

	Goalpara.	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebsaugor.	Luckimpore.	Naga Hills.	Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	Total.
I.—Non-Asiatics.									
European.									
English ...	22	28	44	3	46	103	.....	.....	246
French ...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
German ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Irish ...	4	4	.....	8	11	9	.....	.....	36
Scotch ...	1	8	10	1	15	24	.....	.....	59
Swiss ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Welsh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Unspecified ...	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	42
Total ...	27	53	55	12	75	137	.....	35	394
American.									
West Indian ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unspecified ...	4	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Total ...	4	9	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	18
Total of Non-Asiatics ...	31	62	57	14	75	138	.....	35	412
II.—Mixed Races.									
Eurasian ...	12	22	4	.....	6	7	.....	8	59
III.—Asiatics.									
A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.									
Armenian ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bhotiya ...	40	11	44	.....	227	6	.....	.....	328
Chinese ...	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8
Nepalese ...	44	125	87	1	348	242	37	464	1,348
Total	84	137	131	1	582	249	37	464	1,685
B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.									
1.—Aboriginal Tribes.									
Dafla ...	.....	.....	263	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	418
Doaniya ...	22	.....	.....	.....	817	471	.....	.....	1,310
Garo ...	9,957	4,849	10	94	.....	15	38	.....	14,963
(a) Hajong ...	3,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,353
Kachari ...	22,755	76,994	62,214	8,828	15,320	14,959	3,830	.....	204,900
(a) Hazai ...	.....	.....	.....	3,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,263
Khamti ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,562	.....	.....	1,583
Khasiya ...	.....	352	48	.....	.....	1	.....	91,669	92,070
Kuki ...	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	2,628	903	3,645
Lalong ...	.....	1,950	2	32,113	9	785	.....	.....	34,859
Mech ...	29,877	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	29,887
Mikir ...	383	11,447	510	34,823	219	.....	5,546	6,870	59,798
Miri ...	.....	107	2,048	225	6,651	4,886	.....	.....	13,917
Mishmi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	226
Moria ...	15	.....	13	611	1,168	193	.....	.....	2,000
Naga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	34	55,809	.....	56,046
Nat and Kanjhar ...	97	1,735	252	1,079	1,481	178	.....	.....	4,822
Paharia ...	1,144	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145
Rabha ...	30,124	20,408	10,302	10	55	4	.....	.....	60,903
Singpho ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	257
Synteng ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,220	41,220
Saraniya ...	.....	11,812	.....	.....	.....	2,702	.....	.....	14,514
Western Aboriginals ...	164	197	674	112	3,095	1,967	.....	.....	6,209
Others ...	.....	.....	19	295	37	106	.....	.....	457
Total ...	97,891	129,851	76,357	81,567	29,084	28,502	67,851	140,662	651,765

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ASSAM.

	Goalpara.	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebsaugor.	Luckimpore.	Naga Hills.	Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	TOTAL
2.—Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.									
Ahom	112	1,280	3,490	4,695	94,540	24,003	705	155	128,980
Bhuiya	3	3	822	52	1,771	244	.....	.....	2,895
Chamar and Muchi	163	893	448	136	630	199	.....	.....	2,469
Chandal...	6,918	10,222	244	5,469	904	83	.....	.....	23,240
Chaodang	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,256	.....	.....	.....	2,256
Chutiya...	.....	794	2,532	7,361	31,342	9,453	.....	.....	51,482
Dom	1,067	9,566	8,023	19,999	17,289	8,578	.....	.....	64,522
(a) Nadiyal	3,013	710	246	.....	60	69	.....	.....	4,098
Hari	118	2,200	1,502	1,748	1,126	521	.....	.....	7,215
Koch	120,447	77,001	46,788	41,051	23,965	3,747	.....	.....	312,999
Mahili	1	.....	3,724	.....	337	93	.....	.....	4,155
Others	2,278	1,382	868	262	3,650	1,497	.....	.....	9,937
TOTAL ..	134,120	104,051	68,687	80,773	177,270	48,487	705	155	614,248
3.—Hindus.									
(i)—Superior Castes.									
Brahmans	2,366	31,335	5,783	6,875	11,077	1,142	.....	.....	58,578
Rajputs	267	33	75	20	332	340	.....	.....	1,067
TOTAL ...	2,633	31,368	5,858	6,895	11,409	1,482	.....	.....	59,645
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.									
Kayasth	1,438	5,041	1,056	1,720	2,121	10	.....	.....	11,386
Others	95	601	32	1	25	513	.....	.....	1,267
TOTAL ...	1,533	5,642	1,088	1,721	2,146	523	.....	.....	12,653
(iii)—Trading Castes ...	1,148	1,467	241	727	752	456	.....	.....	4,791
(iv)—Pastoral Castes ...	1,518	52	206	99	991	451	.....	.....	3,317
(v)—Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food ...	387	59	21	645	250	55	.....	.....	1,417
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.									
Basiya or Bangsi	166	1,154	.....	.....	225	3	.....	.....	1,548
Boria or Borahi	61	4,042	2,374	111	3,330	823	.....	.....	10,741
Kaibartha	908	40,948	3,460	13,737	2,159	975	.....	.....	62,187
Kolita	11,527	99,226	16,998	20,972	26,931	3,406	.....	.....	179,060
Kurmi	60	4,671	109	55	498	209	.....	.....	5,602
Shaloi	842	1,192	1,112	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,180
Others	1,966	7,329	1,041	1,433	3,043	614	.....	.....	15,426
TOTAL ...	15,530	158,562	25,094	36,342	36,186	6,030	.....	.....	277,744
(vii)—Castes engaged in personal service.									
Dhopa	118	3,596	600	1,101	488	2	.....	.....	5,905
Hajjam, Napit or Bej	1,378	4,378	1,371	82	136	64	.....	.....	7,409
Others	1,302	589	73	25	1,057	182	.....	.....	3,228
TOTAL ...	2,798	8,563	2,044	1,208	1,681	248	.....	.....	16,542
(viii)—Artisan Castes.									
Barhi or Satradhar	4,657	53	.....	7,741	1,145	14	.....	.....	13,610
Kumhar and Hira	2,062	9,768	2,970	1,043	804	173	.....	.....	16,820
Sunri	577	16,314	2	1,457	518	2	.....	.....	18,870
Teli	834	1,002	400	819	169	114	.....	.....	3,338
Others	461	2,419	497	92	992	484	.....	.....	4,945
TOTAL ...	8,591	29,556	3,869	11,152	3,628	787	.....	.....	57,583

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ASSÂM.

	Goalpara.	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebsaugor.	Luckimpore.	Naga Hills.	Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	TOTAL.
(ix)—Weaving Castes.									
Jugi	6,685	5,314	9,600	1,646	4,090	546	.....	.....	27,881
Katani	8,226	8,393	8,495	14,746	309	244	.....	.....	40,413
Others	208	323	455	23	3,764	272	.....	.....	5,045
TOTAL ...	15,119	14,030	18,550	16,415	8,163	1,062	.....	.....	73,339
(x)—Labouring Castes.	8,272	7,992	1,265	2,763	394	830	.....	.....	21,516
(xi)—Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables.	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
(xii)—Fishing and Boating Castes.									
Jelia, Jaladhar, Jhalo	23,031	778	449	.....	170	24	.....	.....	24,452
Kewat	610	7,167	9,317	4,519	8,752	935	.....	.....	31,300
Patani	50	3,056	28	26	5	.....	.....	.....	3,165
Others	962	212	123	47	295	72	.....	.....	1,711
TOTAL ...	24,653	11,213	9,917	4,592	9,222	1,031	.....	.....	60,628
(xiii)—Dancer Castes.	275	.....	.....	.....	39	14	.....	.....	328
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.									
Bengali	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	145	10	92	253
Hindustani	11	.....	9	.....	11	12	.....	156	199
Madrassi	.....	1	4	.....	172	127	.....	.....	304
Oorya	.....	156	16	51	164	118	.....	.....	505
Sikh	24	.....	.....	32	.....	46	.....	.....	102
TOTAL ...	35	157	29	83	353	448	10	248	1,363
(xv)—Persons of unspecified or unknown Caste.	38,313	7,007	8,062	1,123	641	26,066	276	119	81,607
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ...	236,984	275,668	76,244	83,765	75,855	39,483	286	367	788,652
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.									
Baishtab	1,602	4,083	44	39	94	28	.....	.....	5,890
Buddhist	102	.....	425	.....	83	14	.....	.....	624
Native Christian	98	120	195	165	201	170	.....	85	1,034
Others	51	1,864	6	.....	614	140	.....	.....	2,675
TOTAL ...	1,853	6,067	670	204	992	352	.....	85	10,223
5.—Muhammadans	89 916	45,823	13,859	10,066	12,619	3,826	24	62	176,195
6.—Burmese	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	223	15	.....	344
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA	444,634	561,460	235,817	256,375	295,926	120,873	68,881	141,331	2,125,297
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	444,718	561,597	235,948	256,376	296,508	121,122	68,918	141,795	2,126,982
GRAND TOTAL ...	444.761	561,681	236,009	256,390	296,589	121,267	68,918	141,838	2,127,453

GENERAL STATEMENT VI.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

GENERAL STATEMENT VI.

Statement of Population according to Occupation.

MALES.

DISTRICT.	CLASS I.—PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT OR MUNICIPAL OR OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.																				Total of Class I.
	Military.	Marine.	Government police.	Municipal police.	Rural police.	Covenanted service.	Subordinate judicial service.	Subordinate executive service.	Educational.	Public Works.	Survey.	Post Office.	Telegraph.	Medical.	Ecclesiastical.	Excise.	Clerks.	Municipal officers.	Pyadas.	Others.	
Burdwan	...	...	783	...	11,535	4	10	...	...	1	...	240	77	...	..	52	27	...	261	...	12,990
Baucoorah	...	...	193	.	1,547	4	3	2	3	1	...	21	...	..		...	10	..	...	50	1,834
Beerbhoom...	..		262	..	5,765	5	5	4	...	2	...	74	...	1	2	184	8		23	7	6,342
Midnapore	...	...	770	...	7,586	7	6	4	1	18	...	13	..	..	2	72	18	1	129	.	8,627
Hooghly with Howrah	2	..	960	..	5,053	11	3	8		9	...	170	..	...	2	1	88	52	49	11	7,019
24-Pergunnahs	4,404	186	3,214	963	3,583	37	12	15	43	235	84	252	54	253	58	56	1,225	453	1,144	1,602	18,075
Nuddea	5	3	745	..	4,693	9	13	12	4	31	..	224		...	42	60	14	57	1,858	...	7,771
Jessore	.	..	244		4,063	8	3	1	...	...		43		..		1	73	.	87	..	4,523
Moorshedabad	170		220		6,361	5	3	2		1		13	...	...		59	4	..	41	...	6,879
Dinagepore...	.	..	108		4,890	5	1	3	..	20		35		1	.		4	...	...	...	5,067
Maldah	1		449		2,028	1	2	1		1	...	65		...	.	1	7	...	11	17	2,584
Rajshahye	...	..	318	..	3,040	3	1	...	2	5	...	32	...	..	.	7	10	...	195	.	3,613
Rungpore	...	..	130	.	5,273	3	2	...	.	1	31	...	...	..	...	2	7	...	420	3	5,872
Bogra	...	...	46	.	1,667	2	...	1	.	...	..	2	.	...	...		1	..	...	4	1,723
Pubna	...	...	618		1,980	...	...	...	..	2	2	3	..	...	...	1	2	...	12	...	2,620
Darjeeling	10	...	200	.	140	..	.	.	..	5	.	29	...	..	..		16	...	109	3	521
Julpigoree	1	..	193	...	830	1	...	1	.	2	...	4	2	...	...	29		.	...	...	1,063
Dacca	150	..	178	..	3,422	2	2	1		25	.	46	1	4	...	.	17	1	.	10	3,859
Furreedpore	...	..	225		1,932	3	...	5	.	4	...	23	...	...	..	125	12	...	43	45	2,417
Backergunge	...	..	423	...	5,187	7	5	3	5	7	.	45	...	...	...	31	46	.	75	5	5,839
Mymensing	...	...	154		4,138	6	2	2		..		37	...	...	..		1	...		29	4,369
Sylhet	54	..	482	.	2,908	1	3	1		1	.	33	..	1	..	2	19	.		49	3,554
Cachar	25	..	174	.	418	2	...	1	.	5	...	19	6	3			..	...	6		659
Chittagong	2	...	22	..	7,618	6	4	3	..	12	...	27	9	1	..	5	37	...	1	1	7,809
Noakhally	...	...	76	.	2,248	1	1	1	...	..	..	27	.	..	.	..	438	...	31	42	2,885
Tipperah	..	..	282	...	3,392	3	1		...	...	...	38	1		...	...	107	...	8	9	3,791
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,908	...	232	...	.....	1			..	1		1	9	...	...	.	..	...	15	...	3,065
TOTAL	7,631	189	11,711	963	101,906	137	82	71	58	389	117	1,516	159	264	107	683	2,211	564	4,518	2,087	135,389

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS II.—PROFES																						
	RELIGION.													EDUCATION.							LITERATURE.		
	Ministers and Missionaries.	Priests or Purohits.	Gurus.	Acharjys, Astrologers.	Mullahs.	Mutawallis.	Mahants.	Pandahs.	Pujharis.	Pakirs.	Attendants.	Khondkars.	Kathaks.	Professors.	School-masters.	Pundits.	Adhyapak.	Gurumohasboys.	Munshis.	Moulvis.	Students and Scholars.	Authors.	Newspaper Editors.	Almanac-writers.
Burdwan	...	9,546	...	226	20	..	...	50	346	...	..	5	55	...	1,475	358	...	176	106	...	660	...	...	...
Bancoorah	...	1,850	109	4	..	...	1	7	180	...	...	...	...	...	184	41	3	51	6	...	337	.	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	2,146	...	13	7	...	...	7	36	...	1	...	7	...	270	67	..	19	8	1	69	.	...	..
Midnapore..	...	12,699	433	196	96	...	...	360	662	..	...	...	48	..	1,017	40	46	..	11	.	904	..	...	...
Hooghly with Howrah	11	11,442	306	106	92	:	3	29	121	..	64	..	97	.	1,131	170	27	138	22	..	771	3	..	...
24-Pergunnahs	37	8,236	457	256	762	13	201	155	748	15	20	...	91	34	1,814	436		390	254	31	10,281	1	22	..
Nuddea	..	7,314	340	77	343	...	..	9	..	.	28	...	6	2	943	129	45	20	24	.	....	..	..	..
Jessore	7	6,799	124	11	114	...	..	8	3	..	...	7	..	...	544	74	.		4	...	.....	...	..	...
Moorshedabad	.	3,452	129	23	124	...	1	10	13	..	..	..	..	.	508	120	..	15	5	...	35	...	...	...
Dinagepore...	..	977	25	1	11		.	4	22	2	.	...	..	...	300	17	...	...	...	2	.....	...	...	
Maldah	.	1,017	101	17	86	...	...	21	1	...	2	.	2	...	68	..	.	103	11		.....	...	..	..
Rajshahye	...	1,852	244	32	25	...	...	11	...	..	...	.	.	.	249	98	..	...	...	8	.....	.		...
Rungpore	...	1,945	219	25	...	...	...	8	..	...	..	1	..	...	416	41		.	2	1	4	...		..
Bogra	..	635	53	...	8	.	...	...	.	.	..	17	..		200	...	..	...	...	...	.....	..	...	..
Pubna	...	2,564	729	98	262	...	..	19	...	2	..	396	..	...	236	181	...	...	...	.	10	..	..	...
Darjeeling	4	64	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	...			2	12	...	..	7		.....	..	...	.
Julpigoree	...	157	8	...	...	..		.	9	..	.	3	...	...	22	19	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...
Dacca	4	7,110	848	271	141	11	..	130		..		55	2	1	922	...	...	..	1	4	... ..	12	4	.
Furreedpore	...	3,645	423	22	68	..	..	9	15	.	...	6	..	..	212	34	..	2	8	.	73	.	...	..
Backergunge	...	9,450	523	185	5	...	...	4	.	...	5	90	...	...	1,130	76	..		46	94	1,759	...	...	..
Mymensing	2	5,728	415	192	128	...	...	3	17	...	..	46	2	...	578	185	...	.	23	..	.. .	...	...	2
Sylhet	1	9,752	492	174	...	.	...	8	...	...	...		1	...	204	.	.	..	5	.	.....	...	...	23
Cachar	1	512	...	4	12	8	..	...	...		...		..	..	8	23	..	...	..	..	.....	...	...	...
Chittagong	2	6,141	13	438	117	..	1	74	..	...	.	1,026		.	1,525	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..
Noakhally	.	1,877	35	191	121	...	.	7	...		..	17	.	..	578	10	.	..	2	1	1	...	...	...
Tipperah	..	8,011	355	302	234	.	..	..	45	20	..	..	.	...	597	...	.	..	45	...	.....	...	...	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	..	1	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	1	...	.		..	...	....	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69	124,922	6,367	2,864	2,721	32	207	942	2,168	39	126	1,671	311	37	16,131	2,140	121	920	585	137	14,978	21	26	25

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

SIONAL PERSONS.

Law.								Medicine.													Fine Arts.								Surveying and Engineering.					Total of Class II.
Barristers.	Attorneys.	Pleaders.	Mukhtars.	Revenue Agents.	Kazis.	Stamp vendors.	Clerks.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Doctors.	Hakeems.	Kobirajes.	Vaccinators.	Apothecaries.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Gobaidyas.	Hospital Assistants.	Accoucheurs.	Compounders.	Circumcisers.	Photographers.	Musicians.	Singers.	Dancers.	Actors.	Jugglers.	Painters.	Snake-charmers.	Surveyors or Ameens.	Overseers.	Civil engineers.	Architects.	Draughtsmen.	
..	...	210	214	...	...	22	.	.	1	374	...	1,868	51	8	.	4		112	23	...	5	2,683	834	...	...	...	334	232	54	5	...	...	.	20,066
..	3	8	41		...	7	...	..	...	314	.	80	2	..	.	1	...	...	1	...	...	696	131	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	..	..	..	4,031
...	...	31	78	...	...	9	...	...	.	37	.	354	6			1	..	40	4	..	..	1,034	293	...	...	15	38	...	1	...	...	.		4,593
..	8	96	388	.	..	25	...	.	..	66	...	1,510	30	4	..	78	...	41	33	.	...	2,082	721	6	...	64	1,022	...	485	30		.		24,128
2	...	121	237	.	.	38	..	29	.	479	...	1,700	11	...		8	...	33	108	...	..	1,355	708	6	34	6	165	57	16		..		5	19,656
26	127	531	748	14	196	54	398	71	30	667	143	1,261	357	14	5	76	54	225	250	41	36	1,958	899	35	...	101	1,127	10	92	43	17	13	27	33,996
...	..	79	283	.	.	44	..	..	1	560	..	911	30			..	...	183	60	50	...	2,504	431	...	...	28	126	..	310	...	3	.		14,904
...	...	38	86	.	...	15	...	4		22	.	1,336	7	...	.	36	...	555	...	...	...	1,795	388	...	...	4	15	...	14	...	..			12,010
1	...	21	72		.	5	..	5	.	11	...	985	4	.		31	...	7	...	.	...	1,516	186	..	2	24	10	2	23	...	...	...	...	7,340
...	...	23	31		..	17	...	...	...	134	..	397	8	.	.	2	...	201	...	1	...	1,040	173	...	2	33	5	...	198	...	...	...	...	4,526
	...	24	16		..	...	...	2	..	55	1	542	20		.	3	...	42	...	3	...	492	28	..	2	19	79	...	32	...	...	...	..	2,739
...	...	7	197		.	5	...	...	..	...	286	319	7	...		7	...	30	9	12	...	1,956	72	...	...	39	43	...	25	...		..	..	6,028
...	...	9	11	.	.	2	...	..	...	5		849	.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3,399	47	...	..	68	67	...	6	...	...	..	...	7,625
...	..	4	7	..	...	21	..	7	1	..	..	496	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	...	7	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,997
...	...	27	63	.	...	11	.	8	.	6	..	845	2	...	...	...	...	60	10	7	..	1,414	210	...	1	11	313		57	..	...		.	7,542
...	...	...	...	...		1	..	..		14	..	10	..	4	..	...	1	2	1	..	...	9	41	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	178
...	...	...	35	.	..	8	...	...	...	..	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	12	..	...	...	903	17	.	...	..	98		..	..				1,325
3	...	107	99	1	...	37	..	...	.	139	...	1,772	12	...	..	1	..	174	..	...	...	3,340	340	11	6	12	181	78	54	..	1	.	...	15,884
...	...	42	57	.	..	20	...	...	...	12	...	698	6	..		2	...	205	2	2	...	1,102	139	.	4	..	57	.	5	...	5			6,875
...	...	71	261	..	.	56	..	.	.	140	..	3,715	10	..		32	.	314	1	...	...	2,475	158		4	14	51	22	2	...	..	..		20,691
...	..	52	53	...	...	30	..	..	.	509	...	274	9	...	1	1	...	208	1	...	1	2,629	232	26	..	41	123	...	9	...	.	...		11,515
...	.	44	10	...	..	22	...	.		5	...	477	...	...	...	2	..	35	9	...	...	2,026	130		.	8	142	..	13	..	..	...		13,673
...	...	7	6	...	...	1	...	..	1	29	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	46	1		..	.	3		...	...	.			675
1	.	62	142	...	...	30	...	...	..	17	...	1,068	1	...	..	4	..	93	...	135	...	447	71	..	..	4	7	9	...	...	..	..	...	11,430
	1	68	33	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	521	2	...	.	4	...	179	...	24	...	614	24	..	..	19	8	.	6	...	...	..	..	4,350
...	...	97	329	.	...	13	.	...		15	...	911	3	...	...	...	..	184	.	...	...	2,179	227	..	2	24	64	28	6	...	...	...	...	13,671
.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...			7
33	139	1,779	3,496	15	196	495	400	126	34	3,609	434	23,426	580	30	6	297	61	2,044	512	275	42	42,584	6,501	84	57	631	4,106	438	1,419	78	26	13	32	272,455

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS III—PERSONS IN SERVICE OR PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES.																Total of Class III.					
	DOMESTIC.			OTHER THAN DOMESTIC.										INN-KEEPERS, &c.								
	Personal servants	Cooks.	Musalchis.	Barbers.	Dhobis.	Mehters.	Water-carriers.	Gardeners.	Ghatakis	Durwans.	Murdafarash.	Unspecified.	Bhathiyaras.	Inn-keepers	Pimps.	Brothel-keepers.		Zemindars.	Ihtimamdars.	Tieceadars.	Ijaradars.	Lakhirajdars.
Burdwan	8,688	717	.	5,153	2,244	180	65	1,222	110	811	40	20,099		4			39,333	2,265	..	..	24	1,529
Bancoorah	1,408	225		1,149	373	14		182		34	3	2,011					5,399	338	...		7	866
Beerbhoom	4,638	211		1,322	345	69	6	650	16	2 2	6	97					7,558	484			29	36
Midnapore	15,960	402		6,175	6,306	235	63	844	3	665	20	378			..		31,111	988			337	...
Hooghly with Howrah ...	6,663	487	2	3,989	3,530	300	144	1,061	46	1,142	88	14,269		16			31,732	1,454			74	2,098
24-Pergunnahs	20,786	5,152	14	7,986	7,204	3,435	2,737	1,982	29	4,998	187	26,769	63	122	159	32	81,705	3,118		117	57	1,881
Nuddea ..	8,179	876		5,038	1,993	496	17	908	27	351	41	7,096		3			24,925	1,414		4	189	1,316
Jessore	12 194	77		7,852	2,268	153	2	66	52	8		7,924					30,597	2,200			40	1,014
Moorshedabad	2,878	123	3	3,396	1,380	173	21	377	3	617	30	25,603		1			34,600	1,208	..	..	44	330
Dinagepore	1,233	14	2	2,284	340	278	2	37	1	119		23,449				.	27,759	384	...	..	52	5
Maldah	7 565	.		1,700	816	72	17	165	4	524		3,329	.				14,192	181	..	.	117	..
Rajshahye . . .	6,502	95		2,394	462	77	3	48	18	151	17	6,756	1				16,524	1,279	...	...	83	259
Rungpore	16,214	6	1	3,861	322	505	7	175		198		8,215	.	..	..		29,504	446			7	113
Bogra	2,777	3		1,236	56	15	2	29	3	109		3,580					7,810	419		..	51	77
Pubna ...	8,538	18	11	3,103	578	276	1	113	14	224		9,417		..	.		22,298	772	...	4	35	147
Darjeeling	702	97	8	135	46	88	22	108				42			.		1,248	28		10	...	...
Julpigoree	1,163	4	2	604	51	72	29	104		1	3	1,072	...	..			4,095	33			7	.
Dacca	5,348	119	9	4,849	2,719	837	48	390	135	524		27 321			...		41,839	1,970			57	57
Furreedpore	4,764	27	1	3,593	1,476	20	4	238	73	75		2,758		1	.		13,030	458	...	...	19	297
Backergunge ...	8,958	94		9,747	7,694	520	1	44	384	149		635	.	1			28,177	1,963			18	26
Mymensing ..	319	25	7	5,075	3,512	259	38	317	4	320		36,342	...				46,818	473			211	11
Sylhet	7,331	9	2	5,530	5,636	52	3		1	16		5,926	.				23,606	5,446	.	...	23	8,885
Cachar	1,474	36		388	370	38	12	46	..	.		1,144	.	.			3,505	331		168	.	...
Chittagong	13,784	29		3,558	3,403	122	32	65	5	3		6,830					27,811	5,004	586	...	24	3
Noakhally	1,690	23		2,631	3,649	106			..	134		4,182		.	...	..	12,409	2,363	...		635	14
Tipperah	896	20	..	5,049	5,750	212	4	291	2	2		10,988			.	.	23,214	1,751			1,096	233
Chittagong Hill Tracts	53	3	..	5	10	24	16		...			234				.	345	13		..	..	.
TOTAL .	170,690	8,952	62	98,512	63,583	8,120	3,297	9,367	580	11,377	450	256,466	64	148	159	32	631,139	37,224	586	308	3,236	19,197

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.

IN AGRICULTURE.

Jagirdars.	Ghatwals.	Aymadars.	Mukarrurcdars.	Talukdars.	Putnidars.	Occupancy ryots.	Mahaldars.	Jotdars.	Gantidars.	Tenants at will.	Cultivators.	Howladars.	Gomashtas.	Tehsildars.	Putwaris.	Paiks.	Zemindari servants.	Duffadars.	Dewans.	Mundals.	Naibs.	Managers of estates.
226	...	1,026	...	1,019	370	...	183	6,713	...	...	315,477	...	1,488	108	27	...	3,561	...	...	...	64	...
22	552	...	...	181	32	3,100	45	...	...	...	69,935	...	306	2	5	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	35	...	355	136	142	14	...	...	...	115,064	...	465	20	16	372	...	...	...	1	14	...
...	52	...	...	2,225	144	1,574	2	402	53	...	458,515	...	757	698	4	297	...	...	...	192	79	...
5	...	553	...	418	213	597	2	...	...	...	180,537	...	1,500	117	84	1,653	16	39	2	184	67	3
14	...	...	7,498	337	79	302	146	4,191	2,804	...	288,977	...	1,699	177	...	923	...	8	50	30	170	...
...	...	...	...	379	91	...	528	...	...	84	231,459	...	2,104	684	24	578	...	...	...	...	95	...
...	60	...	...	2,651	19	59	8	5,697	967	...	411,811	21	545	725	...	595	116	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	115	...	182	135	233	15	444	...	...	171,326	16	1,130	83	43	1,397	671	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	105	18	36	49	...	...	...	359,632	...	140	28	246	131	716	...	...	317	2	1
69	...	...	...	.....	33	...	49	...	...	...	99,213	...	455	18	5	969	3	...	...	25	...	...
26	...	...	...	.....	11	1	1	...	...	...	234,030	...	1,363	443	28	1,770	848	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	185	1	128	...	88	...	...	544,494	...	193	191	...	686	...	...	5	70	17	1
...	...	...	...	167	...	1	...	...	...	...	168,742	...	13	277	...	130	...	...	...	16	...	1
...	...	...	...	1,785	111	...	31	...	...	...	198,731	...	1,350	...	...	207	1,014	22	1	23	24	...
...	...	...	...	.....	...	14	6	659	...	...	18,936	...	12	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.....	58	...	16	...	...	...	82,128	...	90	91	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,333	77	...	...	...	...	...	280,698	1	41	2,566	266	56	394	8	30	96	6	...
...	...	...	...	4,151	...	83	...	...	...	...	189,279	...	444	564	...	747	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	10,308	378	...	...	4	...	...	473,477	8,403	662	1,239	268	1,629	...	...	...	1	1	9
...	...	...	...	8,345	67	...	5	26	...	...	495,391	5	466	759	137	246	716	...	...	483	12	1
...	...	...	...	15,185	573	...	...	...	...	...	301,844	...	...	...	...	252	2,186	...	...	32	4	...
...	...	...	2,435	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,096	...	5	2	203	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	16,306	107	21	...	...	...	...	133,215	3	1,806	631	...	236	45	...	2	41	1	...
3	...	...	...	9,279	171	...	21	16	...	50	112,945	894	315	483	20	360	1	...	...	3	...	2
...	...	...	...	4,454	216	...	7	...	...	...	302,032	...	1,114	640	...	1,346	699	...	4	111	22	...
...	...	...	...	91	...	366	...	...	...	..	14,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
365	668	1,729	9,933	89,500	3,040	6,597	1,128	18,240	3,824	134	6,287,246	9,343	18,472	10,546	1,376	14,797	11,030	202	104	1,629	58	21

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.—(*Continued.*)																	Total of Class IV.
	WITH ANIMALS.																	
	Dealers in horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Buffaloes.	Shepherds.	Cowherds.	Swineherds.	Horse-breakers.	Jockeys.	Mahouts.	Syces.	Grasscutters.	Nalbandis.	Shikaris.	
Burdwan	...	120		102	.	3	...	.....	2,351	38	[illegible]	...	9	[illegible]	...	...	30	337,[illegible]
Bancoorah	...	56	...	7	2	4	8	16	1,145	...	...	...	4	[illegible]	...	5	1	77,440
Beerbhoom	5	126	...	12	3	..	..	1,743	[illegible]	...	...	...	..	118	11	9	6	119,628
Midnapore	9	854	...	16[illegible]	56	..	13	.....	3,902	...	...	.	[illegible]	546	16	3	42	471,949
Hooghly with Howrah	1	301		74	69	117	6	1,141	1,107	..	...	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	6	[illegible]	192,976
24-Pergunnahs	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	291	517	[illegible]	...	1,369	273	14	51	16	13	[illegible]	2,145	237	11[illegible]	324,044
Nuddea	18	.....	91	9	448	51		4,372	.....	..	18	..	29	691	56	24	64	244,820
Jessore	...	2	..		84	...	...	....	291	...	...	..	...	103	6		2	427,020
Moorshedabad	...	42	3	..	4	...	55	.....	2,911	...	...	...	5	365	12		35	180,304
Dinagepore	...	79	...	..	4	1		.....	74	..	...	...	72	182	10	..	59	362,352
Maldah	1	93	...	...	14	24	...	[illegible]	932	.	..		49	136	101	4	...	102,710
Rajshahye	...	1	...		1	11	...	.....	1,385	.	..		28	204	17	2	2	241,784
Rungpore	...	.....	.		5	.	14	.....	205	...	...	...	84	61	12	.	93	547,099
Bogra	...	.....	...	...	31	.	..	.....	68	...	...	...	10	37	4	...	13	170,057
Pubna	...	22	...	1	9	13	.	.....	711	12	..	2	12	....	2	..	12	205,053
Darjeeling	...	...	...	..	7	...	...	.....	187	.	.		5	130	...	3	12	20,134
Julpigóree	...	.	...	.	.....	...	...	...	32		...	...	10	25	..	...		82,535
Dacca	.	111	...	...	.. .	4	1	.....	936	..	...	1	7	64	24	...	15	296,819
Furreedpore		30	..	...	.....	...	..	1	585	...	...	...	1	33	1		6	196,704
Backergunge	...	.....	.	.	.....	...		3	214	..	...		7	41		2	37	408,690
Mymensing	1	2	...		57	...	.	2	367	...	...	...	23	55	6	...	31	597,899
Sylhet	...	2	...	...	.....		.	....	207	...	...	...	78	30	22	..	78	334,847
Cachar	...	.....	..	...	..	...		1	39	...	...	...	21	78	2	...		40,446
Chittagong...	...	.....	...	..	1	...	...	.....	203	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	21	158,273
Noakhally	...	.....	...	...	.....		..	.....	172	...	...	.	1	26	1	...	5	127,780
Tipperah	...	76		...	20	...	...	1	594	...	...		14	70	...	...	...	314,500
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	.....	...	...	...4...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	27	.....	1	...	...	14,710
TOTAL ...	57	2,721	116	665	1,332	234	96	8,018	19,284	64	94	19	530	9,562	2,451	319	748	6,[illegible],[illegible]

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.

CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.

Engineers.	Engine-drivers.	Stokers.	Guards.	Signallers.	Pointsmen.	Telegraph Clerks.	Station Masters.	Clerks.	Khalasees.	Telegraph Inspectors.	Plate-layers.	Other railway servants.	Cabmen.	Cartmen.	Carriage-owners.	Stable keepers.	Bullock-drivers.	Palki-bearers.	Khalasees.	Cart-owners.	Sirdars.	Palki-owners.	Ship-masters.	Nakhodas.	Seamen.	Boatmen.	Engineers.	Farmers of ferries.	Charandars.	Divers.
82	26	...	13	...	61	24	41	3	357	...	...	13	...	1,634	.	...	322	6,329	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,405	.		100	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	35	1,022	...	224	14	...	...	...	..	1,199				..
...	...	...	...	4	..	2	5	3	64	..	...	...	...	567	...	...	195	1,742	...	...	...	...	.	..		8	.			
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	164	...	..	242	5,182	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	6,509			.	...
46	137	2	157	15	18	12	16	34	828	...	1	1,052	108	1,583	...	...	837	4,241	...	...	...	...	10	.		6,409			..	35
6	56	118	48	30	10	13	18	145	623	...	.	547	5,107	7,922	776	79	597	10,202	...	211	...	108	114	11	2,231	42,813	200	6	...	6
...	...	...	45	11	62	88	10	16	2	1	.	19	..	1,101	...	...	108	6,156	...	...	...	..		..	3	5,926	..	.	86	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..		...	...	144	...	...	17	4,802	..		.	...	...	.		18,315		231	..	
2	19	13	2	8	13	...	3	7	142	...	...	15	21	1,724	...	...	298	2,064	4		12	.				8,516		...	.	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,030		..	4	1,195	...	192	13		...		7	2,587		18	...	.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	45	326	.	.	436	579	...	6	...		73	...	.	9,031		4	..	.
...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,460	...		10	1,508	..	53	..	..	..	.	...	7,432				.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	215			122	4,318	...	6	...	.		.	..	7,743		.	.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	..	...	827	...	...	.	...	.	.	...	504		7	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	275	362	...		94	2,696	...	3	39	...	..	...	...	11,906	11	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	61	..	...	11	..	.		..	8	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	60	...	.	7	317	..	..	..			.		194	..	.	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	5	.	..	10	1,514	27	44	24	.	4		11	22,970		14		13
9	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	.	...	..	1	13	183	...	..	38	1,970	...	...	..	.	9		.	11,983		..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	..	...	5	2	..	.	...	1,437	...	..	.			.	..	27,062	.	162	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	387	.	...	206	4,505	..	56	19			.	.	2,858	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	1	1,458	...		...		.	.	..	5,904	2	30	.	.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	100	..	..	50			.		1,001			.	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	..		1	724	...	...	..	...	10	..	38	3,238	6	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	91	..	...	...	1,036	...	.	..	..	...	.	13	3,419		5	..	..
...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	31	..	...	...	504	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	10,762		..	.	..
.	...	...	...	...	.	.		..	..		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	255	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	239	.	...	..	
95	245	138	265	74	184	142	97	214	2,027	1	1	1,638	5,664	19,138	776	79	3,564	67,411	34	795	182	103	200	11	2,304	222,253	219	407	252	56

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT	CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED																					
	CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS										KEEPING AND											
	Boat-owners	Lascars	Firemen	Aratdars.	Agents.	Keepers of screws.	Markmen.	Packers.	Weighmen.	Emigration Agents.	Bankers and Mahajans	Poddars.	Money-changers	Cashiers	Money lenders.	Book-keepers.	Merchants	Silk dealers	Sandgars.	Merchants in special goods.	Paikars.	Baparis.
Burdwan ...	.	...	..	96	...	..	..	.	329	.	2,078	13	6					.	630		192	391
Bancoorah	...	...	...	21		..	...	...	18	.	71	59	2		652		129		8		21	14
Beerbhoom		...	..	44		.		...	44		83	4		5	405	.	1		10	4	270	79
Midnapore	..	.	.	65		..	.	..	255	..	2,415	11	9	11	1,408		..		48	107		9
Hooghly with Howrah ...	213	18	47	16		.	2	5	171		1,172		45	147	1,268		538			73	14	75
24-Pergunnahs	961	2,797		311		78	242	194	1 135	8	2,921	86	271	159	160	25	3,229	21	38	1,607	90	5,058
Nuddea ...		657		229		..			773		491	120	85	69	2,934	2			437	117	140	31
Jessore	357	78		5					72		794	6		23	3,709		178		31			2,215
Moorshedabad ...	78		..	171					277		791		3		1,349		67	8			812	407
Dinagepore . ..	46			1					34		1,670	34	18		636		38	2	15		240	1,625
Maldah		.		129					33		670			14	1,007		240					
Rajshahye ..	455			37					42		162	99		8	1,466		583	502	2	..	...	
Rungpore	119			31			.		17		494	6	.		2,182		135			.	760	525
Bogra		1							10		293	6	2		809		191		...	..	257	76
Pubna ..	234	{ 9 / 235 }	71	12					80			39			3,239				833		291	520
Darjeeling				4	2		1				1		.		105		35		..			
Julpigoree						.			5		357	16			85		4			.	12	1
Dacca	807	50		157					44		1,634	20	12	1	6,951		1,632		...		2,116	387
Furreedpore	291	128		23					53		473		2		2,179		181			.	105	1,210
Backergunge		11		77					260		1,219	70		7	8,700	.	542		14		.	2,947
Mymensing	141	1							9		2,534	11	2		4,642	..	324			..	.	993
Sylhet				8					20		1,610	7			3,717		...	.	3	..	252	1,040
Cachar									12		4				501	...	6				..	80
Chittagong		71							4		2,761	188		2	871		468		..		...	2,130
Noakhally		22		...	...				3		666	47	10	1	1,787	..		...	...	1	337	769
Tipperah	241	..					.		82		829	108		15	3,604	...			...	...	3	806
Chittagong Hill Tracts .	...	2													.	..	1	..			..	1
TOTAL	3,948	4,080	118	1,436	2	78	245	199	3,782	8	26,193	941	467	462	55,016	27	8,522	333	2,081	1,968	5,912	21,308

STATEMENT VI.

According to Occupation.—(Continued.)*

LES.

IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

LENDING MONEY AND SALE OF GOODS.

Cotton dealers.	Jute dealers.	Goladars.	Shop-keepers.	Mudis.	Baniyas.	Boxwallahs.	Hawkers.	Bisatis.	Dealers in miscellaneous goods.	Brokers or Dallals.	Banians.	Auctioneers.	Shipping Agents.	Clerks.	Keranis.	Sircars.	Shopmen.	Plyadas.	Mohurirs.	Managers.	Commission Agents	Gomashtas.	Total of Class V.
..	...	559	16,352	... ..	590	5	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	6	...	181	33	...	1,366	4	...	...	34,508
...	...	167	1,862	948	67	...	26	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	...	22	...	...	173		...	.	6,759
.	...	13	2,999	268	53	..	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	365	8	...	...	3,497	3	...	..	10,762
...	..	123	10,869	1,338	440		183	...	2,306	53	...	...	...	3	274	517	..	...	1,235	11	...	...	33,850
...	..	199	6,919	3,558	600	41	208	25	336	362	2	...	...	209	1,247	831	...	..	1,503	3	12	...	35,492
122	76	104	30,418	5,345	57	35	2,733	...	977	2,119	93	9	7	10,247	1,522	7,026	465	2,244	1,386	...	1	1,363	157,654
...	..	243	1,190	6,760	2,123	277	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	883	...	298	...	...	2,084	92	..	17	33,724
9	.	...	29,830	... .	61	...	...	1	...	161	...	...	...	.....	....	...	...	..	314	...	...	...	61,353
...	...	...	17,783	694	8	...	6	...	...	171	...	...	...	.....	184	41	...	...	262	...	...	...	36,375
...	6	8	10,517	8	6	...	...	...	.	60	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	537	216	...	...	...	20,766
77	..	..	392	178	83	...	4	...	...	196	...	...	...	.....	303	109	...	...	.....	..	...	...	15,119
113	18	...	3,288	.....	.	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	.....	18	6	.	...	506	...	...	..	17,818
		...	14,336	.. ..	...	...	123	...	...	40	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	..	348	...	...	...	31,521
	...	...	4,775	. ....	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	247		1	...	8,022
...	...	...	12,222	.....	...	...	88	...	...	193	...	...	...	.....	3	...	...	1,273	201		...	..	35,069
...	...	...	1,626	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	46	...	...	...	292	...	...	36	2,231
...	...	...	3,164	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7	...	...	70	2	...	...	...	4,307
64	...	...	20,109	.....	...	...	...	...	85	360	...	...	...	.....	33	...	5	764	1,199	1	...	...	61,066
...	...	...	12,088	.....	...	...	18	...	...	63	...	...	...	.....	53	7	...	1	333	...	...	...	32,335
...	...	...	23,241	.....	...	...	10	...	...	40	...	...	...	58	...	96	12	...	12,783	6		...	79,301
2	1	...	23,538	.....	3	...	...	...	94	12	...	...	...	.....	..	8	...	711	110	..	...	.	41,077
2	...	...	13,448	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.	27,516
...	...	...	1,301	.....	...	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...	.....	87	...	...	14	30	...	...	...	3,217
...	...	557	10,601	.....	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	.....	85	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	22,362
...	...	...	5,166	.....	438	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	..	.....	8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	13,828
15	...	.	15,173	775	...	...	...	...	38	116	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1,239	...	...	...	34,399
...	...	...	94	.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	615
404	101	1,978	304,291	19,875	4,529	358	3,404	26	3,863	4,447	97	9	7	11,408	4,234	9,182	485	5,614	29,774	120	14	1,416	861,236

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING																								
	MANUFACTURES.																								
	Indigo manufacturers.	Tea manufacturers.	Sugar manufacturers.	Oil manufacturers.	Cinchona manufacturers.	Coal workers.	Salt workers.	Glass makers.	Tar manufacturers.	Leather workers.	Fat-workers.	Lac workers.	Cotton manufacturers.	Silk manufacturers.	Jute manufacturers.	Founders.	Gas Works.	Saw Mills.	Mechanical Engineers.	Contractors.	Builders.	Rajmistris.	Stone-masons.	Bricklayers.	Brick-makers.	Lime-burners.
Burdwan	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	66	...	14	...	...	...	28	...	2,315	...	...	...	230
Bancoorah	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	285	24	...	8	...
Beerbhoom	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	435	...	...	1	...
Midnapore	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	1,394	...	...	79	..
Hooghly with Howrah ...	33	...	...	163	...	...	...	...		5	19	..	23	...	363	...	..	...	1	215	.	3,344	13	...	687	...
24-Pergunnahs	7	12	1	628	...	2	4	25	...	157	17	...	...	88	19	1	13	11	77	660	128	2,779	165	7,922	1,860	407
Nuddea	87	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	...	...	...	2	...	.	.	53	.	2,244	25	..	...	...
Jessore	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	448	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	25	...	1,612	2	...	...	...
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	130	...	59	8	...	...	33
Maldah	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	.	...	6	672	2	...	2	...
Rajshahye	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	17	...
Rungpore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	171	...	...	4	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	42	..	...	...	...
Pubna	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	262	8	101	...	...
Darjeeling	...	127	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	26	...	...	..	...
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
Dacca	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	1	...	1,458	17	...	28	200
Furreedpore	3	...	...	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	80	3	...	...	58
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	476	.	8	...	...
Mymensing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	51	...	22	...
Sylhet	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	94
Cachar	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	33	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	225	...	...	...	...
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	120	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	391	339	6	1,272	6	17	4	50	7	297	72	138	23	165	386	17	13	11	79	1,201	134	20,174	818	8,061	2,708	1,022

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Constructive Art.																Miscellaneous Artisans.												
Sawyers.	Carpenters.	Thatchers.	Painters.	Brick-dealers.	Well-diggers.	Pantile-dealers.	Carriage-builders.	Cart-builders.	Palki-builders.	Boat-builders.	Keeper of docks.	Sail-makers.	Ship-chandlers.	Ship-carpenters.	Caulkers.	Blacksmiths.	Dealers in hardware.	Cutlers.	Gun makers.	Coppersmiths.	Braziers.	Kansaris.	Tinmen.	Wire-drawers.	Cage-makers.	Kalaigar.	Goldsmiths.	Gold-washers.
199	2,506	742	30	151	...	...	...	634	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,586	201	...	...	...	2,821	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
49	507	82	50	...	1	...	..	215	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	833	213	...	...	...	770	...	...	...	...	21	833	...
60	1,064	45	...	...	1	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	...	...	...	17	...	383	3	...	.	1	1,404	.
404	1,621	231	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	178	1	...	...	5	...	3,235	...	...	...	...	...	2,927	2	...	...	...	2,883	21
246	3,855	1,496	17	658	2	40	24	104	.	645	.	...	..	...	17	3,865	39	..	..	6	90	941	233	.	..	19	3,682	...
1,005	9,047	3,571	407	157	26	...	325	172	52	180	..	129	21	1,323	52	5,427	1,527	82	66	575	975	20	877	3	26	127	5,884	51
202	2,836	3,223	38	252	5	.	.	753	10	842	...	...	...	2	...	3,689	...	11	1	3	252	603	1	.		17	3,023	...
160	2,429	184	...	...	6	...	...	19	..	288	...	...	..	...	...	2,347	...	...	...	...	...	189	..	...	...	...	2,725	..
9	2,006	45	...	2	...	...	...	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,752	2	.	...	...	109	33	2	...	...	5	1,937	..
56	637	66	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	1	104	30	...	.	2	1,185	1
33	863	758		.	..	.	16	40	.	94		...	...	...	...	765	95	2	...		561	.	8	...	297	...	1,125	4
158	1,609	80	..		2	..	...	27	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	893	151	1	1	...	..	471	...	...	..	13	2,004	...
16	1,376	56	1	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	...	...	...	178	151	...	...	.	7	1,962	..
23	339	3	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	...	12	87	..	...	...	...	1,058	...
549	1,409	527	.	..	38	56	...	...	...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	46	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	8	1,079	..
60	156	3	1	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...
19	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	254	.	...	...	...	12	3	..	..	..	...	134	.
273	2,529	981	..	13	206	...	...	...	..	1,420	.	..	...	...	...	2,507	...	...	...	...	1	489	...	3	.	39	3,260	5
218	2,211	718	...	.	1	...	1	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	806	33	...	...	...	.	84	2	.	...	...	1,272	.
61	38	853	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	..	1,516	5	...	...	...	...	216	5	.	...	...	3,071	.
154	5,454	80	..	...	17	...	...	...	..	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	...	...	...	32	65	98	..	..	.	18	2,289	...
296	1,851	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	58	...	...	...	...	...	1,853	19	...	...	...	...	386	..	...	..	1	1,632	.
11	75	97	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		94	
209	483	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	534	11	...	...	...	..	30	...	...	...	..	1,188	...
8	5	449	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	435	...	...	8	..	...	..	...		..	638	...
52	2,308	412	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	..	..	...	...	...	1,354	124	...	..	630	4	52	...	...	...	...	2,091	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,536	47,410	14,750	1,266	1,223	305	162	366	2,051	63	5,613	1	120	21	1,331	69	42,310	2,901	96	68	1,271	5,351	7,340	1,163	6	323	284	47,462	82

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING																											
																										MISCELLANEOUS		
	Jewellers.	Watchmakers.	Potters.	Glass makers.	Type founders.	Die sinkers.	Chalk vendors.	Glass vendors.	Stone vendors.	Crockery vendors.	Lime vendors.	Cabinet makers.	Makers of idols.	Makers of brushes.	Makers of combs.	Makers of mats.	Makers of lanterns.	Makers of fans.	Makers of baskets.	Makers of reeds.	Makers of whips.	Makers of toys.	Makers of beads.	Makers of hookahs.	Makers of grindstones.	Makers of musical instruments.	Makers of lacquered-ware.	Makers of leaf plates.
Burdwan	...	..	4,754	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	..	...	...	...	8	261	...	...	1,959	...	..	145	..	49		5	161	.
Bancoorah	...	10	1,215	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	59	167	..	...	8	129	..	24	377	...	..	5	576	7	.	11	14	
Beerbhoom ...	...	1	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	57	...	...	..	4	441	...	...	712	...	...	13	401	41	.	9	124	16
Midnapore	...	...	4,956	1	...	...	...	...		...	138	...	.	...	74	618	...	..	2,122	..	1	5	..	74	207	8	87	...
Hooghly with Howrah .. .	17	11	4,185	..		..	..	14	25	31	538	43		...	15	606	...	44	1,478	...	14	41	42	23	1	4	242	2
24-Pergunnahs	136	318	4,578	69	2	14	..	254	.	133	98	984	.	29	129	1,294	66	33	1,901	...	55	302	70	163	96	120	274	32
Nuddea	14	1	4,063	18	.	...	...	...	...	...	241	..	.	..	...	1,086	...	4	1,009	...	70	366	.	10	40	..	164	...
Jessore	..	...	4,927	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	152	..	.	.	..	151	..	...	143	...	..	11	69	14	..	...	...	..
Moorshedabad	20	4	1,883	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	85	77	...	...	..	193	..	...	642	...	...	17	.	61		.	18	...
Dinagepore.	...	...	1,722	...	...	...	3	..	..	.	19	47	...	...	11	23	...	...	226	...	.	15	..	2	..	..	...	...
Maldah	3	1	946	...	...	.	1	...		...	71	2	...	...	..	34	..	1	18	...		30	38	52		3	50	...
Rajshahye	5	...	1,929	...	...	.	2	2	.		140	1	...	2	...	197	...	...	479	44	.	111	63	.		.	10	..
Rungpore	...	...	2,124	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	51	.	..	...	...	127	...		320	.	.	34	4	...	...	..	..	..
Bogra	..	...	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	..	74	...	...	78	445	..	7	..	.	.	...	...	..
Pubna	...	...	2,366	134	...	...	...	3		...	190	3	...	...	37	469	...	...	228	14	...	23	12	3	..	.	.	...
Darjeeling	...	6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	25	..	...	33	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	
Julpigoree	..	..	323	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	
Dacca	...	15	3,788	...		.	.	125	..	...	...	1,753	143	...	...	636	...	2	214	29	...	3	57	33	...	...	..	...
Furreedpore	...	...	2,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	222	...	5	1,040	...	8	17	8	1		..	..	..
Backergunge	1	4	3,177	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	87	5,965	...	...	1	677	...	...	186	...	..	10	10	.	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	...		4,350	9			.	..		...	118	176	...	...	..	802	...	...	58	...	...	146	58	...	.	...	14	...
Sylhet	..	..	2,825	...	.	...	..		19	..	33	21	...	...	...	551	...	...	42	...	...	100	29	10	..	4	...	...
[illegible]mar	...	...	231	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	7	...	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	57	128	...	...	..	372	...	...	26	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	8	...
Noakhally	...	...	802	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	722	...	...	...	32	...	...	13	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	...	..	2,923	...	..	...	..	1		.	93	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	328	...	..	127	.	23	..	1	22	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	...	.	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..		...
TOTAL ...	208	371	64,371	226	2	14	6	405	61	164	2,340	10,089	143	31	294	9,451	66	113	14,241	532	148	1,567	1,437	569	344	165	1,188	50

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—(*Continued.*)

ARTISANS.

Makers of garlands.	Turners.	Carvers.	Gilders.	Coopers.	Ivory carvers.	Sandalwood carvers.	Shell carvers.	Cane-workers.	Vendors of brooms.	Workers in sola.	Makers of looms.	Cotton-carders.	Cotton-spinners.	Weavers in silk.	Weavers in cotton.	Weavers in wool.	Weavers in jute.	Weavers in hemp.	Weavers in coir.	Shawl-menders.	Carpet-makers.	Cotton-printers.	Fullers.	Dyers.	Tailors.	Cap-makers.	Turban-makers.	Goldlace-makers.	Shoe-makers.	Sadlers.	Cloth vendors.
873	.	12	44	..	.	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	24,557	24	27	...	...			.	1	45	725			...	1,322		1,875
221	3	..	...	...	...	...	228	..	...	9	...	...	5	35	6,685		...	...	1	8				50	106		...	2	546	...	281
...	...	12	15	..	1		545	13	9	...	...	4	2	1	7,525		...	...	5	...				4	182				918	...	413
275		2	4	...	...	.	388	41	...	...	2	...	4	...	26,276	24	...	...	16	..		.	..	...	...	...	...		886	...	4,701
328		..	22	...	...	...	200	114	...	...	1	33	..	149	17,049		310	..	30	.	..	..	.	28	2,700	15			735	...	3,488
647	35	14	125	93	16	11	168	429	25	...	..	114	612	193	6,120	80	102		26	58	17	120	151	423	11,688	277	78	16	7,294	72	11,234
55	...	3	19	...	..		650	267	31	...	...	22	95	.	13,680		278	...	...	16	13	.		8	1,321	.	.	.	684		5,463
5	.	...	..	.	.	..	79	273	...	...	..	...	21	.	20,009		264	...	...	...	..	..	...		401	.	...	.	1,253		2,299
90	..	...	2	...	...	.	517	60		65	.	23	..	6,290	11,557	..	15	.	...	..	150	...		10	1,530				716	..	342
109	.		...	.	..	...	13	2	...	...	.	10	65	.	4,061	..	74	...	..	...	...	76		...	449	...	...	.		125	..	54
41	27	...	...	...	...	...	161	44		6	2	143	142	287	4,654	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	65	369	2	.	1	872		945
88		...	...	...	...	.	74	2	.	6	...	6	75	366	6,551		...	...	.	...	...	...	..	34	428				416	31	718
385	.	...	...	..	...	...	159	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,475	..	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	742	...	..		61	.	42
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	.	4	..	...	6	...	3,115	...	...	4	..	..	...	...	.	..	228			..	2		175
259	..	..	12	.	..	.	254	...	..	...	95	5	22	...	15,684		135	...	.	..	16	8		20	692			.	280	...	898
...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303		.	..	..	...	...	...		.	93				40	.	..
...	...	...		.	..		3	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	1,283	...	...	.	..	..	...	1	..	..	57			.	26		...
38		..				...	617	81	..	954	8	75	84	2	17,876		24	3				..		52	2,244		...	6	223		3,305
7		...	..	.	...	.	238	236	...	...	..	2	129	.	14,723	4	1	.	..	..	.	..	...	2	383		..	.	194		343
501	...	...	..	...	...	...	244	..	...	...		17	32	...	14,146	...	.		..	...	...	..	...	..	1,129			.	398		357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3	.	...	...	...	27	8	14,595	.	105		.	...	...	...	...	...	897		.		613		1,594
46	...	.	...	..	...	...	34	10	..	...	..	2	....	...	12,500	...	21	.	...	...	...	9	...	..	497	.			5		2,709
...	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	9	...	.....	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...		47				33		519
1	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	....	...	...	111	1	8,108	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	880				25		173
74	..	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	7,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	372			.	80	...	716
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	4	55	4	19,804	...	...	..	.	.	..	...	...	..	630			..	154	...	329
..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	.	.		..	.	..		...			...	..
4,107	65	46	263	94	17	11	6,033	1,997	65	1,044	108	403	1,507	7,336	283,036	142	1,362	7	78	82	196	221	152	746	26,870	294	78	25	17,901	103	43,033

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING																							
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTISANS.																							
	Ornament-makers.	Umbrella-makers.	Tape-makers.	Waxcloth-dealers.	Gunnybag-makers.	Net-makers.	Cloth printers.	Thread-sellers.	Embroiderers.	Wool-sellers.	Jute-spinners.	Silk-spinners.	Cotton-sellers.	Blanket-makers.	Silk-dealers.	Printers.	Stationers.	Book-binders.	Lithographers.	Engravers.	Picture-sellers.	Dufturies.	Book-sellers.	Paper-makers.	Compositors.
Burdwan	3,767	2	...	39	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	86	28	..	..
Bancoorah	11	...	5	...	...	18	...	102	...	...	22	...	3	47	22	..	.	...	...	..	2	4	1	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	2	...	...	2	13	...	65	...	...	...	260	6	26	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...
Midnapore	...	2	...	4	192	44	.	265	...	...	...	...	...	579	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	35	13	...	..
Hooghly with Howrah	21	12	46	...	167	12	5	326	93	..	102	...	34	..	205	261	239	16	...	20	22	16	68	349	278
24-Pergunnahs	367	119	24	41	298	16	...	472	248	66	146	19	326	22	15	1,905	398	614	24	44	115	713	273	...	1,933
Nuddea	...	23	...	.	274	29	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	51	64	...	182	...	...	...	3	63	..	..	...
Jessore	66	...	...	...	8	42	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	.
Moorshedabad	177	...		...	...	3	...	55	11	..	.	9	8	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	42	13
Dinagepore	...	1	...	..	...	18	..	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	..	4	
Maldah	9	7	...	...	8	...	...	107	7	.	7	197	..		3,051	...	16	.	..	2	1	...	5	1	
Rajshahye	2	...	...	.	...	5	...	...	...		44	200	...	...	856	...	35	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
Rungpore	...	...	..	..	...	7	...	4	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	11	.	..	.
Bogra	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	6		.	..
Pubna	117	12	...	...	22	122	...	57	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	..		...	1	28	...	277	..
Darjeeling	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	.	.	...		.
Julpigoree	1	...	..	...	27	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	.	...	..	...	.
Dacca	241	10	..	..	1,698	19	5	48	1,340		...	...	...	...	...	23	...		...	.	...	182	1	97	..
Furreedpore	31	.	..	.	901	71	.	45	..	6	...	...	...	...	...		149	1		.	.	...	1	...	..
Backergunge	109				543		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	.		.	...	12	...	91	...
Mymensing	..	...	.	.	144	18	...	127	.	.	13		...	...	...	...	..		..	..	...	12	1	52	...
Sylhet	34	7	4	..	40	..		..	.	.	.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cachar	.				...	...	...		...	.	..	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chittagong	...	408	.	..	1	107	...	24	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	.
Noakhally	21	21	...	..	1	125		5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	..
Tipperah	1	17	...	...	36	42	..	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	...	28	6	...	.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		.		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		..	...
TOTAL ...	4,975	643	79	84	4,362	849	10	1,792	1,699	73	345	616	386	1029	5,507	2,198	1,060	633	24	108	144	1,341	403	913	2,224

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—(*Continued.*)

Dealers in vegetable food.																		Dealers in animal food.						
Sellers of oil.	Sellers of grain.	Sellers of flour.	Sellers of rice.	Sellers of potatoes.	Sellers of sugarcane.	Sellers of spices.	Millers.	Jantawalls.	Grain-huskers.	Bakers.	Grain-parchers.	Coster-mongers.	Confectioners.	Sellers of goor.	Sellers of honey.	Sellers of oil-cake.	Sellers of sugar.	Butchers	Fishermen.	Fish-mongers.	Bird-catchers.	Milkmen.	Poulterers.	Butter-sellers.
5,570	13	...	681	...	.	...	...	...	722	29	94	356	1,239	385	...	...	...	80	11,517	.....	...	5,058	...	...
2,167	243	...	109	...	...	211	...	6	457	...	13	21	368	68	...	...	...	10	2,521	.....	...	1,594	4	
2,893	30	21	142	...	...	28	...	.	68	...	21	69	293	311	...	...	3	16	1,660	1,652	..	901	...	...
3,595	686	28	146	...	...	14	...	...	308	21	637	679	697	439	4	...	28	47	4,000	6,243	...	2,452	84	...
3,320	381	54	717	...	..	44	...	...	310	203	130	778	1,993	577	..	...	..	73	521	10,944	7	3,616	77	12
13,273	2,744	530	2,733	146	12	1,401	250	15	921	704	486	6,018	2,923	3,449	...	...	134	1,531	25,338	514	196	7,937	232	608
8,394	260	37	1,141	.	...	663	...	...	304	29	88	1,077	1,962	857	...	...	...	4	19,274	3	...	7,258	11	12
3,534	175		48	...	.	...	...	...	12	...	96	42	25	406	...	...	...	...	4,028	20,800	16	3,719	...	...
2,007	514	.	215		...	1	...	...	23	7	13	670	85	68	...	...	...	30	524	7,964	1	6,745	...	1
244	10	..	...	.	..	...	...	12	425	4	7	6	20	2	4	...	...	7	4,164	.....	...	389	...	...
1,432	176	2	374	...	...	5	...	...	92	34	32	461	135	3,185	24	2	...	2	12	5,026	...	2,061	...	...
3,562	26	3	300	..	...	71	...	...	71	2	56	461	8	7,178	5	...	40	1,042	.....	8,637	3	2,203	...	...
1,670	134	3	5	.	.	...	...	...	..	.	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	5,332	10,297	...	827	...	...
2,065	..	.	15		.	1	..	...	14	1	21	...	...	2	...	...	..	1	.....	4,457	..	1,236	...	...
4,931	75	3	143	.	9	50	...	...	...	...	4	50	96	90	2	...	...	3	10,472	6,267	.	3,252	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	76	... .		224	...	...
150	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	28	...	14	...	...	. .	...	8	1,145	.		91	...	...
2,504	4	...	207	.		90	.	...	35	6	58	65	26	373	44	...	...	124	23,340	.	..	6,415	...	3
514	94	...	39	...	4	12	...	...	1	1	4	11	29	429	...	...	...	2	132	12,325	...	1,151	...	...
1,446	...	...	1,631	...	...	..	...	...	245	68	7	42	26	135	...	...	...	3	17,607	... ..	...	1,123	...	...
4,430	31	8	8	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	24	2	39	191	37	...	...	996	32,813	110		4,096	...	...
2,927	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	42	67	...	...	...	1	.....	51,104	.	2,408	...	...
22	...	...	1	.	.	2	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	1,421	...	44	...	...
941	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	109	2	7	...	...	...	...	4,174	4,755	2	20	...	...
481	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	3	30	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	32	5,919		405	...	...
1,177	68	...	9	...	...	152	...	...	1	...	12	...	35	2	...	...	...	15	4,968	13,238	92	3,003	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	....	.	...	.....	...	...
72,749	5,797	677	8,667	146	25	2,751	250	33	4,586	1,116	1,914	10,956	10,116	18,822	120	2	205	4,019	173,650	171,676	317	68,23[illegible]	408	639

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS, PREPARED FOR CONSUMP																		
	DEALERS IN DRINKS.					DEALERS IN STIMULANTS.						DEALERS IN PERFUMES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.							
	Brewers and distillers.	Spirit sellers.	Toddy sellers.	Liquor-shopkeepers.	Sellers of Soda-water.	Sellers of Tobacco.	Sellers of Opium.	Sellers of Ganja.	Sellers of Pan.	Sellers of Betel.	Sellers of Maddat.	Perfumers.	Druggists.	Salt sellers.	Saltpetre sellers.	Gunpowder sellers.	Sellers of fire-works.	Sellers of soap.	Sellers of tika.
Burdwan	..	.	16	1,000	8	160	5	88	..	1,307	...	...	...	48	...	13	...	...	...
Bancoorah	...	138	5	60	..	235		2	320	...	..	...	...	41	...	8	..	...	11
Beerbhoom	...	..	29	317	...	71	...	2	450	...	...	..	26	2	...	...	...	...	11
Midnapore	...	...	36	143	...	352	.	..	1,057	..	...	...	...	270	...	49			8
Hooghly with Howrah	..	..	976	491	15	316	6	1	1,331	...	22	5	3	65	...	37	11	8	197
24-Pergunnahs	238	15	756	588	166	2,182	196	108	497	2,896	38	95	123	351	3	56	...	133	44
Nuddea	...	...	400	1,403	...	253	.			...	..	11	15	275	48	27	...	20	...
Jessore	...	..	1,420	60		6		2	2,390	...	...	.	.	203	...	...	...	...	3
Moorshedabad	...	172	75	33		29	11	12	447	...	...	...	..	2	7	..	...	1	13
Dinagepore	...	5	8	2	...	2	8	13	32	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	..	...	...
Maldah	.	151	122	...	..	93	19		290	.	...	8	12	51	..	3	2	5	10
Rajshahye		106	12	..	.	.	4	24	333	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	...	24	1	.	...		20	5	1,206	...	.	...	.	17	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	2	7	...	...	..	.	5	135	...	.	...	...	9	..		..	...	40
Pubna	...	50	105	...	..	10	..	28	1,185	...	...	2	...	30	20	...	36	...	3
Darjeeling	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Julpigoree	...	.	1	...	..	...	...	...	33	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dacca	6	91	1,822	...	...	14	2	43	2,752	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	50
Furreedpore	...	29	340	17	...	28	4	10	1,438	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	12	...	...
Backergunge	...	6	33	6	..	15	1	19	2,678	...	...	.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	9	74	16	..	..	.	13	36	2,178	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	4	2
Sylhet	...	22	...	...	...	...	15	19	4,330	...	...	...	...	17	142	...	...	...	9
Cachar	...	15	.	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	9	2	...	...	4	4	744	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally	...	9	3	...	..	19	...	1	683	363	..	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	16	2,246	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	253	929	6,192	4,123	189	3,785	310	433	20,769	5,069	69	134	182	1,489	229	200	75	171	406

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR TION.—(*Continued*)																	Total of Class VI	CLASS VII—MISCELLANEOUS PERSONS NOT CLASSED OTHERWISE.									Total of Class VII	Grand Total of Males
DEALERS IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.													DEALERS IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.															
Firewood.	Timber.	Charcoal.	Cowdung.	Bamboo.	Forage.	Thatch.	Hemp.	Flax.	Rope.	Wood-cutters.	Straw.	Hides.	Bones.	Horns.	Chamars.		House-owners.	Pensioners.	Gamblers.	Beggars and paupers.	Professional thieves.	Apprentices.	Labourers.	Unemployed.	Male children.		
717	.	59	7	30	..	14	.		...	211	...	1,904		..	647	86,839	...	4		14,033	...	..	102,197	14,560	334,039	464,833	995,818
235		80	1	...	...	...	...	..	4	195	...	190		...	6	24,238	...	1,176	3	2,444	.	11	41,215	1,576	95,564	141,989	261,690
299		26	...	25	...	...	..		1	81	1	226	.	...	..	27,700	...	4		4,310		23	36,072	1,738	115,820	157,967	334,550
744		132	3	113	...	43	...	..	5	...	.	1,165		...	...	79,634		14		18,998		12	115,308	15,830	457,733	607,895	1,257,194
912	2	39	6	125	59				612	185	370	883	38	7	183	86,986	...	2,429	7	5,750		12	79,432	18,646	242,719	348,995	722,856
2,954	64	184	12	115	...	875	1	..	421	609	...	3,272	6	9	1,121	1,097,069	863	781		12,581	351	107	161,803	89,596	376,988	643,075	1,455,616
162		132	5	467		39	...	..	49	447		4,246	.	..	70	98,114	723	17	6	10,106		23	101,843	10,376	329,773	452,867	877,125
1,620		...	.		7		...	...	...	...	...	2,799	..	...	..	80,577		1,643		6,495	...	.	45,539	5,257	376,112	435,046	1,051,126
687				65		.	.		27	...	...	1,780	.	...	...	54,494		288		5,903			77,151	4,581	236,720	324,643	645,335
125		.	..	20			..		1	...	..	479		...	6	15,895	...	110		7,046		...	37,525	1,692	293,693	340,066	776,431
348		.	..	183	61	11	22	23	14	...	...	176	.	...	...	32,955				2,310			28,933	2,207	127,338	160,788	331,087
245			2	83	..	2			22	...		650	.	...		44,105				6,825	...	..	48,843	3,733	262,013	321,414	650,586
423				4					.	...		461		...		35,463				15,436			29,252	1,739	391,515	437,942	1,095,026
313				58					.	...	...	...		...	...	15,603		1		4,006			6,057	424	131,164	141,652	347,864
588				120					6	...	.	886	.	...		58,575	19	3		4,832			30,288	3,632	232,596	271,370	602,514
117		...					..	..	...	7	...	8		...	.	1,656		8	4	168			10,131	186	16,592	27,089	53,057
140						.	...		.	...	...	105		..	..	3,986	.	21		1,241			3,642	295	66,778	71,977	169,288
1,060	.	...		1		6			2	...	...	2,301		...	...	91,162	.	76		5,484	...		25,954	7,138	356,494	395,146	905,775
70	.	...					...	.	...	..	.	359				45,056	9	1		3,603	...	...	16,871	1,815	179,138	201 437	407,854
739		3	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	5	320			192	60,468		157		4,789	.		37,028	2,433	466,664	511,071	1,204,237
267	.	..		384	.	...	...	..	402	...	...	371		...	499	81,863	...	21		7,482			22,402	4,171	460,345	494,421	1,187,962
577	.	108		...		...	..		...	...	...	273		...	..	88,072	...	1,774		6,451			24,357	2,155	354,325	389,062	880,330
106	.	...	.	.			...		..	...	..	9		..	...	4,007		288		478	..		16,017	248	40,833	57,864	110,373
.	..	.	.	3	.		..	.	..	...	.	87		...	...	25,672		16		6,114			25,280	2,884	248,418	282,712	536,059
12	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	67		...	...	20,892				2,683		9	23,839	1,266	152,126	179,923	362,067
963		...		...	...	.	...		...	..	10	821		...	..	60,498	...	121		5,073	..	..	24,026	3,189	299,909	332,318	782,391
...		...		..	..				..			5		...	..	6	..	...		..			9,172	74	12,889	22,135	40,883
14,583	66	763	36	1,802	127	990	23	23	1,566	1,825	386	23,843	44	16	2,724	1,421,585	1,619	8,953	20	164,641	351	197	1,180,177	201,441	6,658,298	8,215,697	18,135,094

GENERAL

Statement of Population

FEM

DISTRICT.	CLASS II.—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.																					Total of Class II.	CLASS III.—PERSONS IN PERSONAL					
	RELIGION					EDUCATION.				MEDICINE.							FINE ARTS						DOMESTIC.					
	Nuns.	Priestesses.	Gurus.	Astrologers.	Missionaries.	Schoolmistresses.	Governesses.	Teachers.	Students.	Nurses.	Midwives.	Dais.	Hakeems.	Vaccinators.	Kobirajes.	Gobaidyas.	Musicians.	Singers.	Jugglers.	Dancers.	Painters.		Personal servants.	Ayahs.	Nurses.	Cooks.	Ladies' maids.	Zenana attendants.
Burdwan		1,127	57	..	..	62		..	..	22	..	290	40	3	..		.	7	2	..	19	1,659	..	...	...	122	..	2,643
Bancoorah	...	98	1	..	..	...	.	3	...	44	..	1	...	.	11			3	8	2	1	172	490	1	...	[illegible]	...	..
Beerbhoom	...	248				5		.			40	...	19	..	...	..	.	...	.	..	1	313	735	6	60	58	...	85
Midnapore		741				32			...	..	194	...	58	1	..	32	1	33	2	3	33	1,130	2,552	...	...	65	...	...
Hooghly with Howrah	...	1,226	14			31			...	1	44	140	..	..	67		3	14	2	1	72	1,615	3,934	2	169	120		12
24-Pergunnahs	34	523	89	1	11	87	12	4	2,864	441	9	417		49	11		2	54	14	58	260	4,940	4,119	3,714	171	790		0,168
Nuddea		610	79			...		11		.	..	...		.	23		1	14			28	766	...	16	300	69	3,480	
Jessore		183	2		1	3					.	75	.		50	40	..	4		1	3	362	1,083	..	...			
Moorshedabad		370	18			2	.	..	...		1	193	24		.	.	8	14	8		32	670	4,407		1	793		
Dinagepore	..	31		.	.		..	.	...	..		19	...		2		2	...	...	...	..	54	232	4				
Maldah		157	19	1		..	.	4		.	60		21				9	6		..	12	289	575		.	...		...
Rajshahye	..	91	10			...						109	4				1	5		5	10	235	1,377			23	...	..
Rungpore		44	2								.	14	1				5	...			1	67	466	5				
Bogra	..	9	6			1			...			..			4				..		6	26	217		6			
Pubna		123	60			3						...			11			10	.		19	226	1,026		42	17		
Darjeeling	.	...	..			2				1		..	..						..	..	.	3		1	31			
Julpigoree	.	..												..	.		1					1	40	3				
Dacca		371	117	4		1			..	.		114	6		61		13	4		13	32	736		1,734	2	37		
Furreedpore	...	108	20								72				4		2	3			..	209	1,173	2				
Backergunge	...	199	14			3						11	4				3	.	...	3	1	238	423	...	19	44		
Mymensing	..	57	15			1			...		..	16	.		..		4	3	...	13	...	109	840	3	...	.		
Sylhet	.	286	17		1	..					17	...	..	.	12		2	..	.		236	671	703	...	...			
Cachar	.	4							...	.	.	2	.	...	..							6	18	11	...	1		
Chittagong	...	292	...									3	..				1			3		304	1,227	..	...	...		
Noakhally	.	187	...			1			...	...	...	42	2				2			..	76	310	310	2	...	...	...	
Tipperah	...	230	...			..			...	.	...	19	..	.	8			14	1	...	4	276	458	8	...	5		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		...				..			...	...	...	...	..		..			...	..	..	...	.....	5	..	.	...	...	..
TOTAL ..	34	7,815	570	6	13	234	12	22	2,864	509	487	1,470	179	53	264	72	60	188	37	102	846	15,227	26,412	16,512	801	2,160	3,480	8,908

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

ALES.

SERVICE OR PERFORMING OFFICES.									CLASS IV.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.													
OTHER THAN DOMESTIC.						INN-KEEPERS, &c.		Total of Class III.	IN AGRICULTURE.									WITH ANIMALS.					Total of Class IV.
Gardeners or Malinis.	Barbers.	Dhobies.	Mehters.	Water-carriers.	Unspecified.	Brothel-keepers.	Prostitutes.		Zemindars.	Aymadars.	Putnidars.	Lakhirajdars.	Jotedars.	Talukdars.	Ijaradars.	Occupancy ryots.	Cultivators.	Dealers in goats.	Dealers in pigs.	Dealers in poultry.	Cowherds.	Grass-cutters.	
...	218	268	43	...	18	...	551	3,943	209	191	60	479	...	77	.....	589	10,537		15	...	75	92	12,624
...	101	50	6	...	12	...	270	946	353	..	...	14	...	8	.....	.....	1,306	3	...	...	44	...	1,728
...	93	59	16	...	...	...	79	1,191	121	13	12	13	...	39	.....	32	6,804	10	5	...	37	3	7,089
93	232	742	91			..	1,339	5,114	381	...	11	...	...	134	2	.....	13,229	87	2	3	25	73	13,947
...	274	769	103	9	12	1	3,124	8,529	768	59	23	524	...	28	.....	198	4,672	17	2	12	57	...	6,360
1	793	2,351	1,321	86	39	80	15,380	40,013	591	...	9	455	1,198	132	.....	18	3,899	14	...	21	45	649	7,031
17	186	246	12	...	...	...	2,111	6,437	702	...	14	1,163	..	41	14	.....	3,034	5	2	...	150	17	5,142
..	21	46	3	...	...	...	959	2,112	87	...	...	333	...	264	.....	72	4,976	2	...	...	2	...	5,756
.	173	294	16	...	...	...	1,269	6,953	424	12	5	248	...	11	1	10	7,187	1	...	4	23	...	7,926
.	9	15	5	...	...	...	260	525	29	...	...	5	...	5	7	.....	1,949	...	...	...	14	...	2,009
...	124	134	4	.	34	...	314	1,185	72	...	14			22	7	.....	3,129	...	2	...	28	35	3,309
..	36	47	11	1	...	...	1,941	3,436	284	...	...	77	...	.....	.....	.....	3,508	...	...	...	14	...	3,883
...	..	9	7		..		1,275	1,762	23	...	15	28	...	27		.....	2,463	...	...	...	...	...	2,591
.	4	5	5		...	...	345	582	77	...	...	5	...	15	...	.....	1,062	...	...	...	6	...	1,185
...	16	13	16	1	...	...	1,719	2,850	123	...	20	41	.	125	.....	.....	1,511	...	...	...	5	...	1,830
...	2	2	10	...	...	...	8	54	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	94	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	5	1		...		135	184	..	...	4			9	.....	.....	401	...	...	...	...	1	415
...	36	187	12	.	.		1,738	3,746	278	...	3	90	...	1,299	.....	.....	5,059	2	...	...	21	...	6,743
...	22	54	3	...	...	...	761	2,015	65	...	...	38	..	382	.....	.....	2,782	1	...	...	4	...	3,272
..	46	213	19	...	65	...	1,189	2,020	178	...	56	...	...	900	.....	18	8,378	...	...	...	...	...	9,530
...	13	59	14	...	...	1	2,218	3,148	46	...	6	10	5	411	.....	18	1,465	1	...	...	8	...	1,970
...	17	201	...	...	...	...	93	1,104	124	...	29	346	...	561	.....	.....	3,849	...	2	...	6	...	4,917
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	56	89	..	...	...	.	72	49	. .	.....	236	...	...	...	...	...	407
...	14	233	1		...	...	42	1,517	353	...	...	...		1,068	2	.....	6,763	...	...	..	16	...	8,222
...	18	160	20	...	..		35	545	2	...	44	2	..	646	80	.....	3,888	...	...	..	1	...	4,669
..	21	275	2	...	.	.	473	1,242	94	...	7	13	49	297	5	.....	1,514	...	...	...	7	...	1,986
...	...	...	...	..				5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13	.	...	.	...	...	13
111	2,469	6,536	1,741	97	180	82	37,664	101,167	5,304	275	332	3,330	1,324	6,550	118	955	103,828	143	30	40	588	870	124,327

GENERAL

Statement of Population

FEM

DISTRICT.	CLASS V—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.										Total of Class V.
	CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.					LENDING MONEY AND SALE OF GOODS.					
	Carriage-owners.	Cart-owners.	Arhat-keepers.	Bullock-drivers.	Boat-owners.	Money-lenders.	Retail-dealers.	Shop-keepers.	Paikars.	Baparis.	
Burdwan	12	.....	5	.....	.....	268	24	2,575	11	2	2,897
Bancoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	355	.....	2	389
Beerbhoom...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	128	119	676	.....	45	962
Midnapore	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	186	1,566	.....	.....	1,785
Hooghly with Howrah	.....	105	.....	1	12	216	.....	1,626	.....	69	2,029
24-Pergunnahs	110	9	1	3	2	301	787	3,103	.....	13	4,329
Nuddea	.....	.....	.....	4	175	464	39	1,435	.....	5	2,122
Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	941	.....	.....	1,057
Moorshedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	12	5,109	132	.....	5,527
Dinageporc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1,076	.....	.....	1,106
Maldah	.....	10	1	.....	40	200	68	50	.....	5	374
Rajshahye	.....	1	.....	.....	19	61	.....	150	.....	149	380
Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	899	.....	.....	949
Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	7	305	31	.....	385
Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	142	.....	576	.....	16	738
Darjeeling	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....	85
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	176	.....	.....	185
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	638	149	1,394	74	238	2,498
Furreedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	212	.....	560	.....	6	788
Backergunge	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	347	.....	1,075	.....	21	1,446
Mymensing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	665	.....	.....	831
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	431	.....	.....	563
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	5
Chittagong...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	782	.....	15	965
Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	2	62	.....	51	181
Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	465	.....	.....	563
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
TOTAL ...	126	134	11	8	268	4,186	1,394	26,131	248	656	33,142

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

ALES.

CLASS VI—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION

MISCELLANEOUS ARTISANS

Dealers in hardware	Dealers in pottery.	Dealers in lime.	Shell-carvers.	Cane-workers.	Basket-makers.	Shuttle-makers.	Mat-makers	Broom-sellers.	Garland-sellers.	Bead-makers.	Toy-makers.	Silk-dealers.	Silk-spinners.	Spinners.	Weavers.	Tape-makers	Dyers.	Tailors.	Jute-sellers.	Gunnybag-makers	Cotton-sellers.	Net-makers.	Milliners.	Ornament-sellers.	Shoe-makers.	Thread-sellers	Cloth-vendors	Lacquered-ware.	Silk-growers.	Stationers.
176	341	15		..	329	..			272			.	...	..	552		.	42		..	...			11	24	4,355		89		8
...	63	10	1	2	65	..	3			102	1		12	1,469	46		7	1	8					2	.	24	4		..	
...	240	34	..	3	245	..	83	1	.	179	..	107	..	4,264	151						8	...	1	5	9	8		.		
.	340	10			121		113	2				31	8	6,718	552			.						37	35	13	14	8	.	
11	421	40	2	4	291		63	3	81	108	14			2,375	482	.		165	4	19	2		2	38		25	88	24	6	
3	481	58		103	629			16	..	...	44	..	6	1,186	1,184			90				.	50	74	471	92	34		.	
62	684	55		8	152		64	353	...	..	8	.	...	1,901	416			165	68		1			249	6	86	75	10	2	10
	29	.	4		9	..	6			4	..		.	1,532	154			5		3		12		81			10			
8	262	9			300	.	41			4		526	79	2,053	673	132		22			6			5	2	26	1		...	
4	18			2	48		40		5	.	.			312	18	..		18												
25	120	14		2	.....	..	39	5	21	.	5			1,393	172		9	121		9				43	61	39	6	...	373	5
1	100	6	..	.	29	...	...	...	8			..		1,269	114		2	19						2	2	16	2	...	39	.
1	15			..	.. ..	...	...	.	15			...	.	858	18				..	..					...	.	..	...	...	..
...	19	1	.		8	12		...	...	.		...	..	250	63			.				5		.	.	.				
1	103	31	3	13	31		25	...		..	3	...	...	894	96			1	.	20				9			4	...		
...	.....				2	.	4	...	...	.	.	...	..	11	14								2					...	..	
.	2				1	.		...	...	...	...	..	...	27	14									1			..	...		
...	128	2		10	38		54	1	24	...	3	...	...	4,979	507	..	5	231		18		52		14	7	3	65	.		
	32	4			11	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	2,124	126	.	..	..		76		9		8						37
3	59	4		..	30	..	83	...	41	..				1,277	228	..	...	15				131			6	.		.	.	.
...	19			.	1	.	42		...	13	.	...	...	2,213	91		..	..		..		13						..	.	
12	41	1		2	3		3	..	...	2	4	..	...	5,285	183	.	..	...		.				12		6	5		.	
	5				.. ..	...			..	...	...	...	..	98	2	...											2	..		...
..	74			.	7		29	...	3	.	8	...	.	8,708	722		...	21		1		5		2	3		...	.	.	..
1	55			24	3			...	..	...	..	...		2,270	381	.	1					25	2	8	4	..	7	...	...	1
..	196	2			67		13		2	7	.	...		9,023	237					30		.	.	7		11	...	...	...	.
..		.			.. .			...	...	...	..	...				..			..						.	...	...	.	.	..
307	3,747	296	10	173	2,423	12	709	381	491	418	88	661	100	63,634	7,198	132	24	916	80	176	17	250	57	668	630	5,201	317	81	420	61

GENERAL

Statement of Population

FEM

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS																		
	DEALERS IN VEGETABLE FOOD.														DEALERS IN ANIMAL FOOD.				
	Grain-dealers.	Rice-dealers.	Potato-dealers.	Costermongers.	Dealers in spices.	Dealers in oil.	Grocers.	Confectioners.	Flour-sellers.	Grain-parchers.	Huskers.	Sellers of honey.	Sellers of goor.	Pheriyas.	Butchers.	Fishwomen.	Milk-sellers.	Butter-sellers.	Egg-sellers.
Burdwan	732	....	...	289	50	574	23	190	34	29	10,090	.	.	..		2,628	796	...	..
Bancoorah	13	80	...	40	11	149	.....	4	...	20	1,460		...	..	...	349	176	...	...
Beerbhoom...	15	...	22	120	9	302	....	22	..	155	7,874	.	18	..	...	1,428	182	...	...
Midnapore	21	90	...	199	57	260	.....	73	3	66	6,970	.	7	...	...	1,381	246	7	20
Hooghly with Howrah	41	430	...	619	56	349	.....	17	272	201	14,593		24	12	.	2,552	1,048	5	11
24-Pergunnahs	251	2,246	75	1,579	151	213	33	410	83	843	14,294	.	.	19	38	4,021	2,407	24	105
Nuddea	438	2,770	20	732	87	676	..	488	71	161	8,890	...	42	.		3,396	2,061	1	...
Jessore	...	154	..	.....	...	24	....	....	...	65	1,274	.	15		..	415	226	.	...
Moorshedabad	581	157	...	164	...	262	.....	4	18	143	12,536	...	262	...	..	2,243	952	2	...
Dinagepore	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	....	.....	8	24	1,237	...	..	...	.	111	20	...	...
Maldah	59	50	..	265	3	251	742	19	12	41	3,927	11	6	.	.	903	456	...	...
Rajshahye	1	168	..	39	1	80	971	.....	1	203	3,025	...	...	...	...	687	137	...	..
Rungpore	...	45	...	5	...	....	..	5	...	6	1,568	...	...	...	...	639	73	...	...
Bogra	...	3	...	.....	1	42	.....	.....	..	12	781	..	...	..	...	156	63	...	...
Pubna	4	263	...	32	...	100	.....	.....	5	40	1,212	...	...	...	...	532	150	...	...
Darjeeling	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	. ...	.....	...	.....	159	...	...	..	...	9	5	...	...
Julpigoree	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	.....	1	...	.....	178	...	...	...	...	38	152	...	.
Dacca	...	273	..	28	...	44	.....	.....	5	122	2,920	...	...	...	...	1,047	613	...	...
Furreedpore	...	50	...	.....	...	11	.....	1	...	16	563	...	2	...	...	216	71	...	...
Backergunge	...	210	...	.....	...	54	.....	.....	...	24	2,971	...	...	...	...	336	27	...	...
Mymensing	...	695	...	39	...	75	.....	.....	...	104	516	4	1	...	...	454	75	...	...
Sylhet	...	25	...	8	...	72	.....	.....	...	45	1,111	...	...	...	...	1,014	65	...	...
Cachar	...	7	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	26	...	...	...	...	22	.....	...	...
Chittagong	...	.....	...	.....	...	14	... ..	16	...	.....	1,951	...	...	...	...	705	1	...	...
Noakhally	...	7	...	50	...	1	.....	.....	...	2	207	...	..	...	...	163	7	...	...
Tipperah	...	60	...	11	...	18	.....	.....	...	30	755	..	...	...	...	306	117	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.. .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	...
TOTAL ...	2,156	7,758	117	4,221	496	3,578	1,769	1,230	507	2,124	101,108	15	377	31	38	26,441	10,076	39	136

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

ALES.

MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dealers in Drinks.		Dealers in Stimulants.					Dealers in Perfumes, Drugs, &c.		Dealers in Vegetable Substances.		
Toddy-sellers.	Spirit-sellers.	Tobacconists.	Pan-sellers.	Opium-sellers.	Betel-sellers.	Ganja-sellers.	Tooth-powder-sellers.	Salt-sellers.	Charcoal.	Cowdung.	Firewood.
2	3	13	208	.....	...	.....	29	.....	....	92	207
.....	.....	1	76	.....	...	.....	12	12	.....	.....	550
13	1	8	199	..		8	4	.....	6	250	61
2	8	35	205	.....	.	7	2	.....	5	124	522
44	9	28	114	2	68	1	5	.....	2	254	227
61	1	201	601	1	21	6	52	5	39	19	222
2	6	18	183	.....	...	20	28	14	.....	55	315
5	.....	3	9	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3
.....	4	5	100	.....	...	16	25	.....	.....	58	284
.....		.....	1	....	...	....	.....	9	..	.....	12
4	16	22	221	2	...	12	17	.....	.....	.....	
4	2	.....	32	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	134
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	..	5
2	.....	.....	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	...
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	..	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	21	.....	...	6	3	.....	.....	.....	221
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	103	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	111	.....	...	18	27	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	20	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	46	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	54	334	2,208	5	105	90	204	40	52	983	3,027

GENERAL STATEMENT VI.

Statement of Population according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

FEMALES.

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—(*Contd.*) Dealers in Animal Substances.					Total of Class VI.	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PERSONS.						Total of Class VII.	Grand Total of Females.
	Hides.	Leaves.	Rope.	Bamboos.	Straw and grass.		House-owners.	Pensioners.	Beggars and paupers.	Labourers.	Unemployed.	Children.		
Burdwan	62	.....	.....	.	.	22,775	.	1	4,097	12,611	714,078	263,742	995,429	1,038,927
Bancoorah	15	44	4	.		4,836		222	642	2,699	172,188	81,260	257,011	265,082
Beerbhoom	18	.....	4	4		16,036	1	..	2,188	3,256	227,779	102,556	335,780	361,871
Midnapore	5	96	.. .	...	14	18,317	.		6,273	6,809	865,782	364,612	1,243,476	1,283,769
Hooghly with Howrah	34	... .	274	16	23	25,597	3	290	4,269	9,671	518,253	189,084	721,570	705,700
24-Pergunnahs	42	.....	145	8	..	33,139	295	125	8,931	15,191	781,556	306,482	1,112,580	1,202,032
Nuddea	59	7	1	...	...	24,916	114	13	5,929	4,911	620,911	264,409	896,287	935,670
Jessore	4	..	. .	..		4,046	.	90	1,696	1,613	714,604	292,579	1,010,582	1,023,895
Moorshedabad	73	19	21	1		22,656	.	165	4,572	9,562	452,118	198,142	664,559	708,291
Dinagepore	1	.. .	. ..	..	..	1,886		3	1,201	2,441	483,142	233,126	719,913	725,493
Maldah	5		..	...	.	9,594		.	1,049	5,155	217,525	106,859	330,588	345,339
Rajshahye	6					7,116	...	...	2,696	1,693	430,094	210,610	645,093	660,143
Rungpore	3	. .	.			3,214		1	2,486	881	738,451	304,544	1,046,363	1,054,946
Bogra	.....					1,424	.	...	786	492	230,942	105,781	338,001	341,603
Pubna	2	. ..	... .	.	..	3,582	..	.	1,544	625	404,059	193,626	599,854	609,080
Darjeeling	.	. ...	.....	...		204	..	...	22	69	27,186	13,938	41,215	41,655
Julpigoree	....	...	.. ...	...	...	419	...	.	305	342	102,964	53,882	157,493	158,697
Dacca	104	.	.....	...	...	11,555	4	3	3,322	1,078	614,386	303,148	921,941	947,218
Furreedpore	3	.. ..	.....	...	..	3,407	6	..	1,515	493	360,125	142,905	505,044	514,735
Backergunge	...	..	.....	.	.	5,730	..	35	1,908	1,113	766,861	384,315	1,154,232	1,173,196
Mymensing	. ..	.....	.....	..	..	4,371	.	40	1,103	487	777,910	371,986	1,151,526	1,161,955
Sylhet	1	. .	..	...	...	8,061		26	954	1,438	534,551	287,004	823,973	839,209
Cachar	. .	. . .	....	...		166		4	107	447	60,558	32,865	93,981	94,654
Chittagong	.		....	...	.	12,328	1	..	10,687	5,650	350,838	200,831	568,007	591,343
Noakhally			.....	..	...	3,253	..	...	1,937	858	219,127	120,987	342,909	351,867
Tipperah			.. ..	...	...	11,538	.	. .	2,476	1,852	472,917	258,690	735,935	751,540
Chittagong Hill Tracts		..	.....	...	.	....	..	...	... .	16	17,750	10,937	28,703	28,724
TOTAL	437	166	44[illegible]	29	37	260,186	424	1,018	73,595	91,453	11,876,655	5,398,900	17,442,045	17,976,134

GENERAL STATEMENT VI.

Statement of Population according to occupation.—(Continued.)

MALES.

DISTRICT.	CLASS I.—PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT OR MUNICIPAL OR OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.																				Total of Class I.
	Military.	Marine.	Government Police.	Municipal Police.	Rural Police.	Covenanted Service.	Subordinate Judicial Service.	Subordinate Executive Service.	Educational.	Public works.	Survey.	Post office.	Telegraph.	Medical.	Ecclesiastical.	Excise.	Opium.	Clerks.	Municipal Officers.	Pleadas.	Others.	
Patna	927	...	384	402	6,225	3	4	5	1	34	...	53	13	..	3	63	102	379	11	9	224	8,842
Gya	2	...	1,282	...	8,046	4	4	5	..	7	...	28	..	1	.	2	43	138	...		117	9,679
Shahabad	11	...	863	...	4,828	8	5	3	...	22		48	...	18	..	2	22	78	...	5	44	5,957
Tirhoot	...	..	560		6,085	10	7	7	2	3	.	36	.	2	.	22	43	134	8	..	68	6,987
Sarun	5	..	223	...	3,313	3	3	5		1	...	...		1	...	.	10	52	...	..	1	3,615
Chumparun	592	...	140		1,814	2	2	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	4	22	55	...	...	99	2,740
Monghyr	...	...	664	...	3,174	2	2	2	...	2	...	81	...	3	..	30	113	63	1	.	3	4,140
Bhagulpore	...	...	99	.	3,183	9		...	...	2	...	22	...	1	..	6	16	85	3	...	2	3,428
Purneah	..	..	302	...	5,384	5	4	2	..	6	.	26	2	1	...	42	31	29	42	44	427	6,847
Sonthal Pergunnahs	24	..	328	..	2,682	...	...	6		...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	23	4	3,127
Cuttack	789	150	733	80	5,480		...	...	88	735	2	208	15	46	2	...	...	...	...	..	800	9,128
Pooree	...	...	418	93	2,472		...	...	44	29	2	146	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	3,515
Balasore	4	53	476	52	2,706	..	...	...	2	50	2	147	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	3,909
Orissa Tributary Mehals	6,528	...	224	...	4,511	..	...	...	15	5	.	82		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	11,470
Hazareebagh	...	...	8	...	1,136		3	..	...	1	..	...	..	1	.	50	...	...	...	34	...	1,233
Lohardugga	11	..	454	..	1,666	5	...	..	...	1	.	31	...	..	...	117	...	13	...	220	17	2,535
Singbhoom	.	..	88	...	374	..	..	..	...	...	..	28	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	6	...	498
Maunbhoom	5	.	246	..	3,725	2	2	3	...	5	.	76	...	1	...	...	...	27		42	...	4,128
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals	...	..	..	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	238
Goalpara	562	.	123	.	536	1	...	1	...	...	..	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	1,248
Kamroop	204	...	211	..	159	2	..	5	...	...	2	15	4	1	1	...	...	3	.	10	...	617
Durrung	99	...	169		105	1	3	1	...	..	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	404
Nowgong	85	..	198	.	26	...	1	..	.	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4		4	...	322
Seebsaugor	28	.	265	...	434	3		.	...	3	2	34	...	...	..	...	...	3		...	3	775
Luckimpore	325	...	100	...	78	1	2	...	...	8	...	65	...	1	...	...	.	1	..	23	20	624
TOTAL	10,201	203	8,569	627	68,854	62	42	42	152	917	10	1,171	49	93	6	338	402	1,090	65	459	2,648	96,006

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS II.—PROFES																				
	RELIGION AND CHARITY.																	EDUCA			
	Priests and Purohits.	Gurus.	Astrologers.	Mollahs.	Mutawallis.	Jogis.	Mahants.	Pandahs.	Pujharis.	Attendants.	Readers or Kathaks	Muezzins.	Wizards.	Missionaries.	Preachers.	Clergymen.	Servants.	School-masters.	Pundits.	Munshis.	Moulvs.
Patna	6,565	2	3	1	...	.	1	...		7	61	46	4	.	...	...	..	886	..	..	...
Gya	7,421	13	..	..	...	...	...	..	...		..	...		1		..		...	...	...	...
Shahabad	6,597	.	...	..	...	...	...		.	...	..	...		1	...	...	..	...		21	..
Tirhoot	5,483	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	2	21	..	..	9	...	..	..
Sarun ..	5,207		1				...	...			...	..	.	1		.	...	..	...	..	...
Chumparun	1,451	.			...	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	4,769	..	11	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	6	...	..	27	4	3	5	...	2	...
Bhaugulpore	2,135	..	...		...	.	...		.	...		...		32	...	...		...	...	...	...
Purneah	1,308	6	8	3	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	4	...	..	..
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	647	21	5	6	...		..	457	24	...		...		...	..	...		...	...	6	...
Cuttack	3,658	130	1,282	34	119	83	101	6,132	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	21	45	41	2
Pooree	1,410	65	628	11	13	461	109	7,227	..	...	..	...	..		...			13	27	3	..
Balasore	2,613	77	593	52	...	81	19	...	1,209	...	..	...	...	...	...	.		42	40	4	.
Orissa Tributary Mehals	1,405	64	281	33	...	33	18	...	4,296	..	...	.	..	...		.	..		3	1	...
Hazareebagh	665	..	2	.		...	...						..	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...
Lohardugga	475	5	...	.	.	...	..	.	131		1			4	.	...	...	...	...	4	...
Singbhoom	29	5	15	...	...	...	...		19				..	5	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Maunbhoom	1,099	58	29	...	..	...	1	4	12			..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	2
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals	335				.			.	12		..	..	...	..	...		.	...	3	...	...
Goalpara	560	33	4	...		1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Kamroop	1,263	114	23	17	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	..	...	..	4	2		...	...	...	...
Durrung	253	3	...	...	...	...	..	1		...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	7	7	..	...
Nowgong	130				...			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			3		3
Seebsangor	252	137	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	30	...	...
Luckimpore	44	..	.	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24	...	..	...
TOTAL	55,774	733	2,688	157	132	660	251	13,821	5,706	7	62	52	4	47	54	6	3	1,011	178	96	7

STATEMENT VI.

according to occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

SIONAL PERSONS.

TION.				LAW.				MEDICINE.									FINE ARTS.										ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.		Total of Class II.
Students.	Teachers.	Aubdhans.	Authors.	Barristers.	Pleaders.	Mukhtars.	Stamp vendors.	Doctors.	Hakeems and Kobirajes.	Vaccinators.	Gobaidyas.	Hospital Assistants.	Accoucheurs.	Compounders.	Leechmen.	Inoculators.	Painters.	Photographers.	Musicians.	Singers.	Dancers.	Snake-charmers.	Actors.	Jugglers.	Bards.	Buffoons.	Ameens.	Civil Engineers.	
230	...	...	1	...	71	409	39	7	396	54	.	6	1	4	6	..	17	...	279	81	195	...	9	14	35	.	40	...	9,468
1,286	890	...	...	...	36	323	4	15	296	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	713	...	298	...	1	2	...	..	5	...	11,339
160	288	...	...	...	20	96	12	13	146	20	...	...	...	1	..	...	115	...	195	35	389	...	...	16	...	4	...	...	8,079
427	502	...	...	2	59	252	17	4	401	46	...	...	...	...	...	18	109	...	247	5	474	...	...	10	12	1	49	1	8,148
171	239	...	...	...	164	23	10	79	102	6	...	...	...	...	...	206	26	...	343	2	191	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6,774
42	92	...	...	...	...	20	1	4	55	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	85	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904
36	702	...	...	...	17	103	13	45	434	179	...	2	...	2	2	...	4	...	432	61	30	...	7	14	46	..	43	...	7,002
37	401	...	...	...	3	29	15	2	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	14	161	...	...	6		8	...	..	3,202
38	202	...	...	...	43	153	18	6	146	...	1	..	7	...	...	35	133	..	268	33	136	...	...	28	...	1	4	...	2,579
204	231	...	..	...	8	15	2	120	94	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	16	...	753	184	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2,807
1,667	...	2,666	...	...	21	180	2	504	...	129	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,623	179	...	...	...	52	...	...	14	1	18,691
602	...	1,131	...	...	7	85	..	16	195	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	63	5	...	..	43	...	...	7	..	12,890
408	...	464	7	...	6	87	1	27	139	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	30	9	...	...	17	...	...	16	...	6,718
377	56	752	...	...	...	16	...	8	190	.	1	1	...	...	...	11	12	...	1,560	20	11	...	...	73	...	..	3	...	9,167
33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	98	7	47	...	2	2	...	...	2	3	885
43	46	...	...	...	14	...	6	15	25	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,668	3	47		...	2	...	...	...	...	2,496
...	29	...	...	...	...	15	...	6	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	80	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	298
87	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1,090	18	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	2,684
22	...	...	...	...	47	15	2	5	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052
...	44	...	...	...	3	22	3	8	217	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	237	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156
...	147	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	158	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,794
...	...	...	...	...	6	7	.	36	2	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	..	353
...	13	...	...	...	2	7	1	1	14	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	181
24	46	...	...	...	1	4	...	33	17	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	3	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	571
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	..	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
5,898	4,112	5,013	8	2	553	1,811	147	958	3,531	509	2	13	27	17	6	272	480	3	11,749	786	2,140	4	20	267	96	15	194	6	120,305

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS III.—PERSONS IN SERVICE OR PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES.															Total of Class III.
	DOMESTIC SERVANTS.						OTHERS.									
	Personal servants.	Cooks.	Khansamahs.	Khidmutgars.	Musalchis.	Others.	Barbers.	Dhobies.	Mehters.	Water-carriers.	Gardeners.	Durwans.	Unspecified.	Inn-keepers.	Pimps.	
Patna	27,085	356	4	212	29	16	5,984	2,867	474	182	745	188	83	23	32	38,230
Gya	5,288	313	100	.....	4	.....	7,590	3,691	303	23	256	144	27,150	...	...	44,862
Shahabad	2,780	193	...	2	14	.....	6,440	3,447	484	54	396	30	15,130	1	29	29,000
Tirhoot	4,840	.....	...	.....	.....	42,085	6,877	7,325	803	76	473	158	30	80	57	62,798
Sarun	2,977	142	...	.....	16	.....	4,447	3,902	377	2	128	81	16,377	...	...	28,449
Chumparun	1,874	97	...	73	7	.....	1,920	2,605	160	.....	21	14	9,426	...	...	16,257
Monghyr	2,346	348	...	.....	25	11	5,165	3,086	420	240	229	210	21,461	22	6	33,569
Bhaugulpore	1,284	131	...	.....	.....	...	3,991	2,462	88	.....	174	48	26,564	1	5	34,743
Purneah	2,255	136	.	.....	.....	396	4,170	2,105	228	42	148	150	30,744	1	1	40,378
Sonthal Pergunnahs . .	4,724	77	79	.....	.....	.....	1,807	970	112	31	738	117	7,610	2	...	16,267
Cuttack	9,579	.....	...	.....	.....	4,864	6,090	6,781	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	27,524
Pooree	2,100	.....	...	.....	.....	3,734	3,371	3,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	12,605
Balasore	2,000	.....	...	.....	64	2,657	3,000	3,000	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	10,853
Orissa Tributary Mehals	6,000	.....	...	.....	.....	1,256	2,400	2,400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	12,356
Hazareebagh	3,038	41	3	114	3	24	1,295	591	83	20	8	.....	.....	96	...	5,316
Lohardugga	4,118	13	9	85	1	79	2,187	1,413	40	5	102	14	9,127	...	...	17,193
Singbhoom	1,097	4	..	2	2	1	267	270	14	95	3	.....	4,407	..	...	6,162
Maunbhoom	3,895	71	5	2	2	9	2,468	1,182	64	6	150	169	3,094	...	...	11,117
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ..	1,132	.....	..	26	.....	.....	228	426	2	.....	.....	.....	990	...	...	2,804
Goalpara	8,701	16	..	5	1	.....	405	59	149	16	31	145	2,139	...	...	11,667
Kamroop	329	48	7	7	4	3	148	17	7	13	.....	.....	3,707	...	...	4,290
Durrung	5	19	10	15	2	.....	26	20	12	10	4	1	917	...	..	1,041
Nowgong	1,220	14	...	.....	.....	.....	7	16	18	.....	10	.....	237	...	...	1,522
Seebsaugor...	1,196	31	23	5	1	.....	75	77	10	12	20	1	3,330	...	...	4,781
Luckimpore	199	34	14	10	4	66	20	40	18	15	14	.....	1,606	...	...	2,040
TOTAL ...	100,071	2,064	254	558	179	55,203	70,288	51,812	4,963	792	3,650	1,646	184,129	226	130	475,804

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.

IN AGRICULTURE.

Zemindars.	Putnidars.	Ticcadars.	Ijaradars.	Lakhirajdars.	Jagirdars.	Mustajirs.	Aymadars.	Mukurrareedars.	Talookdars.	Gantidars.	Ghatwals.	Moosadars.	Chakladars.	Khuridadars.	Occupancy ryots.	Howladars.	Cultivators.	Munduls.	Zamindari servants.	Gomashtas.	Barahils.	Tehsildars.	Putwaris.	Gorsits.	Paiks.	Duffedars.	Peons.	Managers, Court of Wards.
11,216	..	188	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	191,651	...	24	31	855	1	1,491	1,206	...		2,748	...
12,107		...	.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	236,723	..	...	531	966	47	1,908	2,337	671	...	...	..
12,292	.	...	.....	2	...	7	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	.		.	246,805	...	1	79		39	2,008	1,288	876	...	...	...
27,802	..	..	.....	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	.	938,152	..	57	354	497	31	1,493	1,331	...	...	849	...
15,152	..	..	.....	...	...	19	.	...	4	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	408,333	..	...	104	...	.	744	1,378	592	...	...	1
2,175		...	.....	...	8	...		...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	337,484	...	2	113	...	11	618	800	101	...	...	1
11,635		.	.....	40	...	140	3	.	...	...	22	.	...	.	.	...	255,295		1	433	897	109	1,163	1,645	...		1,449	1
4,001	..	41	.....	...	9	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	321,897	...	34	75	52	97	891	148	877	...	...	...
1,641	..	...	.....	...	...	26	.	...	...	.	12		..	...	...	...	271,938	8	8	92	.	42	312	276	795	39	...	3
544	32	48	169	...	...	...		...	21	...	65	..	...	...	..	..	201,456	19	...	160	...	22	...	...	...	...	200	...
4,000	.	...	.....	14,157	416	447	3	...	...	...	...		..	788		...	177,885	.	1,276	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600		.	.....	2,200	700	23		634	...	...	...	...	30	27	...	...	113,297	...	1,429	2,468	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
2,200	.	...	...	3,000	158	154	.	...	1	...	...	..	...	64	...		130,000	..	342	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	.	.	566	2,000	...	144	.	...	...	..	...	...	990	11	.	..	192,000	...	88	3,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,554	65	1977	.....	115	370	...	..	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	137,142	303	..	15	...	..	...	1	547	...	...	...
6,765	82	595	31	144	10		.	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	222,798	46	...	3	...	1	61	8	177	...	3	...
167	...	1,418	1	79	...	...	.	...	3	...	82		...	...	...	...	71,393	34	...	18	...	2	.	.	52	...	...	...
604	.	16	756	461	263			.	393		356	..	7	...	365	..	163,917	...	...	117	...	35	11		236		...	...
147	..	...	...	..	15	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	81,493	...	...	5	...	...		274	174	...	...	...
30	2	...	5	9	..	...		...	30	14		6	...	..	1	50	102,080	102	172	94	..	15	...	...	...	3	...	...
12	1	...	1	161	...		.	...	4	...			...	...			157,357	56	...	2	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
30	...	...	.....	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	.	4	...	...	...	...	73,009	.	...	3	...	3	25	.	32	82	..	...
6		.	.....	...	...	...	..	..	19		.	30	...	...	.		78,431	2	...	...	...	...	...	.		.	...	...
48	.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	...		.	76,887	42	...	3	...	1	...	...	37	23	...	...
24	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	32,540	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	5	...	...
115,794	182	4,328	1,520	22,370	1,961	960	6	707	475	14	537	44	1,030	890	368	50	5,219,951	612	3,384	9,851	3,267	446	10,725	10,692	5,168	154	5,249	6

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT	CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS—(*Continued*)																	Total of Class IV.
	WITH ANIMALS																	
	Dealers in horses	Cattle.	Elephants	Goats.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Shepherds.	Cowherds.	Camel drivers.	Swineherds.	Jockeys.	Mahouts.	Syces.	Grass-cutters.	Nalbunds.	Shikaris.	Horse-breakers.	
Patna	3	36	...	2	...	219	2,015	10	3	..		28	478	287	54	16	13	212,520
Gya	.	..		.		.	7,122	1,193	..	..	26	5	343	211	5	111		264,306
Shahabad	4	6	..	...	..	.	4,377	2,749		5	...	12	469	73	41		36	270,959
Tirhoot	24	65	4	7	.		1,556	206		...	3	106	356	211	52	85	98	973,299
Sarun	...	...	..	.	...	...	942	135	...		8	34	201	52	21	.		427,810
Chumparun	6	.					803	104	..	...	16	20	427	50		74	...	342,822
Monghyr	...		..	1	.	.	4,074	87	4		1	30	376	103	16	.	10	277,541
Bhaugulpore	...	..	..	56	.		3,372	...		...	..	36	139	210			...	331,925
Purneah ..	7	32		2	1	..	2,572	391		..	14	278	192	143	13	26		278,863
Sonthal Pergunnahs .	...	8		...	.	...		3,043		..		16	155	1		18		205,977
Cuttack	...	632		..	.	...		11,208		...		22	650		7	47		212 248
Pooree . . .	..	235	..			.	5,420		.			10		97	2		5	127,181
Balasore	...	260					1,200				6	..		118	7	16	...	138,695
Orissa Tributary Mehals .	...	20	...		..	..	11,900	.	1	.	...	95		473	2	50	5	211,621
Hazareebagh	4	...		2	...	.	.....	171	.	..	...	8	64	44	1		...	143,452
Lohardugga . .	.	410		51	..	10	2,596	2,771			...	14	50	6	...	34	1	236,624
Singbhoom . .	...	4	...	1	2		..	1,386	..				24	.. ...		5	...	74,666
Maunbhoom	.	6		2		3	834	2,068	..	3	3	16	200	52	...	23	..	170,747
Chota Nagpore Trib Mehals		... ..					...	3,498		...	...	2	58			4	...	85,672
Goalpara . ..		..				...	...	141	...	...	...	43	25	13	...	3	..	102,838
Kamroop ..	..	....	.	...	.	..	.	161	.	...	...	5	18	14	..	6	...	157,800
Durrung	...	....	..	...	..			26	..	.		13	31	6	1	..	.	73,265
Nowgong	...	.				...	...	4	...		.	7	... .	.....	...	...	.	78,499
Seebsaugor...	...	.....						109	..			73	86	5	..	...	...	77,326
Lukhimpore .	2	1	14				.....	12	..	.	...	32	46	.				32,666
TOTAL .	50	1,715	18	124	3	232	48,735	29,273	8	8	77	920	4,464	2,160	222	520	163	5,509,358

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.

CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.

Engine drivers.	Stokers.	Guards.	Pointsmen.	Telegraph clerks.	Station-masters.	Clerks.	Railway khalasees.	Other railway servants.	Cabmen.	Cartmen.	Ekhawallas.	Stable-keepers.	Bullock-drivers.	Palki-bearers.	Cart-chowdrees.	Cart-owners.	Ship-Captains.	Seamen.	Boatmen.	Charandars.	Ferry-keepers.	Boat-owners.	Khalasees.
1	..	72	1	...	...	...	73	512	57	552	550	13	3,498	2,841	15	2	1	3	5,502	108	13	7	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		912	96	...	...	2,011	3	...	...	...	285	.....	.....	.....	....
28	17	..	...	28	5	1	38	102	15	908	15	...	...	1,905	...	...	...	...	1,563	.....	.....	12	.....
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	2,586	130	...	...	5,583	7	2	...	...	1,970	.....	6	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	...	...	...	2,096	...	...	...	...	4,828	.....	.....	92	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	16	.	...	694	...	...	...	...	928	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	...	159	...	...	...	55	...	1,011	30	908	6	..	..	2,485	...	53	...	...	8,962	.....	.....	3	.....
...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	1	1,723	..	...	...	1,478	...	...	...	...	2,901	.....	.....	76	.....
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2,367	..	..	...	1,195	...	11	...	...	2,164	.....	.....	94	.....
13	...	...	2	4	4	7	101	21	...	674	...	...	89	438	...	...	2	...	1,221	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,537	...	...	1,437	2,017	...	...	...	...	1,751	.....	16	.....	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	466	...	...	348	483	...	...	...	...	1,185	.....	.....	.....	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	162	...	3	47	878	...	...	...	1	175	.....	.....	.....	424
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1,140	245	...	...	...	...	563	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31	...	...	345	253	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	390	73	.....	...	...	...	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	.....	...	...	...	...	19	.....	3	5	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	1,144	...	29	...	...	47	.....	.....	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	632	.....	.....	22	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	381	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	18	...	...	2	23	66	.....	.....	1	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	205	.....	.....	.....	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	..	147	.....	.	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	111	..	...	2	9	919	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	17	231	3	34	12	66	212	1,646	141	16,159	813	15	7,199	25,963	25	97	7	41	36,489	108	33	313	678

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.—(*Continued.*)																				Total of Class V.
	KEEPING AND LENDING MONEY AND SALE OF GOODS.																				
	Aratdars.	Weighmen.	Bankers and mahajuns	Poddars.	Money-changers.	Cashiers.	Moneylenders.	Merchants or Saudargars.	Merchants in special goods.	Bapiaris.	Traders.	Shop-keepers.	Hawkers.	Bisatis.	Brokers and Dullals.	Piyadas	Mohurirs.	Agents.	Clerks.	Sircars.	
Patna	3	1,225	7	579	1,005	10	.....	1,663	.....	288	.....	8,796	1	168	583	..	...	2	172	...	28,325
Gya	1	731	26	.	45	...	1,011	1,616	....	7,303	.....	13,798	13	...	65	..	6	.	41	..	27,968
Shahabad	11	338	8	.	...	40	1,251	2,354	.....	6,060	.....	10,191	4	...	26	..	44	...	95	..	25,049
Tirhoot	7	121	60	...	...	1	1,094	2,572	2	7,645	95	19,741	57	..	26	..	...	...	113	...	41,850
Sarun	...	27	39		...	...	1,340	1,095	.....	2,561	74	9,143	...	.	97	...	37	15	11	...	23,244
Chumparun	...	31	17	...	...	.	413	914	...	1,533	.....	4,975	5	.	9	.	4	28	...	...	10,884
Monghyr	..	315	33	...	...	9	800	644	2	4,247	.....	12,271	...	8	107	..	41	...	35	124	32,313
Bhaugulpore	...	313	...	...	40	...	1,618	446	.....	.....	....	15,325		..	4	.	78	1	73	...	24,085
Purneah	...	24	...	...	...	6	1,805	755	48	269	2,220	16,169	...	21	50	21	365	4	41	...	27 631
Sonthal Pergunnahs	8	3	446	10	1	1	655	10	562	41	496	7,158	7	..	8	..	55		...	..	12,037
Cuttack	190	...	...	51	...	...	603	1,306	11,489	.....	.....	940	24	...	...	...	...	112	...	..	21,711
Pooree	...	...	...	60	...	...	658	595	5,523	.....	.....	1,194	152	...	43	...	...	...	8	...	10,730
Balasore	.	..	76	4	..	..	300	.....	4,402	...	.....	1,235	43	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7,753
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	...	...	...	1	..	.	160	1,670	5,674	.....	.....	300	21	...	67	...	.	40	...	...	9,892
Hazareebagh	20	1	605	81	...	...	178	116	.....	35	76	4,044	...	77	171	..	...	...	6,820	...	12,753
Lohardagga	.	2	869	10	1	...	... ..	59	98	618	58	4,909		2	12	..	11	1	1	..	7,195
Singbhoom	1	...	44	4	...	1	10	404	8	38	126	803	4	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	1,484
Maunbhoom	...	46	211	6	3	4	400	1,000	.....	124	217	6,334	34	.	6	...	122	...	...	3	9,985
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ...	...	...	244		...	1	.....	12	.....	.....	201	262	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	721
Goalpara		2	7	.	.	...	919	93	.....	380	86	2,486		.	19	118	56		...	...	4,825
Kamroop		..	64	..	...	...	3,476	5	.....	815	4	3,637	...	...	...	36	610	...	...	...	8,750
Durrung	25	.	1	2	...	1	271	359	.....	65	.....	271	.	...	...	...	62	..	13	...	1,187
Nowgong	3	...	7	.	...	...	72	22	.....	186	.....	583		...	...	..	7	1	.		1,059
Seebsaugor...	...	.	8	.	...	..	77	89	.....	469	17	1,057	.	..	..	101	57	...	4	2	3,966
Luckimpore	3	1	..		...		66	51	.....	90	.....	749	...	...	...	...	108	...	..	...	255
TOTAL ...	272	3,180	2,772	806	1,095	74	17,183	17,850	27,808	32,737	3,672	140,065	366	270	1,294	285	1,666	206	7,427	129	355,514

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS.

Manufactures.									Constructive Art.																				
Indigo manufacturers.	Tea ditto.	Tea ticklers.	Oil manufacturer.	Salt ditto.	Saltpetre ditto.	Leather-workers.	Fat-workers.	Engineers.	Contractors.	Builders.	Rajmistris.	Stone-cutters.	Brick-layers.	Brick-makers.	Lime-burners.	Sawyers.	Carpenters.	Thatchers.	Painters.	Brick-dealers.	Diggers.	Glaziers.	Stone contractor.	Stonemasons.	Carriage-builders.	Cart-builders.	Palki-builders.	Wheel-makers.	Boat-builders.	Sail-makers.
10	...	..	1	...	882	...	8	..	5	238	793	38	...	.	218	50	4,295	...	...	4	2,671	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	1,569	...	..	...	2,448		369	...	89	..	228	...	5,341	..	...	...	1,853	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	674	382	.	12	559	...	487	1	14	..	92	29	2,346	..	...	...	273	...	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	1	...	...	..	7,515	...	...	...	398	..	1,245	...	86	...	159	...	3,098	...	...	...	117	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
95	..	..	...	...	3,948	...	..	..	329	...	283	6	33	...	181	...	1,849	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	2,116	...	.	...	205	...	70	11	...	...	102	..	656	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	1,590	...	...	...	527	40	641	57	..	..	63	16	3,315	...	...	14	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	..	1
21	...	...	...	...	81	1,928	.	...	694	.	238	...	29	.	110	64	1,673	71	...	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	.	...	210		...	548	..	213	.	38	...	155	...	1,845	...	..	9	299	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	132	...	..	...	14	19	733	76	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
...	...	...	..	101	...	...	...	..	428	...	513	245	...	157	2	200	4,236	33	27	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	21	...	18	...
...	.	...	..		...	...	..	...	24	...	49	187	...	13	40	72	2,188	82	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	33	...	138	2	...	37	6	17	1,211	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	412	...	...	1	49	1,035	27	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
...	...	...	...	3	.	987	...	...	1	...	184	...	..	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	...	...	...	...	1,133	...	..	82	...	46	149	...	5	9	2	584	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	27	123	...	..	...	...	.....	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	89	...	2	24	11	176	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	34	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	3	146	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...
..	18	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	38	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	2	.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	135	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	3	...	216	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51	31	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	.	..	..		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
362	226	31	1	104	18,884	4,040	8	12	6,286	287	5,592	1,290	289	214	1,423	532	35,638	363	124	28	6,912	33	1	634	106	70	233	206	140	2

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGI																							
																						MISCELLANEOUS		
	Blacksmiths.	Cutlers.	Gun-makers.	Braziers.	Kansaris.	Tin-men.	Goldsmiths.	Goldwashers.	Jewellers.	Watch-makers.	Potters.	Glass-makers.	Stone plate makers.	Crockery vendors.	Bottle-sellers.	Engravers.	Enamellers.	Minium-sellers.	Tikuli-sellers.	Grindstone-sellers.	Cabinet-makers.	Makers of combs.	Makers of mats.	Makers of fans.	Makers of baskets.
Patna	1,601	57	...	797	6	70	3,480	.	6	13	5,083	3	..	23	7	2	59	129	210	10	...	151	6	15	987
Gya	3,133	..	..	853	...	...	2,846	...		11	6,218	..		...	...	..	.	216	...		...	15	...	...	1,839
Shahabad	4,749	1	..	457	...	4	3,531	..	...	6	4,607	...	...	...	..	..	..	85	13	...	...	..	...	...	1,369
Tirhoot	5,216	...	...	726	8	49	3,931	...	...	.	6,348	.		...	..		..	127	27	..	...	7		...	2,807
Sarun	3,658	..	..	458	...	...	2,879	...	1	6	3,726	53		..	.	.	.	255	...	...	...	.	..	...	1,991
Chumparun	1,590	...	...	255	...	...	1,030	..	..	1	1,906			..		.		97	...		.	.	..	...	1,133
Monghyr	1,287		19	462	82	23	267		..	1	4,508	7	...	..	1		...	231	.	.	8	12		.	1,406
Bhaugulpore	1,475	...	..	456	...	..	1,467	.		8	3,375	..	..	...	...		...	8	...	..		..	.	5	1,312
Purneah	1,502	...	...	104	..	15	1,126		6	..	2,818	29	...	17	..	..	...	11	...	.		35	16	..	1,112
Sonthal Pergunnahs .. .	3,877	1	.	.....	204	...	584	.	13	...	2,061	1	...		...	...	..	...	..	...	...	16	154	...	466
Cuttack	2,411	25		2,668	4	9	3,521	.	..	.	4,773	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	8	...	7	421	360	1,500
Pooree	1,509	.	.	1,397	...	...	1,754	...	..	..	2,763	30	.	..	..	1	..	..		...	58	14	189	292	1,104
Balasore	1,402	5	..	919	...	..	1,119	..	.	.	1,900	2	576		..	2	...	...	...			9	30	66	288
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	3,459	11	...	1,866	6	5	1,152	...	...	..	3,830	15	..	..	..	..	.	...			..	55	200	487	1,400
Hazareebagh	2,027	.	.	156	57	...	432	..	...	.	926	..	.	..	..		.	..		41	.	59		..	676
Lohardugga	6,622	1	.	49	313	...	666	3	..	..	3,137	11	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	72	2	...	2,098
Singbhoom...	1,147		...	117	43	...	80	...	11	..	538	..	101	...	.	...	...		..	.	33	2	5	.	366
Maunbhoom	3,945		.	26	271	...	634	...	...	..	2,057	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..		86	20	20	..	1,252
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals	1,885	..		30	...	..	50	31	...	.	690	18	53	...	.	..	..	..		..		13	...	...	506
Goalpara	153	...	..	.....	7	...	329	...	...	...	628	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
Kamroop	174	...		.....	...	...	109	...	29	...	862	.	...	..	...	..	.	..	.	..	..		9	..	1
Durrung	68	.	...	.....	70	...	38		...	..	550		.	1	.	..	...	..	.	.	..	.	1	...	...
Nowgong	23			.....	65	...	64	.	5	...	143			..	...		...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...
Seebsaugor...	273	..	...	31	61	10	313		.	...	165	...		..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	2
Luckimpore	42	..	...	.....	6	.	88	...	..	..	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL	53,228	101	19	11,901	1,203	185	31,490	34	71	46	63,696	169	751	41	8	6	59	1,159	250	59	180	496	1,059	1,225	23,765

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued)

LES.

NEERING OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION

ARTIZANS

Makers of whips.	Makers of toys.	Makers of kites	Makers of hookahs.	Makers of idols	Musical Instruments	Lacquered-ware.	Makers of leaf plates	Makers of garlands.	Turners	Gilders.	Shell-carvers.	Cane-workers	Vendors of brooms	Looking-glass sellers	Spectacle-makers.	Match-sellers.	Trunk makers	Polishers.	Silk-spinners.	Cotton-spinners	Wool-spinners.	Jute-spinners	Shawl-sellers	Shawl-menders	Carpet makers	Cotton printers.	Dyers.	Tailors	Turban-makers.	Shoe sellers.	Shoe-makers.	Saddlers.
4	6	39	115			392		219	92		2			4	1	3	46	.		13 800			40	45	402	162	642	1,880	14		2,068	5
			19			326		337		1							.	..		19,827			.		19		499	1 393	19		3 [illegible]	.
			103	.				349										14		13,034		40	1	2	19		280	1,418	1		4 677	
	.		34		2	792		687		1		5		.	.			138	2	22,504		134		13	2		932	2,387	10		2 688	
.		1	29			926		134		1							.	23		13,329		56	.		19		474	1,252			1,624	
			18			333	15	141			.	.						66		2,811		35			5		145	674		..	494	
		2			1	665	2	487			..							64		13,417		60	8	1	1		260	1,373	5	364	3 398	4
						208												10		10,581	57						18	774			1,212	
			8			579		413						.				102		8,695				.	47		191	992	2	1,336		1
						42		39			31									2,680		.				.		173		309	.	
	8		5		58			639			508	17	19				.			14,449		348	.	2	.		.	367	6		255	5
2	4				15		.	137				77	70				...		358	7,904								161			28	
			2		14	.	..	216					8	1		.	.		..	8,299		2						188			165	..
	8	..	..	.	18	40	.	114	6			29	20			.			331	18,538	..	21		..				95	.	.	86	
	.	.	1			134		47					2	...					40	1,636	6	...					14	317	4	517	...	
			1		7	272		32	..				9						12	11,473		20		3			49	416	1	1 379		2
					2	7		..	.								..		.	2,772		26	.		28	9		27			24	
			1	2	2	21		1			90		86							2 805							1	146		201		
						2	3						..	...			.			4,677			.	.	.			20			118	
				1													..	..		230	4						..	55		6		...
		.	...								...			...				..		106	.	..	.					174		57		
			...			.					15			.				.		3		.	.			1		18		6		.
						.		1						.		..	..			2				..			.	36				
						.		.				.	...	.		.				..						1		93		9		
		.						68	..	..	3			.	..			.		4	.		..	.				44		1		
6	20	42	335	3	113	5,[illegible]	20	4,061	98	3	640	128	214	5	1	3	46	417	748	193,576	67	722	49	66	602	173	3,500	14 475	62	4 185	20 577	17

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING																						
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTISANS.																						
	Cloth-vendors.	Ornament-makers.	Bead-makers.	Umbrella-makers.	Tape-makers.	Gunnybag makers.	Cotton-carders.	Cotton-vendors.	Embroiderers.	Silk-sellers.	Blanket-makers.	Thread-seller.	Cloth-printer.	Net-maker.	Tent-maker.	Ornament-stringers.	Printers.	Stationers.	Bookbinders.	Picture-sellers.	Ink-sellers.	Paper-makers.	Book-sellers.	Duftris.
Patna	1,769	304	...	1	17	13	1,268	271	399	5	105	12	.	10	...	.	108	3	54		8	27	37	..
Gya	727	785	...	..	...	...	1,354	61	...	....	556	9	98	...	...	..	4	..	3	.	...	...		...
Shahabad	1,177	1,101	...	...	...	...	1,777	186	4	... .	585	16	..	...	...	...	17	12	9			...	10	...
Tirhoot	1,241	1,075	...	...	...	...	3,[illegible]	101	4	.....	269		56	39	6	...	...	7	14	...	1	61	7	...
Sarun	840	.....	...	...	...	...	2,456	128		....	157	...	13	...	...	290	..	1	2	.	...	.	10	...
Chumparun	746	381	...	...	...	...	575	13		.....	56	...	.	.	...	86	...	...	1	...	1	...		...
Monghyr	1,278	119	...	...		...	1,430	87	6	.....	.....	18	9	..	...	...	1	9	21	.		...	3	..
Bhaugulpore	597	570	...	.	..	...	1,762	124	.	... ..	90	18	90	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...
Purneah	1,152	.....	.	...		1	599	63	...	.....	81	..	...	...	...	140	2	...	24	3	...	...	2	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	6	..	9	..	1	120	.....	...	... ..	.....	33	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4
Cuttack	.....	....	305	388	...	..	186	..	...	952	30	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	74	..	73	20	...
Pooree	. ..	145	26	124	...	43	122	.....	...	... .	....	..	..	8	...	...	.	99	33	.	..	.	...	...
Balasore	.	173	60	74	...	..	.....	.....	..	.....	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	13	9	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals .	.... .	. ..	257	332	...	...	344	....	...	50	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	26	...
Hazareebagh	728	.....	...	...	...	...	25	17	...	.....	.. ...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	3
Lohardugga	23	2	...	...	18	49	270	42	..	.....	172	61	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	51	7	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	..	65	.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Maunbhoom	3,464	.....	...	...	3	2	16	.....	...	.....	3	5	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ...	2	18	...	...	1	3	1	.....	...	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...
Goalpara	.....	.....	...	...	.	5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Kamroop	.....	180	...	...			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Durrung	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	...
Nowgong	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Seebsaugor...	17	.....	...	...	...	...	.. ..	.....	...	89	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Luckimpore	. ....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	13,812	5,466	678	929	39	117	15,789	1,043	413	1,101	2,105	173	270	69	6	518	132	135	175	81	11	175	125	11

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

OPERATIONS, AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—(*Continued.*)

Dealers in vegetable food.															Dealers in animal food.							Dealers in drinks.				
Sellers of oil.	Sellers of gram.	Sellers of flour.	Sellers of rice.	Sellers of sugarcane.	Sellers of spices.	Sellers of vegetables, &c.	Millers.	Grain-huskers.	Bakers.	Grain-parchers.	Costermongers.	Grocers.	Confectioners.	Seller of goor.	Butchers.	Fishermen.	Fishmongers.	Bird-catchers.	Milkmen.	Poulterers.	Butter-sellers.	Distillers.	Spirit-sellers.	Toddy-sellers.	Liquor-shop keepers.	Ice-sellers.
6,190	903	...	2,511	9	167	1,063	..	..	129	508	179	...	...	22	635	452	200	146	2,812	..	29	135	932	6,871	...	14
7,548	508	173	1,034	2	...	280	...	...	8	481	..	...	1,361	4	296	1,070	..	108	1,265	...	2	...	1,028	5,700	.	...
7,886	466	...	482	...	106	951	...	...	22	6,698	...	.	676	81	165	575	...	406	2,194	...	...	...	296	1,028	...	..
7,804	2,328	..	937	...	...	777	...	. .	165	1,061	...	35	1,233	...	1,015	5,942	...	80	1,428	...	17	...	266	4,798		. .
5,532	705	.	848	...	47	452	...	...	58	4,206	. .	1	316	94	206	602	...	57	653	...	...	...	316	1,378	...	...
3,040	400	..	103	...	5	251	...	...	17	200	...	...	379	3	112	1,065	...	32	201	...	...	...	80	474	...	...
4,977	692	...	1,748	...	46	1,084	...	...	37	958	...	...	1,004	5	208	994	...	...	3,080	182	2	...	540	2,272	...	...
5,182	2,188	..	740	...		557	...	...	16	220	..	...	452	21	64	3,051	757	33	2,045	257	15	...	252	766	...	...
5,548	2,006	...	305		75	515	...	...	16	175	...	...	802	15	51	8,312	477	76	2,459	...	18	...	156	150	...	...
1,956	15	...	19	...	...	11	...	45	11	2	35	...	45	2	9	...	1,348	...	820	2	...	...	321	69	...	...
.....	.....	60	...	...	...	653	...	2,863	24	10,281	...	...	475	..	81	...	6,432	...	5,360	8	...	...	175	1,324	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	392	1,925	..	..	5,321	...	.	761	.	5	...	4,054	51	2,530	..	...	...	54	465		...
.....	.....	11	...	.	.	357	...	1,700	10	3,346	...	...	895	...	24	...	5,787	...	200,9	2	...	...	46	192	..	...
.....	.....	...	...	. .	..	100	2,833	...	...	5,600	...	...	300	...	6	...	3,100	...	1,315	1	...	...	1,591	510		.
968	.....	...	4	...	28	63	...	...	...	5	353	...	33	1	43	...	240	4	73	15	44			205	259	...
2,666	15	...	2	...	8	51	..	295	12	45	77	...	190	...	45	797	...	...	48	..	...	60	339	66	.	...
215	27	.	...	...	7	...	...	46	...	76		...	12	1	8	...	419	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	136	
3,021	32	...	13	...	2	52	...	196	...	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	2,205	...	643	...	..	...	183	2	...	...
182	.....	..	..	...	...	13	...	32	...	136	...	.	13	.	...	288	...	21	...	...	...	127	...	2	..	...
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	2,137	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2,628	...	13	.	...	...	...	. .		...
68	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	2	...	692	7	...	...	...	...		.	34	...
6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
155	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	2	...	...	1,552	...	11	...	...	...	2	...		...
.....	.....	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	519	...	5	...	...		...	..		...
62,963	10,376	244	8,746	11	489	7,622	4,758	5,176	366	39,230	644	36	9,022	251	2,974	24,420	32,547	1,020	29,337	467	127	322	6,578	26,273	420	14

GENERAL

Statement of Population

MA

CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMP

DISTRICT.	Dealers in stimulants.					Dealers in perfumes, drugs, medicines, and chemicals.										Dealers in vegetable substances and fuel.												
	Tobacco.	Opium.	Ganja.	Pan, betel.	Muddat.	Perfumers.	Druggists.	Salt-sellers.	Saltpetre-sellers.	Gunpowder-sellers.	Firework-sellers.	Soap-sellers.	Toothpowder-sellers.	Sulphur.	Waxcandle-seller.	Firewood.	Timber.	Charcoal.	Cowdung.	Bamboos.	Thatch.	Hemp.	Flax.	Rope.	String.	Wood-cutters.	Coal.	Leaves.
Patna	1,027	4	65	1,001	...	118	95	34	247	...	79	15	2	2	1	...	3	203	265	47	...	14	..	72	13	..	.	.
Gya	200	1	190	1,382	.	27	...	147	.	...	15	...	.	..		201	..	...	...			2	...	52	47	..	...	..
Shahabad	94	6	35	1,240	...	28	15	145	.	...	3	...	.	.	..	169	...	4	...	...	...	...		...	..	7	...	...
Tirhoot	324	2	124	1,973	...	23	2	719	...	...	5	2	.	...		149	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	.	...		..	.
Sarun	374	23	43	547	...	69	...	1,679	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	.	...	17	...
Chumparun	91		43	235	...	5	...	34	...	2	6	...	..	.	...	66	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	..	..	...	...
Monghyr	317	63	40	803	..	5	5	33	.	...	8	2	...	...	...	345	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	71	...
Bhaugulpore	265	...	6	814	...	...	...	68	88	..	18	...	...	..	...	260	..	...	.	18	...	19	...	100	1	30	...	
Purneah	124	18	72	1,086	6	3	...	69	165	...	21	2	2	.		227		2		...	.	...	...	39	...	...	...	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11		..	83	...	...	...	24	..	...	1	5		..	...	460	...	5	.	612	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	22
Cuttack	608	...	118	1,746	27	1,331	..	..	34		76	..	..	.	...	1,724	326	149	202	7	62	...	79	7	127	...	..	...
Pooree	98	...	67	1,464	2	626		1,100	.	..	3	...	.		.	690	24	9	160	...	38	..	22	...	127	...	...	5
Balasore	42		77	2,053	8	329	.	133	9	.	2	.			..	185	125	29	181	...	38	..	.	5	2	...	...	100
Orissa Tributary Mehals ..	132	...	25	419	5	571	.	...	7			..				1,080	338	154	8	29	1	.	7	22	..	...	...	946
Hazareebagh	...	...	5	77	...	5	..	1	.	9	...	2	.	.	..	57	.	..	..	292	.	5		21	43		...	..
Lohardugga	60	.	6	173	...	..	4	...	...	15	.	...	.		.	605	...	.	...	122	...	.	...	19	..	...	27	.
Singbhoom	54	4	9	18	...	15	..	...	...	1	.	...	...			32	...	..	..	...	...	...		3	.	18	15	...
Maunbhoom	38	8	17	161	...	...	..	149	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	419	...	...	..	380	..	.	...	8	...	...	...	5
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ...	6	...	...	4	.	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	...	3	1	5	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop	...	..	4	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Durrung	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	.	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Seebsaugor	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Luckimpore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		164	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,865	151	953	15,287	49	3,455	121	4,413	550	27	238	28	4	2	1	7,110	817	645	816	1,506	139	65	108	732	360	90	141	1,078

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LES.

AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS TION.—(*Continued.*)				CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PERSONS NOT CLASSED OTHERWISE.														
DEALERS IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																		
Hides.	Horns.	Tanners.	Total of Class VI.	House-owners.	Pensioners.	Apprentices.	Pilgrims.	Beggars.	Professional thieves.	Wrestlers.	Pigeon-flyers.	Wizards.	Spies.	Labourers.	Male children.	Unemployed.	Total of Class VII.	Total of Males.
336	...	1,027	75,586	1	261	.....	.....	4,886	...	4	5	...	.....	103,578	270,233	9,931	388,899	761,877
542	...	1,553	81,858	..	72	26	10	5,585	...	.....	..	..	.....	153,533	344,576	10,320	514,122	984,129
9	...	529	69,550	4	304	1	.....	5,860	...	.....	...	...	.....	99,445	312,717	8,449	426,780	835,374
955	...	1,410	102,845	...	16	44	.....	7,843	...	86	...	...	.....	152,350	814,000	21,496	995,837	2,191,764
324	...	1,036	61,457	...	141	4	.....	3,722	...	3	...	...	.....	47,469	389,786	4,209	445,334	996,683
132	...	319	23,180	...	15	12	.....	2,659	...	33	...	1	.....	63,118	270,655	3,259	339,743	737,529
752	...	46	59,669	7	54	67	.....	3,253	...	24	...	...	40	128,672	343,067	7,647	482,840	897,074
193	...	668	48,760	.	22	16	.....	2,416	...	3	...	...	.....	111,436	352,016	5,131	471,040	917,183
433	...	314	48,526	.	4	6	.....	3,056	...	7	...	...	.....	132,596	327,732	8,095	471,496	876,390
834	...	.....	18,594	..	73	.....	.....	1,860	...	.....	..	...	.....	49,354	269,751	50,369	370,907	629,716
285	...	.....	75,194	26	284	.....	.....	11,377	...	.....	...	...	.....	69,975	271,973	7,199	360,834	725,330
44	...	.....	41,364	30	12	.....	.....	4,535	...	.....	...	...	.....	35,645	138,629	2,313	181,164	389,440
77	...	.....	35,114	13	8	.....	.....	6,011	...	.....	...	..	.....	22,609	146,144	1,272	176,057	379,077
148	5	.....	53,677	...	271	.....	.....	5,705	...	.....	...	...	.....	72,974	257,020	2,052	338,022	646,205
.....	...	.....	12,446	...	4	...	..	1,663	...	.....	...	...	.....	54,173	163,173	1,948	220,961	397,045
.....	...	423	35,482	...	.....	9	.....	2,140	...	.....	...	...	.....	43,713	273,933	228	320,023	621,548
.....	...	156	6,974	...	43	.....	.....	655	..	.....	...	..	....	28,401	88,615	160	117,874	207,926
903	...	6	23,984	..	784	...	.....	3,397	10	.....	...	...	.....	66,379	205,482	2,339	278,391	500,936
.....	...	398	9,529	...	.....	.....	.....	262	...	.....	...	...	.....	20,427	85,183	37	105,909	205,925
43	...	.....	5,214	..	23	.....	.....	1,897	...	.....	...	...	.....	3,722	76,694	20,090	102,426	229,374
.....	...	.....	4,535	...	4	.....	.....	4,979	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,869	107,227	803	114,902	292,688
.....	...	.....	1,657	...	4	.....	.....	333	...	.....	...	...	.....	4,133	40,054	407	44,931	122,837
....	...	.....	944	..	.....	.....	.....	90	...	.....	...	...	.....	744	49,640	106	50,580	133,107
3	...	7	3,265	.	7	.....	.....	412	.	.....	...	...	.....	8,071	55,303	493	64,286	154,940
.....	...	.....	979		..	.....	.....	133	...	.....	...	...	.....	5,118	22,869	81	28,001	64,692
6,013	5	7,012	900,383	81	2,406	185	10	84,229	10	132	5	1	49	1,479,524	5,676,272	168,434	7,411,358	14,868,728

GENERAL

Statement of Population

FEM

District.	CLASS II.—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.															Total of Class II.
	Religion.			Education.		Medicine.						Fine Arts.				
	Priestesses.	Missionaries.	Gurus.	Schoolmistresses.	Scholars.	Nurses.	Midwives.	Hakeems.	Vaccinators.	Inoculators.	Kobirajes.	Musicians.	Singers.	Dancers.	Painters.	
Patna	574	1	.	30	75	8	25	5	6	...	.....	10	...	139	...	873
Gya	537	..	...	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	...	162	...	829
Shahabad	646	.	..	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	...	...	72	3	736
Tirhoot	114	1	..	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	126	...	247
Sarun	384		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	44	...	431
Chumparun	41	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	41
Monghyr	244	...	...	3	.....	7	108	19	.....	.....	.....	13	...	67	...	461
Bhaugulpore	25		...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	30
Purneah...	24	.	...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	...	..	3	...	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs	9	..	...	.....	.....	.....	28	4	1	.....	.....	5	...	11	7	65
Cuttack	.....	.	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	282	...	282
Pooree	158	...	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	64	250	6	488
Balasore	66		..	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	14	20	...	156
Orissa Tributary Mehals ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	17	40	...	342
Hazareebagh	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	29	...	30
Lohardugga	6	.....	...	.....	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	64	...	76
Singbhoom	.....		...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	..	3
Maunbhoom	66	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	...	1	11	...	96
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ..	.....	..	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	0
Goalpara	9	...	...		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	11
Kamroop	3	.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	3	8
Durrung	1		.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1
Nowgong	.....		...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	0
Seebsangor	2	..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	...	6
Lucknipore ...	43	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	43
Total	2,953	3	4	39	75	16	318	36	10	5	26	364	100	1,328	19	5,291

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

ALES.

CLASS III.—PERSONS IN SERVICE OR ENGAGED IN PERSONAL OFFICES.													Total of Class III.	CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.												Total of Class IV.
Domestic.						Others.								In Agriculture.								With Animals.				
Ayahs.	Nurses.	Cooks.	Ladies' maids.	Personal servants.	Unspecified.	Barbers.	Dhobis.	Menters.	Watercarriers.	Unspecified.	Hotel-keepers.	Prostitutes.		Zemindars.	Putnidars.	Lakhirajdars.	Jagirdars.	Ticcadars.	Talookdars	Ijaradars.	Cultivators.	Dealers in goats.	Shepherdesses.	Dealers in cows.	Grass-cutters.	
...	...	29	...	5,279	...	146	286	45	...	...	...	270	6,035	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,395	24	...	...	39	5,754
11	...	10	...	3,010	...	21	334	61	5	1,940	..	154	6,126	1,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	...	69	...	2	4,302
...	29	23	...	972	1,645	82	204	52	5	...	...	160	3,114	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,763	.	27	10	8	4,707
1	...	15	...	642	1,840	12	139	13	2	...	...	242	2,906	844	...	2	...	...	...	...	15,431	...	13	.	1	16,291
...	8	...	...	554	...	21	186	13	1	402	...	157	1,343	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,662	...	...	...	2	11,581
14	...	...	...	171	5	...	87	6	...	...	...	72	355	84	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,743	...	...	...	4	2,835
57	...	24	...	945	...	46	124	23	31	1,532	9	235	3,026	529	...	1	...	...	..	...	3,421	...	48	...	...	3,999
...	...	15	.	139	545	10	86	6	...	...	..	150	960	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,913	...	26	...	88	3,246
...	...	4	...	64	204	8	47	13	...	...	5	30	375	52	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,495	...	16	4	...	1,567
...	...	12	...	345	...	43	69	9	...	...	...	78	556	15	3	...	...	...	...	1	2,193	...	...	15	...	2,227
10	6	150	...	1,500	334	640	300	84	...	...	...	354	3,387	1,047	301	1,502	...	25	102	10	5,000	...	...	...	...	8,047
...	...	...	...	2,444	...	690	210	97	...	...	...	177	3,618	52	.	605	94	...	...	...	3,560	...	...	...	...	4,311
...	...	...	...	1,200	...	118	402	100	...	...	...	153	1,973	335	...	809	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	53	35	...	6,332
...	..	...	...	2,070	...	571	1,528	160	...	...	...	91	4,420	10	...	747	...	...	...	...	6,954	...	85	10	...	7,806
1	...	...	...	37	4	...	29	1	..	...	6	61	139	54	...	...	5	6	...	...	942	...	5	..	...	1,012
11	...	1	...	384	3	...	56	2	...	...	...	8	465	151	...	1	1	6	...	..	1,930	2	68	55	...	2,214
...	...	...	...	808	...	3	29	...	...	...	...	9	849	14	...	2	.	3	...	...	642	...	5	...	...	666
4	33	5	2	1,869	...	492	90	6	1	1	...	54	2,357	17	...	12	...	...	7	2	1,521	2	22	..	...	1,582
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	19
2	...	...	...	51	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	211	273	14	5	...	...	...	6		266	...	14	...	...	305
8	...	...	...	27	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	255
5	...	...	...	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	27	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	414	...	1	...	...	423
2	...	...	...	4	...	..	.	3	..	...	..	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	332
2	8	...	..	137	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	147	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	941	...	...	...	1	942
5	...	...	..	22	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	33	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	101	...	...	...	...	101
133	79	290	2	23,077	4,593	2,916	4,204	696	45	3,876	20	2,613	42,544	7,735	315	3,681	100	40	175	13	78,043	28	452	130	145	90,856

GENERAL

Statement of Population

FEM

DISTRICT.	CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.									Total of Class V.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANI												
	CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.				LENDING MONEY AND SALE OF GOODS.						MISCELLANEOUS												
	Cart-owners.	Arhat-keepers.	Palki-owners.	Boat-owners.	Money-lenders.	Retail-dealers.	Shopkeepers.	Traders.	Baparis.		Contractors.	Dealers in hardware.	Dealers in pottery.	Dealers in lime.	Minium-sellers.	Flower-women.	Lacquered ware.	Basket-makers.	Broom-sellers.	Bead-sellers.	Toy-makers.	Comb-makers.	Mat-makers.
Patna	4	4	3	82	112	9	1,419	12	...	1,645	...	21	...	11	...	...	...	19	...	..	1	...	...
Gya	.....	1	.....	.....	75	8	1,078	129	246	1,527	...	7	36	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	33	.....	.....	.....	40	130	1,588	...	...	1,791	...	5	55	1	...	25	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	9	1,113	...	...	1,167	...	38	19	...	22	72	...	17	...	...	...	...	2
Sarun	.....	3	.....	.....	95	71	1,029	...	...	1,198	...	4	46	...	...	16	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	..	150	...	2	159	27	...	2	1	2	...	...	28	..	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	51	.....	.....	32	44	26	1,082	...	...	1,235	...	4	38	21	32	44	...	46	...	..	...	...	5
Bhaugulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	...	782	...	...	817	...	...	17	...	..	11	...	6	...	...	..	...	...
Purneah	4	.....	.....	.....	39	19	839	...	9	910	5	...	41	...	...	15	...	36	...	...	...	..	12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	.....	.....	.....	24	14	443	...	...	482	...	3	42	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	6
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	...	204	...	...	376	...	...	413	...	...	...	...	7	6	..	..	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	55	.....	...	...	82	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	509	5	...	..	...	26
Hazareebagh	8	.....	.....	.....	53	...	213	1	2	272	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	..	...	1	...
Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	..	509	...	36	571	...	26	11	6	...	...	14	68	...	...	1	...	...
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	240	...	...	243	...	2	10	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	4
Maunbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	797	...	...	816	...	1	24	7	...	...	...	64	8	6	..	...	28
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	...	215	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.	11	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Seebsaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	41	...	1	47	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	96	8	3	114	851	348	11,812	142	302	13,676	32	126	739	61	56	181	38	881	19	7	2	1	85

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

ALES.

CAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTIZANS.																			DEALERS IN VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Shoe-makers.	Spinners.	Weavers.	Shawl-makers.	Ornament-makers.	Thread-sellers.	Embroiderers.	Cloth-sellers.	Tailors.	Dyers.	Cotton-carders.	Carpet-makers.	Blanket-sellers.	Cotton-vendors.	Net-makers.	Jute-spinners.	Printers.	Book-sellers.	Book-binders.	Grain-dealers.	Rice-dealers.	Costermongers.	Spices.	Oil.	Pheriya.	Confectioners.	Flour-sellers.	Grain-parchers.	Huskers.	Grinders.	Sellers of goor.
...	2,211	118	.	192	...	13	24	305	50	81	8	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	26	209	344	12	790	...	101	88	122	.....	13	...
10	4,380	90	..	42	...	...	17	200	5	76	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	83	60	4	434	...	16	25	42	.....	3	...
340	1,359	82	...	84	...	...	48	124	27	33	...	...	64	..	...	...	...	..	6	26	92	...	565	...	21	...	457	....	...	...
...	3,142	18	...	46	...	...	4	...	...	24	...	...	...	19	12	...	...	5	25	7	96	...	601	...	7	...	51	.....		...
4	1,347	30	...	113	...	...	9	233	13	166	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	102	206	170	...	420	..	1	.	558	.....	.	...
...	290	2	...	15	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	..	7	..	42	...	...	...	34	.....	...	..
...	2,577	17	...	34	...	6	4	198	89	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	159	112	1	552	...	52	...	144	.....	...	...
...	2,680	14	...	5	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	117		204	...	17	...	12	.....	..	...
4	693	59	...	17	.	1	5	18	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	34	27	...	216	..	8	..	34	.....	...	...
...	208	36	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	108	...	...	...	3	1,234	...	
...	10,059	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	2,000	..	...
...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	232	.....	...	...
...	2,759	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	100	650	...	...
...	910	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	.....	...	62	...	809	.....	...	...
...	113	56	...	1	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	59	32	5	...	2	6	...	..
...	616	22	...	2	2	..	...	8	2	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	1	...	.....	14	...	...
...	122	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	14	138	...	...
...	494	72	...	2	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	107	..	15	...	9	495	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	5	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	.....	...	...	2	.....	40	...	...
...	27	31	...	...	...		...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	.....	.....	..	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....	3	...	...
...	.....	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
367	34,104	722	7	559	4	20	115	1,139	186	421	8	4	85	19	14	1	1	5	194	761	1,170	17	4,259	68	303	115	2,043	4,488	16	

GENERAL

Statement of Population

FEM

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS, PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—*(Continued.)*																	
	DEALERS IN ANIMAL FOOD.				DEALERS IN DRINKS.		DEALERS IN STIMULANTS.				DEALERS IN PERFUMES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS.							
	Fish-women.	Milk-sellers.	Butchers.	Poulterers.	Toddy-sellers.	Spirit-sellers.	Tobacconists.	Pan-sellers.	Betel-sellers.	Ganja-sellers.	Waxcandle-sellers.	Tika-sellers.	Toothpowder-sellers.	Saltpetre-sellers.	Fireworks-sellers.	Perfumers.	Minium-sellers.	Salt-sellers.
Patna	233	158	...	...	81	21	176	...	112	2	...	...	...	19	4	2	1	...
Gya	22	177	23	...	15	...	6	...	70	...	...	...	...	37	...	9	9	...
Shahabad	36	81	4	1	28	2	17	...	108	3	...	4	...	6	...	...	19	...
Tirhoot	...	160	...	...	449	...	20	...	37	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3
Sarun	164	10	...	...	19	13	18	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	25
Chumparun	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	329	195	9	5	62	10	61	...	80	2	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	82	75	2	...	11	...	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	250	167	4	...	17	...	5	...	23	...	...	6	2	...	...	3	1	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	143	129	...	...	4	1	8	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals ..	689	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh	4	14	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	17	1	...	...	...	4	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom...	14	2	...	...	...	10	28	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Maunbhoom	85	73	...	...	...	2	8	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mehals ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	21	31	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durrung	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebsaugor	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	2,245	1,485	49	6	693	68	368	60	508	18	1	10	4	100	5	14	34	51

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Concluded.)

ALES.

AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR											CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PERSONS NOT CLASSED OTHERWISE.								
DEALERS IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FUEL.							DEALERS IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.												
Charcoal-burners.	Cowdung-burners.	Firewood-dealers.	Rope-dealers.	Coal-dealers.	Grass-dealers.	Leaf-sellers.	Hide-vendors.	Tanners.	Total of Class VI.	House owners.	Pensioners.	Unemployed.	Children.	Beggars and paupers.	Witches.	Labourers.	Total of Class VII.	Grand Total of Females.
2	12	...	44	...	.	..	6	.....	5,035	18	27	512,105	240,255	1,211	3	24,200	777,819	797,761
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	48	2	6,003	...	...	642,610	316,760	1,139	...	16,325	976,834	995,621
...	...	52	...	...	...	...	.....	152	4,154	...	22	585,622	273,276	1,096	.	13,182	874,098	888,600
...	...	17	.	.	...	...	5	.....	4,921	...	...	1,456,753	697,616	2,030	...	11,011	2,167,410	2,192,942
...	...	6	4	...	...	...	.....	3	3,713	...	1	681,957	353,524	1,699	...	11,730	1,048,911	1,067,177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	539	...	...	457,962	236,258	640	...	4,497	699,357	703,286
...	...	45	1	11	13	...	20	.....	5,044	6	6	586,719	301,134	765	...	13,517	902,147	915,912
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	3,393	...	...	589,148	302,814	281	.	8,418	900,661	909,107
...	...	8	...	...	8	...	1	67	1,727	...	...	570,065	255,145	213	...	8,437	833,860	838,475
...	...	45	...	...	...	...	12	.....	2,047	...	6	376,585	242,836	306	...	4,461	624,194	629,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	12,059	...	...	499,065	244,078	.....	...	2,536	745,679	769,454
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	252	...	...	247,469	123,743	.....	...	344	371,556	380,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4,123	...	...	256,671	121,448	.....	...	66	378,185	391,155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,301	...	...	392,471	227,810	.....	...	872	621,153	637,104
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	8	.....	354	...	...	249,544	117,166	354	...	5,959	373,023	374,830
4	...	25	2	...	...	...	3	5	1,012	...	...	371,597	225,363	346	...	13,931	611,237	615,575
...	5	77	...	...	...	...	5	.....	501	...	2	124,290	77,257	153	...	3,133	204,835	207,097
...	...	83	3	...	...	6	5	.....	1,538	...	91	315,407	164,354	1,004	...	7,389	488,245	494,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6	...	...	121,204	78,771	4	...	46	200,025	200,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	100	...	2	149,583	63,916	703	...	173	214,377	215,387
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	74	...	...	171,103	95,899	1,622	...	15	268,639	268,993
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	22	...	9	74,395	37,908	321	...	52	112,685	113,172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	19	...	...	78,008	44,853	41	...	10	122,912	123,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	47	...	...	88,695	51,461	165	...	136	140,457	141,649
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	36	...	...	35,821	20,276	79	...	168	56,344	56,575
6	18	384	57	11	21	6	118	229	60,630	24	166	9,634,849	4,913,921	15,072	3	150,608	14,714,643	14,927,640

GENERAL STATEMENT VII.

Statement of Towns and Villages classified according to Population.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	From 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	From 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	From 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants.	Total
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	2,219	1,725	880	312	38	14	2	...	...	1	...	5,191
	Bancoorah ...	1,287	526	165	41	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	2,028
	Beerbhoom ...	1,319	787	294	59	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	2,471
	Midnapore ...	9,173	2,786	798	172	20	8	1	2	...	2	...	12,962
	Hooghly with Howrah.	1,216	1,182	526	210	32	17	3	1	...	2	1	3,190
	Total ...	15,214	7,006	2,663	794	103	45	7	3	1	5	1	25,842
PRESIDENCY...	24-Pergunnahs.	1,968	2,085	731	159	12	7	9	2	2	3	3	4,981
	Nuddea ...	973	1,526	866	265	44	10	5	...	...	2	...	3,691
	Jessore ...	909	1,862	1,107	329	32	7	1	...	...	...	...	4,247
	Total ...	3,850	5,473	2,704	753	88	24	15	2	2	5	3	12,919
RAJSHAHYE ..	Moorshedabad	1,654	1,373	547	148	15	10	2	2	...	2	...	3,753
	Dinagepore ...	4,987	1,585	418	135	35	7	...	1	...	...	...	7,108
	Maldah ...	1,009	776	225	67	14	7	1	1	...	...	...	2,100
	Rajshahye ...	2,084	1,424	549	156	10	3	1	...	...	1	...	4,228
	Rungpore ...	1,892	1,193	559	368	104	69	17	4	...	...	...	4,206
	Bogra ...	1,674	668	229	72	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	2,666
	Pubna ...	965	1,061	537	202	19	5	1	...	1	1	...	2,792
	Total ...	14,205	8,080	3,064	1,148	214	105	24	8	1	4	...	26,853
DACCA ..	Dacca ...	2,438	1,539	734	236	48	14	4	2	...	...	1	5,016
	Furreedpore ...	808	826	479	166	21	5	2	...	...	...	...	2,307
	Backergunge ...	1,326	1,346	945	515	97	36	3	1	...	...	...	4,269
	Mymensing ...	3,974	2,363	904	304	39	12	3	2	...	...	...	7,601
	Sylhet	2,545	2,109	769	138	18	9	...	...	1	...	...	5,589
	Cachar ...	101	148	87	46	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	389
	Total ...	11,192	8,331	3,918	1,405	227	79	12	5	1	...	1	25,171
CHITTAGONG ..	Chittagong ...	212	282	216	191	82	48	29	2	...	...	..	1,062
	Noakhally ...	1,209	527	165	77	24	21	8	3	...	...	...	2,034
	Tipperah ...	3,834	1,604	529	157	19	5	...	2	...	...	...	6,150
	Total ...	5,255	2,413	910	425	125	74	37	7	...	...	...	9,246
PATNA ...	Patna ...	1,454	1,225	502	173	36	10	5	4	...	2	1	3,412
	Gya ...	3,587	1,956	727	207	34	12	4	1	...	...	2	6,530
	Shahabad ...	2,687	1,509	619	227	48	14	4	...	...	2	...	5,110
	Tirhoot ...	2,007	2,485	1,688	883	183	66	20	2	...	3	...	7,337
	Sarun ...	1,316	1,693	919	347	52	19	2	1	...	1	...	4,350
	Chumparun ...	627	789	512	256	63	40	11	...	1	...	...	2,299
	Total ...	11,678	9,657	4,967	2,093	416	161	46	8	1	8	3	29,038
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr ...	675	752	564	319	69	56	16	4	1	...	1	2,457
	Bhaugulpore ...	825	805	613	344	81	55	14	1	...	...	1	2,739
	Purneah ...	1,635	1,366	853	273	41	8	2	...	1	...	...	4,179
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8,266	1,369	199	31	4	2	1		...	...	...	9,872
	Total ...	11,401	4,292	2,229	967	195	121	33	5	2	...	2	19,247

GENERAL STATEMENT VII.

Statement of Towns and Villages classified according to Population.—(Continued.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	From 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	From 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	From 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants.	Total.
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	3,188	1,567	575	144	18	4	1	2	...	...	1	5,500
	Pooree ...	1,934	928	227	78	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	3,175
	Balasore ..	2,043	865	286	67	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,266
	Tributary Mehals	8,438	1,407	267	56	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	10,178
	Total ...	15,603	4,767	1,355	345	34	8	2	2	1	1	1	22,119
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazareebagh ...	5,780	755	133	27	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	6,703
	Lohardugga ..	4,427	1,675	322	48	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	6,486
	Singbhoom ...	2,602	512	83	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,208
	Maunbhoom ...	4,853	1,238	229	37	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	6,368
	Tributary Mehals	2,356	589	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,001
	Total ...	20,018	4,769	820	125	18	11	3	2	...	...	...	25,766
COOCH BEHAR ...	Goalpara ...	777	306	175	60	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
ASSAM ...	Kamroop ...	691	699	170	65	13	5	5	1	...	...	...	1,649
	Durrung ..	5	14	28	39	30	18	3	...	..	...	...	137
	Nowgong ...	939	268	76	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293
	Seebsaugor ...	51	36	18	45	27	15	9	2	...	...	...	203
	Luckimpore ...	25	31	26	28	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	125
	Total ...	2,488	1,354	493	246	88	46	19	3	...	...	...	4,737
	GRAND TOTAL ...	110,904	56,142	23,123	8,301	1,508	674	198	45	9	23	11	200,938

GENERAL STATEMENT VIII.

Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000, *arranged according to Population.*

Division.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	32,321
		Culna	27,336
		Shambazar	19,635
		Raneegunge	19,578
		Jehanabad	13,409
		Bally	8,819
		Cutwa	7,963
		Dain Hat	7,562
	Bancoorah	Bishenpore	18,047
		Bancoorah	16,794
	Beerbhoom	Soory	9,001
	Midnapore	Midnapore	31,491
		Chundrakona	21,311
		Ghatal	15,492
		Tumlook	5,849
	Hooghly with Howrah	Howrah	97,784
		Hooghly and Chinsurah ..	34,761
		Serampore	24,440
		Baidyabatty...	13,332
		Bansberia	7,861
		Bhudressur	7,417
		Kotrung...	6,811
Presidency... ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	Calcutta	447,601
		Suburbs of Calcutta	257,149
		South Suburban Town ...	62,632
		North Suburban Town	27,263
		Agurpara	26,801
		Nyhatty...	23,730
		Nawabgunge	16,525
		Kalinga	15,687
		Busseerhat	12,105
		Baraset	11,822
		Baghjala	9,718
		Barrackpore Cantonment ...	9,591
		Satkhira	8,979
		Joynugger	7,772
		Goburdanga...	6,952
		Kalarua	5,937
		Kadihatty	5,680
		Takee	5,261
		Dum-Dum Cantonment ..	5,179
	Nuddea	Santipore	28,635
		Kishnaghur	26,750
		Kooshtea	9,245
		Ranaghat	8,871
		Nobodip or Nuddea	8,863
		Meherpore	5,562
		Comercolly	5,251
	Jessore	Jessore	8,152

GENERAL STATEMENT VIII.

Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000 *arranged according to Population.*— (Continued.)

Division.	District	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
Rajshahye ..	Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	46,182
		Berhampore	27,110
		Kandy	12,016
		Jungipore	11,361
		Beldanga	6,037
		Morgram	5,766
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	13,042
	Maldah	English Bazaar	12,859
		Maldah	5,262
	Rajshahye	Rampore Bauleah	22,291
		Nattore	9,674
	Rungpore	Rungpore	14,845
	Pubna	Serajgunge	18,873
		Pubna	15,730
		Belkuchi	5,128
Dacca ..	Dacca	Dacca	69,212
		Manikgunge	11,542
		Naraingunge	10,911
		Sholaghur	5,525
		Hasara	5,707
		Narisha	5,645
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	8,593
		Syedpore	6,324
	Backergunge	Burisaul	7,684
	Mymensing	Jamalpore	14,312
		Kishoregunge	13,637
		Mymensing	10,068
		Sherpore	8,015
		Dhanikhola	6,730
	Sylhet	Sylhet	16,846
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	Chittagong	20,604
	Tipperah	Commilla	12,948
		Brahmanberia	12,364
Patna	Patna	Patna	158,900
		Behar	44,295
		Dinapore Nizamut	27,914
		Dinapore Cantonment	14,170
		Futuha	11,295
		Barh	11,050
		Mokameh	10,715
		Muhammadpore	6,089
		Baikatpore	6,088
		Muneer	5,326
		Khagowl	5,257

GENERAL STATEMENT VIII.

Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000 *arranged according to Population.*—(Concluded.)

Division.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
Patna	Gya	Gya	66,843
		Jehanabad	21,022
		Daudnugger	10,058
		Tikaree	8,178
		Sherghotty	7,033
		Hisooah	6,119
		Rajowlee	5,012
	Shahabad	Arrah	39,386
		Sasseram	21,023
		Dumraon	17,356
		Buxar	13,446
		Jugdeespore	9,400
		Bhojpore	7,004
		Nasrigunge	5,732
		Bhabhuah	5,071
	Tirhoot	Durbhangah	47,450
		Mozufferpore	38,223
		Hajeepore	22,306
		Lalgunge	12,338
		Rowserah	9,441
		Seetamurhee	5,496
	Sarun	Chupra	46,287
		Revilgunge	13,415
		Sewan	11,099
	Chumparun	Bettiah	19,708
		Moteeharee	8,266
Bhaugulpore ...	Monghyr	Monghyr	59,698
		Shaikpoorah	11,536
		Jumalpore	10,453
		Burheya	10,405
		Surajgurrah...	7,935
		Barbigha	6,362
		Jumoee	5,197
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	69,678
		Colgong	5,239
	Purneah	Purneah	16,057
		Raneegunge	6,144
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	50,878
		Jajpore	10,753
		Kendrapara	10,682
	Pooree	Pooree	22,695
	Balasore	Balasore	18,263
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	11,050
		Echack	8,999
		Chattra	8,818
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	12,086
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	5,696
		Rughunathpore...	5,380
Assam	Kamroop	Gowhatty	11,492
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	5,278

GENERAL STATEMENT IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION IN TOWNS.

GENERAL

Statement showing

TOWNS.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Buddhists.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burdwan District.									
Burdwan	11,225	10,788	22,013	4,913	5,014	9,927	.....	.....	.....
Culna	10,781	11,682	22,463	1,752	1,805	3,557	.....	.....	.....
Shambazar	9,426	9,915	19,341	152	142	294	.....	.....	...
Raneegunge	9,027	8,900	17,927	827	646	1,473	.....	.....	.....
Jehanabad	5,285	4,937	10,222	1,554	1,633	3,187	.....	.....	.....
Bally	3,944	4,206	8,150	284	385	669	...	.....	..
Cutwa	3,109	3,708	6,817	566	565	1,131	.....	.....	.....
Dain Hat	3,417	3,972	7,389	76	97	173	.....	.....	.....
Bancoorah District.									
Bishenpore	8,565	8,871	17,436	304	307	611	.....	.....	.....
Bancoorah	8,207	7,772	15,979	421	290	711	.....	.....	.....
Beerbhoom District.									
Soory	3,543	3,203	6,746	975	1,081	2,056		...	
Midnapore District.									
Midnapore	12,384	11,447	23,831	3,487	3,745	7,232			
Chundrakona	10,396	10,537	20,933	184	194	378	.....	.....	.....
Ghatal	7,427	7,703	15,130	201	160	361	.....	.....	.....
Tumlook	2,567	2,477	5,044	432	368	800	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly with Howrah District.									
Howrah	42,718	36,617	79, 35	10,341	6,270	16,611	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly and Chinsurah	13,249	14,180	27,429	3,672	3,280	6,952	.....	.....	.....
Serampore...	11,924	10,807	21,831	1,082	924	2,006	.....	.....	.....
Baidyabatty	5,792	6,414	12,206	562	564	1,126	...	.....	.....
Bansberia	3,250	3,957	7,207	302	332	634		...	...
Bhudressur	3,351	3,778	7,129	167	121	288	...	...	...
Kotrung	3,099	2,473	5,572	629	608	1,237		...	.....
24-Pergunnahs District.									
Calcutta	189,422	101,772	291,194	96,260	36,871	133,131	622	247	869
Suburbs of Calcutta	89,714	63,037	152 751	59,263	41,347	100,610	86	54	140
South Suburban Town	19,836	20,228	40,064	11,191	10,916	22,107	...	...	...
North Suburban Town	12,500	11,715	24,215	1,790	1,186	2,976	...		...
Agurpara	10,445	10,910	21,355	2,676	2,574	5,250	...	...	...
Nynatty	9,904	10,661	20,565	1,785	1,369	3,154	...	.....	..
Nawabgunge ... (N. Bannerjee)	6,631	6,757	13,388	1,646	1,467	3,113		.....	....
Kalinga	4,134	4,603	8,737	3,425	3,515	6,940	.....	...	.....
Busseerhat	3,364	3,481	6,845	2,535	2,724	5,259	...	.....	.....
Baraset	3,358	3,291	6,649	2,675	2,458	5,133	.....	.....	.....
Baghjala	2,950	2,375	5,325	2,261	2,097	4,358	.....	.....	.....
Barrackpore Cantonment	3,207	1,745	4,952	1,987	1,561	3,548	...	.....	.....
Satkhira	2,411	2,024	4,435	2,327	2,217	4,544	...	.....	...
Joynugger	3,709	3,439	7,2 8	336	228	564	.....	...	.....
Goburdanga	2,298	2,619	4,917	1,021	1,003	2,024	.....	.....	.....
Kalarua	1,214	1,121	2,335	1,888	1,714	3,602	.....	.....	.....
Kadihatty	1,887	1,964	3,851	951	878	1,829	.....	.....	.....
Takee	2,111	2,332	4,443	442	376	818	.....	.....	.....
Dum Dum Cantonment	1,669	917	2,586	692	509	1,201	...	.....	...

STATEMENT IX.

Population in Towns.

Christians.			Others.			Total.			Gross municipal income.	Gross municipal expenditure.	Rate of municipal taxation per head of population
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
							67,495		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
120	103	223	32	126	158	16,290	16,031	32,321	54,500 0 0	54,500 0 0	1 10 4
24	14	38	581	697	1,278	13,138	14,198	27,336	11,850 0 0	9,801 0 0	0 6 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,578	10,057	19,635	2,764 0 0	2,244 0 0	0 2 3
94	84	178	.....	.....	.....	9,948	9,630	19,578	8,716 0 0	8,716 0 0	0 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,839	6,570	13,409	2,389 0 0	2,507 0 0	0 2 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,228	4,591	8,819	1,732 0 0	2,142 0 0	0 3 2
6	9	15	.....	.....	.....	3,681	4,282	7,963	5,137 0 0	5,137 0 0	0 10 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,493	4,069	7,562	3 984 0 0	3,864 0 0	0 8 5
						67,195	13	6,623			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,869	9,178	18,047	2,737 0 0	1,923 0 0	0 2 5
43	23	66	24	14	38	8,695	8,099	16,794	5,510 0 0	4,764 0 0	0 5 3
						17,564	17,277	34,841			
90	97	187	9	3	12	4,617	4,384	9,001	4,839 0 0	4,734 0 0	0 8 7
146	127	273	93	62	155	16,110	15,381	31,491	17,539 0 0	12,993 0 0	0 8 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,580	10,731	21,311	3,153 0 0	2,108 0 0	0 2 4
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7,629	7,863	15,492	4,635 0 0	2,510 0 0	0 4 9
3	1	4	1	.....	1	3,008	2,846	5,849	4,269 0 0	3,384 0 0	0 11 8
						37,322	36,821	74,143			
783	701	1,484	256	98	354	54,098	43,686	97,784	206,548 0 0	163,059 0 0	2 1 9
165	163	328	28	24	52	17,114	17,647	34,761	32,555 0 0	32,634 0 0	0 15 0
306	266	572	26	5	31	12,438	12,002	24,440	36,872 0 0	35,036 0 0	1 8 0
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	6,354	6,978	13,332	5,522 0 0	5,836 0 0	0 6 7
6	8	14	3	3	6	3,561	4,300	7,861	2,155 0 0	2,183 0 0	0 4 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,518	3,899	7,417	3,378 0 0	5,212 0 0	0 7 1
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3,729	3,082	6,811	2,055 0 0	1,716 0 0	0 4 10
						100,817	91,594	192,406			
12,917	8,439	21,356	636	415	1,051	299,857	147,744	447,601	.....	.....	.....
1,897	1,637	3,534	51	63	114	151,011	106,138	257,149	325,254 0 0	332,282 0 0	1 4 2
195	212	407	41	13	54	31,263	31,369	62,632	21,989 0 0	25,727 0 0	0 5 7
32	14	46	26	.....	26	14,348	12,915	27 263	12,687 0 0	11,094 0 0	0 7 5
73	119	192	2	2	4	13,196	13,605	26,801	10,565 11 0	8,978 2 3	0 6 3
5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	11,694	12,036	23,730	6,602 0 0	5,446 0 0	0 4 5
14	5	19	5	.....	5	8,296	8,229	16,525	6,696 11 6	6,041 10 6	0 6 6
4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	7,563	8,124	15,687	3,876 0 0	3,371 0 0	0 3 11
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5,900	6,205	12,105	3,402 0 0	3,349 0 0	0 4 6
10	20	30	1	9	10	6,044	5,778	11,822	3,630 0 0	2,892 0 0	0 4 10
7	12	19	7	9	16	5,225	4,493	9,718	3,077 10 0	1,721 2 3	0 5 0
766	297	1,063	21	7	28	5,981	3,610	9,591	2,354 12 9	2,354 12 9	0 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,738	4,241	8,979	2,532 0 0	2,976 0 0	0 4 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,045	3,727	7,772	2,304 0 0	1,450 0 6	0 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	3,319	3,633	6,952	3,566 0 0	3,075 0 0	0 8 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,102	2,835	5,937	1,212 0 0	1,529 0 0	0 3 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,838	2,842	5,680	1,177 5 0	1,124 8 9	0 3 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,553	2,708	5,261	1,927 0 0	1,715 0 0	0 5 10
1,053	339	1,392	.....	.....	.....	3,414	1,765	5,179	972 0 0	972 0 0	0 3 0

GENERAL

Statement showing

TOWNS.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Buddhists.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nuddea District.									
Santipore	9,395	11,147	20,542	3,801	4,278	8,079	.....	.....	.....
Kishnaghur	8,663	9,451	18,114	3,957	4,119	8,076	.....	.....	.. .
Kooshtea	1,955	1,727	3,682	2,673	2,821	5,494	.....	.....	.....
Ranaghat	3,429	3,838	7,267	833	765	1,598	.....	.....	... .
Nobodwip or Nuddea	3,742	4,778	8,520	156	179	335	.....	... ..	...
Meherpore	1,756	1,976	3,732	867	962	1,829	.....	.....	.....
Comercolly	1,549	1,704	3,253	922	1,063	1,985	.....	.....	... .
Jessore District.									
Jessore	2,654	1,718	4,372	1,876	1,669	3,545	.....	.....	. ..
Moorshedabad District.									
City Moorshedabad	14,251	12,960	27,211	9,056	9,768	18,824	.....	.....	... .
Berhampore	11,543	9,199	20,742	3,005	2,765	5,770	.....	... ..	.....
Kandy	4,770	5,682	10,452	778	738	1,516	.....	. . .	.....
Jungipore	4,012	3,339	7,351	2,008	1,988	3,996	.....	.. .	.....
Beldanga	1,919	2,217	4,136	945	940	1,885	.....	.....	.....
Morgram	1,313	1,605	2,918	1,331	1,517	2,848	. . ..	.....	.....
Dinagepore District.									
Dinagepore	3,861	1,986	5,847	3,728	3,288	7,016	.....	.....	.....
Maldah District.									
English Bazaar	3,930	3,675	7,605	2,506	2,712	5,218	.....	.....	.....
Maldah...	1,824	1,732	3,556	702	976	1,678	.....	... ..	.....
Rajshahye District.									
Rampore Beauleah	6,047	4,524	10,571	5,903	5,666	11,569	5	5	10
Nattore	2,155	1,650	3,805	2,784	3,085	5,869	.....	.....	...
Rungpore District.									
Rungpore	5,277	1,386	6,663	4,577	3,483	8,060	3	4	7
Pubna District.									
Serajgunge	5,098	3,102	8,200	5,216	5,438	10,654	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	3,852	3,695	7,547	3,983	4,161	8,144	.....	.....	.....
Belkuchi	1,116	1,342	2,458	1,280	1,390	2,670	. ...	.....	.....
Dacca District.									
Dacca	20,102	14,331	34,433	17,022	17,253	34,275	3	1	4
Manikgunge	3,177	3,204	6,381	2,571	2,588	5,159	.....	.....	.....
Naraingunge	3,685	1,515	5,200	3,405	2,289	5,694	..	.....	.....
Sholaghur	2,045	2,433	4,478	924	1,123	2,047	.....	.....	.....
Hasara	2,098	2,709	4,807	425	475	900	.....	.....	.....
Narisha	858	1,172	2,030	1,671	1,907	3,578	... ..	.....	.....
Furreedpore District.									
Furreedpore	2,427	1,885	4,312	2,283	1,960	4,243	.	. ...	.....
Syedpore	1,440	1,550	2,990	1,459	1,718	3,177	.. ...	.....	.....
Backergunge District.									
Burisaul	3,753	941	4,694	1,967	854	2,821	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing District.									
Jamalpore...	2,303	2,149	4,452	4,956	4,784	9,740	.....	. ..	.....
Kishoregunge	3,146	3,148	6,294	3,533	3,802	7,335	... .	.....	.....
Mymensing	3,748	883	4,631	3,007	2,371	5,378	.....	.....	.....
Sherpore	2,053	1,665	3,718	2,197	2,100	4,297	.....	... ..	.....
Dhanikhola	1,038	1,057	2,095	2,399	2,236	4,635	.....	.....	.....
Sylhet District.									
Sylhet	5,093	3,594	8,687	4,188	3,901	8,089	... .	....	.....

STATEMENT IX.

Population in Towns.—(Continued.)

Christians			Others.			Total.			Gross municipal income.	Gross municipal expenditure.	Rate of municipal taxation per head of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9	5	14	.....		.....	13,205	15,430	28,635	15,896 13 9	14,221 9 5	0 9 0
251	309	560	.....	.....	.....	12,871	13,879	26,750	20,545 14 0	20,833 11 2	0 12 8
46	23	69	.....	.....	.....	4,674	4,571	9,245	2,666 1 10	3,156 13 0	0 4 7
4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4,266	4,605	8,871	7,036 3 6	6,416 7 8	0 12 8
4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3,902	4,961	8,863	5,342 0 0	3,213 0 0	0 9 7
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2,623	2,939	5,562	2,740 7 9	5,204 6 10	0 7 10
8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	2,479	2,772	5,251	2,777 2 3	1,431 4 3	0 8 5
						44,020	49,157	93,177			
79	100	179	30	26	56	4,639	3,513	8,152	12,803 0 0	11,159 0 0	1 9 1
19	19	38	66	43	109	23,392	22,790	46,182	22,763 0 0	22,468 0 0	0 7 8
50	55	105	251	242	493	14,849	12,261	27,110	11,489 0 0	13,891 0 0	0 6 9
.....	.....	.....	21	27	48	5,569	6,447	12,016	5,512 0 0	4,482 0 0	0 7 4
10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	6,030	5,331	11,361	3,877 0 0	3,323 0 0	0 4 6
1	.....	1	6	9	15	2,871	3,166	6,037	.....		.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,644	3,122	5,766	.....		.....
						53,355	53,117	106,472			
47	52	99	64	16	80	7,700	5,342	13,042	6,272 0 0	7,585 0 0	0 7 8
7	3	10	17	9	26	6,460	6,399	12,859	3,881 4 5	4,062 1 8	0 4 9
.....	.....	.....	14	14	28	2,540	2,722	5,262	1,866 0 0	1,690 5 2	0 5 8
						9,000	9,121	18,121			
44	39	83	28	30	58	12,027	10,264	22,291	14,182 0 0	9,988 0 0	0 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,939	4,735	9,674	6,595 0 0	4,989 0 0	0 8 3
						16,966	14,999	31,965			
25	27	52	3	60	63	9,885	4,960	14,845	6,438 0 0	5,811 0 0	0 6 11
13	.....	13	6	.....	6	10,333	8,540	18,873	6,389 0 3	6,098 0 5	0 5 5
16	23	39	.....	.....	.....	7,851	7,879	15,730	6,100 15 3	4,943 12 10	0 6 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,396	2,732	5,128		.....	..
						20,580	19,151	39,731			
258	221	479	10	11	21	37,395	31,817	69,212	50,214 0 0	50,000 0 0	0 11 7
.	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5,750	5,792	11,542	3,631 0 0	3,000 0 0	0 5 0
11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	7,101	3,810	10,911	4,493 0 0	4,000 0 0	0 6 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,969	3,556	6,525	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,523	3,184	5,707	.....	.....	.....
14	23	37	.....	.....	.....	2,543	3,102	5,645			.
						58,281	51,261	109,542			
16	11	27	3	8	11	4,729	3,864	8,593	3,191 13 0	2,139 9 2	0 5 11
.....	.....	.....	66	91	157	2,965	3,359	6,324	912 6 3	1,361 9 4	0 2 3
						7,694	7,223	14,917			
75	85	160	4	5	9	5,799	1,885	7,684	10,198 0 0	1,061 0 0	1 5 2
.....	.....	.....	51	69	120	7,310	7,002	14,312	3,443 0 0	3,144 0 0	0 3 10
.....	.....	.	3	5	8	6,682	6,955	13,637	2,404 0 0	3,537 0 0	0 2 9
39	19	58	1	...	1	6,795	3,273	10,068	4,733 0 0	4,700 0 0	0 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250	3,765	8,015	2,812 0 0	2,078 0 0	0 5 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,437	3,293	6,730	...	.....	...
						38,474	24,158	62,632			
31	37	68	2	.....	2	9,314	7,532	16,846	11,205 1 1	6,941 1 1	0 10 9

GENERAL

Statement showing

TOWNS.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Buddhists.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chittagong District.									
Chittagong	3,612	1,075	4,687	8,105	6,946	15,051	97	25	122
Tipperah District.									
Commilla	4,015	1,560	5,575	3,944	3,356	7,300	.....	.....	.....
Brahmanberia	4,541	4,354	8,895	1,787	1,682	3,469	.....	.....	.....
Patna District.									
Patna	59,537	59,855	119,392	18,194	20,535	38,729	86	111	197
Behar	15,421	15,585	31,006	6,246	7,036	13,282	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore Nisamut	10,099	11,262	21,361	3,023	3,395	6,418	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore Cantonment	4,638	4,317	8,955	1,702	1,883	3,585	.....	.....	.....
Futuha	4,765	5,203	9,968	552	774	1,326	.....	.....	.....
Barh	3,997	4,133	8,130	1,329	1,586	2,915	.....	.....	.....
Mokameh	4,426	4,272	8,698	959	1,058	2,017	.....	.....	.....
Muhammadpore	2,514	2,589	5,103	439	511	950	.....	.....	.....
Baikatpore	2,710	3,087	5,797	144	147	291	.....	.....	.....
Muneer	1,841	2,064	3,905	522	899	1,421	.....	.....	.....
Khagowl	1,986	1,986	3,972	560	509	1,069	.....	.....	.....
Gya District.									
Gya	25,913	26,352	52,265	7,082	7,362	14,444	.....	.....	.....
Jehanabad...	5,883	6,530	12,413	3,212	5,397	8,609	.....	.....	.....
Daudnagar	3,985	3,988	7,973	966	1,118	2,084	.....	.....	.....
Tikaree	3,126	2,966	6,092	947	1,128	2,075	.....	.....	.....
Sherghotty	2,043	2,416	4,459	1,045	1,508	2,553	.....	.....	.....
Hisooah	2,426	2,537	4,963	482	606	1,088	.....	.....	.....
Rajowlee	2,006	2,165	4,171	391	450	841	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad District.									
Arrah	14,405	14,030	28,435	4,911	5,955	10,866	.....	2	2
Sasseram	5,883	6,530	12,413	3,212	5,397	8,609	.....	.....	.....
Dumraon	6,686	7,490	14,176	1,520	1,658	3,178	.....	.....	.....
Buxar	4,863	4,966	9,829	1,721	1,702	3,423	.....	.....	.....
Jugdeespore	3,706	4,007	7,713	782	896	1,678	.....	.....	.....
Bhojpore	2,465	2,962	5,427	709	868	1,577	.....	.....	.....
Nasrigunge	2,404	1,835	4,239	707	759	1,466	.....	.....	.....
Bhabhuah	1,956	1,893	3,849	609	612	1,221	.....	.....	.....
Tirhoot District.									
Durbhangah	16,941	16,595	33,536	6,617	7,230	13,847	.....	.....	.....
Mozufferpore	16,150	11,170	27,320	5,462	5,209	10,671	.....	.....	.....
Hajipore	9,179	9,586	18,765	1,543	1,967	3,510	.....	.....	.....
Lalgunge	5,229	5,624	10,853	662	801	1,463	.....	.....	.....
Rowserah	4,483	4,685	9,168	130	139	269	.....	.....	.....
Seetamurhee	2,613	1,843	4,456	587	451	1,038	.....	.....	
Sarun District.									
Chupra	17,872	18,036	35,908	4,938	5,357	10,295	1	.....	1
Revilgunge	5,666	5,459	11,125	1,075	1,215	2,290	.....	.....	.....
Sewan	3,539	3,358	6,897	2,009	2,183	4,192	.....	.....	.....
Chumparun District.									
Bettiah	8,158	5,568	13,726	2,553	2,256	4,809	.....	.....	.....
Motecharee . ... -	3,705	2,522	6,227	1,075	946	2,021	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT IX.

Population in Towns.—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			Total.			Gross municipal income.	Gross municipal expenditure.	Rate of municipal taxation per head of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
392	352	744	.....	.....	.....	12,206	8,398	20,604	21,366 0 0	23,813 0 0	1 0 7
37	33	70	3	.....	3	7,999	4,949	12,948	9,091 0 9	8,092 10 0	0 11 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,328	6,036	12,364	3,664 4 0	3,204 4 6	0 4 8
						14,327	10,985	25,312			
188	314	502	23	57	80	78,028	80,872	158,900	97,380 0 0	93,345 0 0	0 9 9
.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	21,672	22,623	44,295	11,000 0 0	11,204 0 0	0 4 0
47	61	108	15	12	27	13,184	14,730	27,914	7,020 0 0	6,484 0 0	0 4 0
1,195	435	1,630	.....	.....	.....	7,535	6,635	14,170	4,408 0 0	9,599 0 0	0 9 5
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5,318	5,977	11,295	3,332 0 0	2,778 0 0	0 4 8
3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5,329	5,721	11,050	5,057 0 0	7,203 0 0	0 7 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,385	5,330	10,715	2,759 0 0	2,072 0 0	0 3 2
.....	.....	.....	23	13	36	2,976	3,113	6,089	1,240 0 0	1,284 0 0	0 3 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,854	3,234	6,088	1,233 0 0	919 0 0	0 3 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	2,963	5,326	1,270 0 0	1,272 0 0	0 3 9
119	95	214	.....	2	2	2,665	2,592	5,257	1,850 0 0	1,844 0 0	0 5 3
76	58	134	.....	.....	.....	33,071	33,772	66,843	27,161 0 0	23,515 0 0	0 6 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,095	11,927	21,022	750 0 0	819 0 0	0 0 7
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,952	5,106	10,058	2,067 0 0	2,370 0 0	0 3 3
.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	4,074	4,104	8,178	1,805 0 0	1,498 0 0	0 3 6
7	14	21	.....	.....	.....	3,095	3,938	7,033	1,505 0 0	1,340 0 0	0 3 5
.....	.....	.....	29	39	68	2,937	3,182	6,119	1,202 0 0	858 0 0	0 3 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,397	2,615	5,012	572 0 0	752 0 0	0 1 10
48	35	83	.....	.....	.....	19,364	20,022	39,386	12,710 0 0	10,684 0 0	0 5 2
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9,096	11,927	21,023	9,423 0 0	8,163 0 0	0 7 2
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8,208	9,148	17,356	3,406 0 0	3,758 0 0	0 3 1
117	77	194	.....	.....	.....	6,701	6,745	13,446	4,081 0 0	3,987 0 0	0 4 10
.....	.....	.....	2	7	9	4,490	4,910	9,400	1,048 0 0	842 0 0	0 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,174	3,830	7,004	1,006 0 0	1,096 0 0	0 2 3
4	6	10	15	2	17	3,130	2,602	5,732	930 0 0	793 0 0	0 2 7
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,566	2,505	5,071	1,527 0 0	1,314 0 0	0 4 9
45	22	67	.....	.....	.....	23,603	23,847	47,450	14,907 0 0	14,444 0 0	0 5 0
114	109	223	3	6	9	21,729	16,494	38,223	22,009 0 0	13,994 0 0	0 9 2
14	13	27	1	3	4	10,737	11,569	22,306	4,900 0 0	3,351 0 0	0 3 6
1	.....	1	21	.....	21	5,913	6,425	12,338	3,741 0 0	2,896 0 0	0 4 10
1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4,614	4,827	9,441	3,292 0 0	2,119 0 0	0 5 6
1	...	1	1	.....	1	3,202	2,294	5,496	909 0 0	540 0 0	0 2 7
41	42	83	.....	.....	.....	22,852	23,435	46,287	26,267 0 0	24,804 0 0	0 9 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,741	6,674	13,415	4,962 0 0	3,868 0 0	0 5 11
8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	5,556	5,543	11,099	2,607 0 0	2,452 0 0	0 3 9
509	664	1,173	.....	.....	.....	11,220	8,488	19,708	4,149 0 0	4,690 0 0	0 3 4
15	3	18	.....	.....	.....	4,795	3,471	8,266	1,304 0 0	1,034 0 0	0 2 6

GENERAL

Statement showing

TOWNS.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Buddhists.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Monghyr District.									
Monghyr	21,780	23,210	44,990	6,773	7,573	14,346	18	15	33
Shaikpoorah	3,772	3,840	7,612	1,702	2,222	3,924	.....	.....	.....
Jumalpore...	4,141	3,179	7,320	1,367	1,148	2,515	.....	.....	.....
Burheya	4,897	4,860	9,757	321	327	648	.....	.....	.....
Surajgurrah	3,606	2,903	6,509	637	784	1,421	.....	.....	.....
Barbigha	2,642	2,635	5,277	482	603	1,085	.....	.....	.....
Jumoee	1,852	1,927	3,779	758	659	1,417	.....	.....	.....
Bhaugulpore District.									
Bhaugulpore	26,065	24,608	50,673	8,670	9,785	18,455	19	.....	19
Colgong	2,167	2,000	4,167	515	549	1,064	.....	.....	.....
Purneah District.									
Purneah	6,004	3,641	9,645	3,551	2,634	6,185	.....	.....	.....
Raneegunge	2,654	2,755	5,409	370	365	735	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack District.									
Cuttack	21,142	19,707	40,849	3,567	3,869	7,436	6	12	18
Jajpore	4,873	5,288	10,161	309	267	576	.....	.....	.....
Kendrapara	4,598	4,844	9,442	598	627	1,225	.....	.....	.....
Pooree District.									
Pooree	11,848	10,492	22,340	156	61	217	2	.....	2
Balasore	7,474	7,620	15,094	1,259	1,327	2,586	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebagh District.									
Hazareebagh	4,273	2,967	7,240	1,782	1,602	3,384	.....	.....	.....
Echack	3,970	3,694	7,664	625	582	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Chattra	3,204	3,315	6,519	1,030	1,166	2,196	.....	.....	.....
Lohardugga District.									
Ranchee	3,733	2,708	6,441	1,410	1,232	2,642	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom District.									
Purulia	2,506	2,288	4,794	496	368	864	.....	.....	.....
Rughunathpore	2,520	2,611	5,131	128	121	249	.....	.....	.....
Kamroop District.									
Gowhatty	5,635	3,159	8,794	1,399	1,145	2,544	1	.....	1
Seebsaugor District.									
Seebsaugor	2,079	1,676	3,755	751	646	1,397	5	2	7

STATEMENT IX.

Population in Towns.—(Continued.)

Christians.			Others.			Total.			Gross municipal income.	Gross municipal expenditure.	Rate of municipal taxation per head of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
128	177	305	9	15	24	28,708	30,990	59,698	19,076 0 0	27,961 0 0	0 5 1
.....	..	.....	.....	....	.....	5,474	6,062	11,536	.....	.....	.....
367	251	618	.....	.....	.....	5,875	4,578	10,453	11,479 0 0	11,649 0 0	1 1 7
.....	.. ..	. ...	.....	.....	.....	5,218	5,187	10,405	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	4,245	3,690	7,935	.....	.....	.....
.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,124	3,238	6,362	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,611	2,586	5,197	.....	.....	.....
201	141	342	66	123	189	35,021	34,657	69,678	29,513 0 0	34,707 0 0	0 6 9
5	3	8	... ..	.....	.....	2,687	2,552	5,239	1,359 0 0	1,266 0 0	0 4 2
122	105	227	.....	.....	.....	9,677	6,380	16,057	17,594 0 0	17,478 0 0	1 1 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,024	3,120	6,144	952 0 0	848 0 0	0 2 5
804	1,164	1,968	350	257	600	25,869	25,009	50,878	16,177 12 4	15,160 14 0	0 5 14
6	4	10	4	2	6	5,192	5,561	10,753	2,441 12 0	2,250 7 9	0 3 7
5	5	10	.....	5	5	5,201	5,481	10,682	1,800 14 6	1,695 0 4	0 2 8
6	8	14	65	57	122	12,077	10,618	22,695	18,597 11 4	10,738 14 0	0 13 1
205	227	432	91	60	151	9,029	9,234	18,263	5,193 3 1	5,139 2 6	0 4 6
30	22	52	227	147	374	6,312	4,738	11,050	4,690 0 0	4,440 0 0	0 6 9
.....	.....	.....	66	62	128	4,661	4,338	8,999	2,538 0 0	2,388 0 0	0 4 6
.....	.....	.....	53	50	103	4,287	4,531	8,818	3,726 0 0	3,376 0 0	0 6 9
470	344	814	1,247	942	2,189	6,860	5,226	12,086	6,695 0 0	6,276 0 0	0 8 10
19	12	31	5	2	7	3,026	2,670	5,696	3,183 0 0	3,082 0 0	0 8 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,648	2,732	5,380	1,052 0 0	850 0 0	0 3 1
83	69	152	1	.....	1	7,119	4,373	11,492	23,645 0 0	22,458 0 0	2 0 10
63	56	119	.....	.....	.....	2,898	2,380	5,278	7,027 0 0	5,692 0 0	1 5 4

Return of the Schools in each District of Bengal as reported at the Census of 1872.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	SCHOLARS. Male.	SCHOLARS. Female.	Total Scholars.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	1,013	21,022	1,012	22,034	This return is admittedly very imperfect. In many cases, as explained in the report, schools known to exist were not returned, or the schools were returned but no scholars.
	Bancoorah	356	6,449	126	6,575	
	Beerbhoom	483	6,719	64	6,783	
	Midnapore	2,208	24,660	300	24,960	
	Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,151	27,178	603	27,781	
	Total ...	5,211	86,028	2,105	88,133	
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,274	26,811	824	27,635	No returns have been received of schools in the town or suburbs of Calcutta.
	Nuddea	580	13,023	547	13,570	
	Jessore	659	10,622	289	10,911	
	Total ...	2,513	50,456	1,660	52,116	
RAJSHAHYE ...	Moorshedabad ...	114	632	7	639	
	Dinagepore	160	2,083	102	2,185	
	Maldah	176	2,369	3	2,372	
	Rajshahye	106	1,831	37	1,868	
	Rungpore	276	3,342	29	3,371	
	Bogra	169	1,784	1	1,785	
	Pubna	150	2,606	48	2,654	
	Total ...	1,151	14,647	227	14,874	
COOCH BEHAR...	Darjeeling	24	542	75	617	
	Julpigoree	19	283	.....	283	
	Total ...	43	825	75	900	
DACCA ...	Dacca	421	9,419	179	9,598	
	Furreedpore	163	3,145	37	3,182	
	Backergunge	512	7,148	151	7,299	
	Mymensing	76	633	.....	633	
	Sylhet	34	1,018	.....	1,018	
	Cachar	15	254	2	256	
	Total ...	1,221	21,617	369	21,986	
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	869	11,266	489	11,755	
	Noakhally	625	5,522	95	5,617	
	Tipperah	194	2,793	.....	2,793	
	Total ...	1,688	19,581	584	20,165	

Return of the Schools in each District of Bengal as reported at the Census of 1872.—(Continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	SCHOLARS. Male.	SCHOLARS. Female.	Total Scholars.	REMARKS.
PATNA ...	Patna	1,093	10,129	139	10,268	
	Gya	1,363	12,359	.....	12,359	
	Shahabad	304	3,306	.....	3,306	
	Tirhoot	457	3,337	12	3,349	
	Sarun	349	3,120	15	3,135	
	Chumparun	24	104	.....	104	
	Total ...	3,590	32,355	166	32,521	
BHAUGULPORE ..	Monghyr	587	4,880	50	4,930	
	Bhaugulpore	294	1,745	11	1,756	
	Purneah	162	1,202	4	1,206	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	148	934	8	942	
	Total ...	1,191	8,761	73	8,834	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack	1,975	17,230	.....	17,230	
	Pooree	1,282	7,527	.....	7,527	
	Balasore	1,107	11,398	.....	11,398	
	Tributary Mehals ...	345	1,438	.....	1,438	
	Total ...	4,709	37,593	.....	37,593	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh ...	46	662	.....	662	
	Lohardugga	55	1,352	.....	1,352	
	Singbhoom	41	552	.....	552	
	Maunbhoom	37	169	.....	169	
	Total ...	179	2,735	.....	2,735	
ASSAM ...	Goalpara	27	503	.....	503	
	Kamroop	78	2,421	.....	2,421	
	Durrung	23	560	.....	560	
	Nowgong	35	1,108	.....	1,108	
	Seebsaugor	27	933	.....	933	
	Luckimpore	21	564	.....	564	
	Total ...	211	6,089	.....	6,089	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,707	280,687	5,259	285,946	

Statement of the Population of certain Towns

TOWNS.	HINDUS.								MUHAMMADANS.								BUDDHISTS.							
	MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widower.	Not stated	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widower.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widower.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Not stated.
Calcutta	131,486	46,918	8,165	2,853	42,906	17,669	39,478	1,719	70,056	21,684	2,614	1,926	20,677	7,198	8,303	693	188	286	66	82	51	82	53	61
North Suburban Town ...	6,824	4,575	861	240	4,880	1,908	4,820	107	1,085	632	60	13	592	343	247	4	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
South Suburban Town ...	9,914	8,707	862	353	8,620	4,016	7,361	231	5,696	4,816	234	445	5,436	2,805	2,375	300	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Howrah	24,488	15,182	2,256	790	16,021	6,425	13,896	275	6,341	3,319	369	312	3,457	1,521	1,254	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore Cantonment .	373	239	31	17	98	48	12	4	266	112	12	5	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum Cantonment ...	217	74	9	...	39	17	1	..	68	18	1	...	7	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh Cantonment	57	14	4	5	13	5	1	...	17	7	5	..	4	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	87	16	...	7	16	3	14	2	54	8	..		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burisaul	2,295	799	536	123	495	253	178	15	1,279	526	152	10	455	222	162	15	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

classified according to Conjugal Condition.

CHRISTIANS.								OTHERS.								TOTAL.							
MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
Married.	Unmarried.	Widower.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widower.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widower.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Not stated.
5,817	6,717	641	242	3,140	3,678	1,528	93	303	305	22	6	177	146	89	8	207,330	75,910	11,508	5,109	66,951	28,773	49,446	2,560
19	9	4	...	7	7	..	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,954	5,216	925	253	5,479	2,238	5,067	111
76	108	6	10	80	82	41	9	27	10	.	4	8	3	2	...	15,713	13,636	1,102	812	14,144	6,906	9,779	540
338	412	30	3	310	299	88	4	129	86	31	10	55	38	5	...	31,296	18,999	2,688	1,115	19,843	8,283	15,248	317
129	561	16	3	119	123	19	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	772	912	59	25	232	179	31	4
126	773	13	104	219	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	865	23	104	265	41	3	...
95	930	6	13	109	88	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	957	15	18	126	93	4	12
26	31	1	2	20	27	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		167	55	1	9	38	30	18	3
36	34	5	.	37	31	15	2	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	3,013	1,360	693	133	991	507	355	32
1,231	1,360	54	...	1,220	1,018	462	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231	1,360	54	...	1,220	1,018	462	1

Statement of the Population of certain

TOWNS.	HINDUS.																	
	MALES.									FEMALES.								
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
Calcutta	2,823	8,800	11,480	36,790	56,996	41,415	19 273	7,637	3,193	2,732	8,078	8,330	16,010	24,095	19,312	11,135	6,770	4,108
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	2,478	6,013	7,545	14,800	22,694	17,956	9,808	4,893	2,253	2,087	5 243	6,000	11,233	14,009	10,671	7,207	4,140	2,448
North Suburban Town	433	1,081	1,375	2,137	3,001	2,271	1,249	623	327	380	1,004	1,053	2,299	2,595	1,901	1 238	801	445
South Suburban Town	734	2,400	2,968	3,036	4,020	3,056	1,927	1,013	682	699	2,274	2,598	3,808	3,932	2,757	2,104	1,210	846
Howrah	1,207	3,567	4 618	7,097	10,590	7,842	4,123	1,962	1,012	1,338	3,225	3,739	7,230	8,125	5,795	3,811	2,052	1,302
Barrackpore Cantonment	8	28	22	99	246	159	73	19	6	5	22	16	26	51	28	6	6	2
Dum-Dum Cantonment		8	13	49	129	67	23	9	2	1	6	10	8	20	6	1	5	
Hazareebagh Cantonment	1	5	4	13	32	15	6	4	.		2	3	3	5	2	2	2	.
Burdwan		1	3	10	50	32	3	21	...		...	3	8	8	13	3	...	
Burisaul ...	53	86	123	449	1,000	973	604	321	141	40	59	136	232	176	150	87	53	8
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge ...	.	..	.	.	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...

In Calcutta the particulars in regard to age were not stated in the case of 1,713 males and 1,542 females, and in the Suburbs in the case to those families who used

Towns classified according to Age.

MUHAMMADANS.																	
MALES.									FEMALES.								
Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
1,211	3,876	6,261	15,367	32,339	22,343	9,163	3,595	1,504	398	3,448	3,324	6,446	10,584	6,108	3,198	1,957	1,180
1,794	4,286	5,661	9,375	12,959	11,199	6,650	3,403	2,088	1,710	4,237	4,516	7,453	9,074	6,209	4,374	2,302	1,472
55	124	212	376	400	319	157	58	29	60	133	158	262	258	148	79	52	36
416	1,496	1,945	1,665	2,230	1,651	886	535	367	509	1,471	1,544	2,112	2,046	1,270	896	636	432
275	801	966	1,768	3,041	2,027	881	419	163	225	689	674	1,486	1,374	806	598	285	133
4	5	8	59	160	81	47	24	7	1	7	2	5	17	3	6	1	...
1	1	3	3	44	20	7	2	1	...	1	1	4	2	2	.....	1	...
...	...	4	3	10	6	4	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	...
...	2	2	7	32	17	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
40	77	159	264	502	474	274	128	49	44	70	114	197	151	127	82	55	14
..	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	...	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

of 8,242 males. The figures for the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments do not agree with the figures in the other statements, as they only refer the more elaborate form.

Statement of the Population of certain

TOWNS	BUDDHISTS																	
	MALES									FEMALES								
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years	Above 60 years.
Calcutta ..	2	18	37	89	157	149	95	57	17	.	5	21	54	63	42	37	13	11
Suburbs of Calcutta .	1	6	4	20	18	20	9	6	2	...	6	4	16	12	6	4	8	8
North Suburban Town ..			..	..				...	.	...		...		...	...		..	
South Suburban Town ..	...		...		...	..	..	.				..	...	..	...			
Howrah ..	...	...	...	...	..			...		.	..	...	..			.	...	
Barrackpore Cantonment	...	.	.	...	..					...	...	...		..		...		
Dum-Dum Cantonment ..	...	...		..							.	...	...	...				
Hazareebagh Cantonment		...		.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...					...		
Burdwan	..	...		...	...		.								.	..	...	
Burisaul ..	...	...	...		...	..	...	...				...				...		...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge	...	...					...			...		...			..			.

In Calcutta the particulars in regard to age were not stated in the case of 1,713 males and 1,542 females, and in the Suburbs in the case to those families who used

Towns classified according to Age.—(Continued.)

CHRISTIANS.

Males									Females.								
Not exceeding 1 year	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
4[illegible]6	1,287	1,457	1,[illegible]97	3,038	2,518	1,525	672	314	308	964	1,050	1,372	1,758	1,280	792	481	316
92	195	217	271	361	332	252	103	74	123	230	200	326	247	238	134	89	50
.		2	5	11	12	.....	2		2	4	1	2	2	2	.....	1	.....
10	25	32	29	37	23	17	16	6	6	34	34	50	28	25	20	5	10
36	96	79	99	188	161	87	26	11	32	98	84	116	150	113	55	37	16
2[illegible]	51	32	31	202	250	45	10	8	16	50	27	33	59	48	15	10	3
14	43	32	46	413	408	50	7	3	15	50	28	25	63	35	9	4	12
19	31	28	61	595	263	20	3		12	57	17	16	78	31	.....		...
2	7	5	7	10	10	9		1	1	6	10	10	14	5	2	1	3
6	13	5	8	16	14	9	2	07	8	13	8	14	15	13	6	6	2
114	406	481	452	401	394	212	106	2	124	443	385	510	508	356	199	102	74

of 3,242 males. The figures for the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments do not agree with the figures in the other statements, as they only refer the more elaborate form.

Statement of the Population of certain

TOWNS.	OTHERS.																	
	MALES.									FEMALES.								
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
Calcutta	19	31	60	106	180	105	81	33	16	7	48	48	60	101	74	38	24	13
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	8	5	9	9	13	4	3	...	3	4	8	10	14	9	6	5	4
North Suburban Town ...	...	..	..	26	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Suburban Town ...	...	2	2	4	18	9	3	2	1	...	3	...	2	3	3	2	...	...
Howrah	5	14	11	18	34	73	60	37	4	2	8	10	12	17	30	16	3	...
Barrackpore Cantonment ...	..	...	..	..	4	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.
Dum-Dum Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
Hazaribagh Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Burisaul	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Calcutta the particulars in regard to age were not stated in the case of 1,713 males and 1,542 females, and in the Suburbs in the case to those families who used

Towns classified according to Age.—(Continued.)

POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.																	
MALES.									FEMALES.								
Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
4,464	14,012	19,304	53,949	92,710	66,530	30,137	11,994	5,044	3,445	12,543	15,782	23,942	36,601	26,816	15,200	9,245	5,628
4,365	10,508	13,432	24,495	36,041	29,520	16,723	8,408	4,417	3,923	9,719	10,728	19,038	23,356	17,133	11,725	6,539	3,977
488	1,205	1,589	2,544	3,472	2,605	1,406	683	356	442	1,141	1,212	2,562	2,855	2,051	1,317	854	481
1,160	3,923	4,947	4,734	6,305	4,739	2,833	1,566	1,056	1,214	3,782	4,176	5,972	6,009	4,055	3,022	1,851	1,288
1,623	4,478	5,674	9,582	13,853	10,103	5,151	2,444	1,190	1,597	4,020	4,507	8,844	9,666	6,744	4,480	2,377	1,451
32	84	62	189	672	490	165	53	21	22	79	45	64	128	79	27	17	5
15	52	48	103	586	495	80	18	6	16	57	39	37	85	43	10	10	12
20	36	36	77	637	314	30	8	1	12	59	20	19	85	33	4	3	
2	10	10	33	101	59	14	2	1	1	6	13	18	24	18	5	1	3
99	177	287	721	1,519	1,403	887	454	192	92	143	258	443	345	291	175	114	24
114	406	481	452	401	394	212	106	79	124	443	385	510	508	356	199	102	74

of 3,242 males. The figures for the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments do not agree with the figures in the other statements, as they only refer the more elaborate form.

Statement of the Population of certain

PERCENTAGES

TOWNS.	HINDUS.																	
	Percentages on Total Hindu Population.																	
	Males									Females.								
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
Calcutta	·9	3·0	3·9	12·6	19·5	14·2	5·5	2·6	1·0	·9	2·7	2·8	5·4	8·2	6·6	3·8	2·3	1·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	1·6	3·9	4·9	9·7	14·8	17·1	10·4	3·2	1·5	1·4	3·4	3·9	7·3	9·2	6·9	4·7	2·6	1·6
North Suburban Town	1·8	4·5	5·7	8·8	12·4	9·4	5·2	2·6	1·4	1·6	4·1	4·3	9·5	10·7	7·8	5·1	3·3	1·8
South Suburban Town	1·8	6·0	7·4	7·6	10·1	7·6	4·8	2·5	1·7	1·7	5·7	6·5	9·5	9·8	6·9	5·3	3·0	2·1
Howrah	1·7	4·5	5·8	9·7	13·3	9·9	5·2	2·5	1·3	1·7	4·1	4·7	9·1	10·2	7·3	4·8	2·6	1·6
Barrackpore Cantonment	1·0	3·4	2·7	12·1	29·9	19·3	8·9	2·3	·7	·6	2·7	2·0	3·2	6·2	3·4	·7	·7	·2
Dum-Dum Cantonment		2·3	3·4	13·7	36·1	18·8	6·5	2·5	·6	·3	1·7	2·8	2·3	5·6	1·7	·3	1·4	...
Hazareebagh Cantonment	1·0	5·1	4·1	13·1	32·3	15·2	6·1	4·0		.	2·0	3·0	3·0	5·1	2·0	2·0	2·0	..
Burdwan	..	·7	2·0	13·1	34·5	22·1	2·1	1·4	...	...	..	2·1	5·5	5·5	9·0	2·1	...	...
Burisaul	1·1	1·8	2·6	9·6	20·3	20·7	12·9	6·9	3·0	·9	1·3	2·9	5·9	3·7	3·2	1·9	1·1	·2
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns classified according to Age.—(Continued.)

RELATING TO AGES.

MUHAMMADANS.																	
PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL MUHAMMADAN POPULATION.																	
Males.									Females.								
Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
·9	2·9	4·7	11·5	24·2	16·7	6·8	2·7	1·1	·2	2·5	2·4	4·8	7·9	4·5	2·4	1·4	·8
1·8	4·3	5·6	9·3	12·9	11·1	6·6	3·4	2·1	1·7	4·2	4·5	7·4	9·1	6·2	4·3	2·3	1·5
1·8	4·2	7·1	12·6	15·5	10·7	5·3	1·9	1·0	2·0	4·5	5·3	8·8	8·7	5·0	2·7	1·7	1·2
1·9	6·8	8·8	7·5	10·1	7·5	4·0	2·4	1·7	2·3	6·6	7·0	9·5	9·3	5·7	4·1	2·9	1·9
1·7	4·8	5·8	10·6	18·3	12·2	5·3	2·5	1·0	1·4	4·1	4·1	8·9	8·3	4·9	3·6	1·7	·8
·9	1·2	1·8	13·6	36·8	18·6	10·8	5·1	1·6	·2	1·6	5	1·1	3·9	·7	1·4	·2	...
1·0	1·0	3·1	8·2	44·9	20·3	7·1	2·1	1·0	.	1·0	1·0	4·1	2·0	2·1	.	1·0	...
...	...	11·8	8·8	29·4	17·7	11·8	2·9	2·9	...	...	...		5·9	...	5·9	2·9	...
...	3·1	3·1	·11	50·0	26·6	3·1			..	...	...	...	3·1	...	...	...	
1·4	2·7	5·6	9·4	17·8	16·8	9·7	4·5	1·7	1·6	2·5	4·0	7·0	5·4	4·5	2·9	1·2	·5
...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...

Statement of the Population of certain

PERCENTAGES

TOWNS.	BUDDHISTS.																	
	PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL BUDDHIST POPULATION.																	
	Males.									Females.								
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
Calcutta	·2	2·0	4·2	10·2	18·0	17·1	10·9	6·5	1·9	...	·5	2·4	6·2	7·2	4·8	4·2	1·4	1·2
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	·7	4·3	2·8	14·3	12·9	14·3	6·4	4·3	1·4	...	4·3	2·8	11·4	8·6	4·3	2·8	2·2	2·2
North Suburban Town ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Suburban Town ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh Cantonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burisaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns classified according to Age.—(Continued.)

RELATING TO AGES.

CHRISTIANS.																	
PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL CHRISTIAN POPULATION.																	
Males.									Females.								
Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
1·9	6·0	6·8	7·4	14·2	11·7	7·1	3·1	1·4	1·4	4·5	4·9	6·4	8·2	5·9	3·7	2·2	1·4
2·6	5·5	6·1	7·7	10·2	9·4	7·2	2·9	2·1	3.5	6·5	5·7	9·2	7·0	6·7	3·8	2·5	1·4
.. ..	.....	4·3	11·0	23·9	26·1	.....	4·3	.....	4·3	8·7	2·2	4·4	4·3	4·3	...	2·2	...
2·5	6·1	7·9	7·1	9·1	5·7	4·2	3·9	1·5	1·5	8·4	8·4	12·3	6·9	6·1	4·9	1·2	2·5
2·4	6·5	5·3	6·7	12·7	10·8	5·9	1·7	·7	2·2	6·6	5·7	7·8	10·1	7·6	3·7	2·5	1·1
2·1	5·3	3·3	3·2	27·0	25·8	4·6	1·0	·8	1.7	5·2	2·8	3·4	6·1	4·9	1·5	1·0	·3
1·5	4·5	3·4	4 8	43·5	5·1	5·3	6·3	·3	1·6	5·3	2·9	2·6	6·6	3·7	·9	·4	1·3
1·5	2·5	2·2	4·8	47·2	23·2	1·6	·2	.. ..	1·0	4·5	1·4	1·3	6·2	2·4	...	...	.
1·8	6·2	4·5	6 2	17·0	8·9	8·0	.	·9	·9	5·4	8·9	8·9	12·5	4·5	1·8	·9	2·7
3·7	8·1	3·1	5·0	10·0	8·7	5.6	1·2	1·3	5·0	8·1	5·0	8·8	9·4	8·1	3·8	3 8	1·3
2·1	7·6	9·0	8·5	7·5	7·4	4·0	2·0	1·5	2·3	8·3	7·2	9·5	9·5	6·7	3·7	1·9	1·3

Statement of the Population of certain

PERCENTAGES

TOWNS.	OTHERS.																	
	PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL OTHER POPULATION.																	
	Males.									Females.								
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
Calcutta	1·8	2·9	5·7	10·0	17·1	9·9	7·7	3·1	1·5	·6	4·5	4·5	5·7	9·6	7·0	3·6	2·2	1·2
Suburbs of Calcutta .	...	7·0	4·4	7·9	7·9	11·4	3·5	2·6	...	2·6	3·5	7·0	8·8	12·3	7·9	5·3	4·4	3·5
North Suburban Town .	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
South Suburban Town ...	...	3·7	3·7	7·4	33·3	16·6	5·6	3·7	1·8	..	5·6	...	3·7	5·6	5·6	3·7	...	...
Howrah	1·4	4·0	3·1	5·1	9·6	20·6	16·9	10·5	1·1	·6	2·3	2·8	3·4	4·8	8·5	4·5	·8	...
Barrackpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20·0	...		...	...
Dum-Dum Cantonment .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		.	..		..		...	..	.	...
Burisaul	...	11·1	...	...	11·1	22·2	...	..	...	...	11·1	...	...	33·3	11·1			...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

Towns classified according to Age.—(Concluded.)

RELATING TO AGES.

POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.																	
PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.																	
Males.									Females.								
Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
·9	3·1	4·3	12·0	20·7	14·8	6·7	2·6	1·1	·7	2·8	2·8	5·3	8·1	5·9	3·3	2·0	1·2
1·7	4·1	5·2	9·5	14·1	11·4	6·5	3·2	1·7	1·5	3·8	4·2	7·4	9·9	6·8	4·6	2·5	1·5
1·8	4·4	5·8	9·3	12·8	9·6	5·2	2·5	1·3	1·6	4·2	4·4	9·4	10·5	7·5	4·8	3·1	1·8
1·9	6·3	7·9	7·6	10·1	7·6	4·5	2·5	1·7	1·9	6·0	6·7	9·5	9·6	6·5	4·8	2·9	2·0
1·7	4·6	5·8	9·8	14·2	10·3	5·3	2·4	1·2	1·6	4·1	4·6	9·0	9·9	6·9	4·6	2·4	1·5
1·4	3·8	2·8	8·5	30·1	21·9	7·4	2·4	·9	1·0	3·5	2·0	2·9	5·7	3·5	1·2	·8	·2
·9	3·0	2·8	6·0	34·3	28·9	4·7	1·1	·4	·9	3·3	2·3	2·0	5·0	2·5	·6	·6	·7
1·4	2·6	2·6	5·5	45·7	22·5	2·2	·6	·1	·9	4·2	1·4	1·3	6·1	2·4	·3	·2	...
·6	3·1	3·1	10·3	31·5	18·4	4·4	·6	·3	·3	1·9	4·1	5·6	7·5	5·6	1·5	·3	·9
1·3	2·3	3·7	9·4	19·8	19·0	11·5	5·9	2·5	1·2	1·9	3·4	5·7	4·5	3·8	2·3	1·5	·3
2·1	7·6	9·0	8·5	7·5	7·4	4·0	2·0	1·5	2·3	8·3	7·2	9·5	9·5	6·7	3·7	1·9	1·3

Statement of the Population of certain

TOWNS	HINDUS.												MUHA					
	MALES						FEMALES						MALES					
	Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age		Not exceeding 12 years of age		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age		Above 20 years of age	
	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction
Calcutta	23,112	4,561	36,790	9,958	128,514	50,606	19,149	1,155	16,010	1,523	65,420	1,819	11,351	677	15,367	2,566	68,944	10,7
Suburbs of Calcutta	16,038	2,266	14,800	4,112	58,892	15,786	13,330	281	11,283	344	38,481	512	11,743	781	9,375	1,165	39,254	4,7
North Suburban Town	2,889	530	2,137	761	7,474	2,957	2,437	54	2,298	51	6,980	59	391	38	396	133	1,003	...
South Suburban Town	6,102	804	3,036	1,021	10,698	3,233	5,571	19	3,808	55	10,849	92	3,857	148	1,665	351	5,669	845
Howrah	9,402	1,359	7,697	1,948	25,529	6,680	8,302	38	7,250	103	21,085	144	2,042	60	1,768	241	6,531	513
Barrackpore Cantonment	58	.	99	21	503	148	43	.	26	...	93	6	17	1	59	4	319	53
Dum-Dum Cantonment	21	1	49	9	230	83	17	..	8	..	32	1	5	1	8		74	2
Hazareebagh Cantonment	10	1	15	...	57	10	5	...	3		11	.	4	.	3	.	22	1
Burdwan	4	.	19		87	14	3	...	8		24	.	4	.	7	.	51	3
Buriaul	322	135	380	440	3,042	1,470	235	4	232	3	474	21	276	35	264	108	1,427	262
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge																		

Towns classified according to Education.

MADANS.						BUDDHISTS.											
FEMALES.						MALES.						FEMALES.					
Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age	
Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.
7,170	297	6,446	311	23,027	288	57	8	89	18	475	174	26	..	54	6	166	9
10,463	131	7,453	196	23,431	360	11	...	20	4	55	14	10	...	16	...	28	2
351	4	258	7	577	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3,524	8	2,112	8	5,280	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,686	19	1,486	22	3,098	22	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	5	...	27	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	1	197	2	429	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of the Population of certain

TOWNS.	CHRISTIANS.																	
	MALES.						FEMALES						MALES.					
	Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.
Calcutta	3,150	1,031	1,597	1,477	8,067	6,420	2,322	919	1,372	1,116	4,627	2,864	110	7	106	14	415	90
Suburbs of Calcutta	518	224	386	272	1,422	1,152	559	230	326	238	785	542	13	1	9	5	73	56
North Suburban Town..	2	2	5	5	25	25	7	4	2	2	5	5	...	..	26	...	...	...
South Suburban Town	67	14	29	18	90	78	74	11	50	27	88	18	4	...	4		33	20
Howrah	211	80	99	97	473	395	214	59	116	93	371	332	30	4	17	..	208	7
Barrackpore Cantonment	103	14	31	21	575	534	93	20	33	23	135	135	...	...	..	...	4	...
Dum-Dum Cantonment	89	20	46	33	881	750	93	16	25	21	123	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh Cantonment	78	18	61	61	911	680	86	16	16	8	109	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	14	1	7	7	39	22	17		10	3	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burisaul	24	3	8	8	43	21	20	3	14		42	13	1	...	...	...	3	...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge	1,001	33	452	61	1,192	168	952	11	510	35	1,239	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns classified according to Education.—(Continued)

HER'S						TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS												
FEMALES.						MALES.						FEMALES						
Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age		Above 20 years of age		Not exceeding 12 years of age		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age		Above 20 years of age		Not exceeding 12 years of age		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age		Above 20 years of age.		REMARKS
Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	
103	7	60	20	250	40	37,780	6,284	53,949	14,033	206,415	68,148	28,770	2,411	23,942	2,963	93,400	500,000	In Calcutta the particulars in regard to education were not stated in the case of 1,718 males and 1,542 females, and in the Suburbs in the case of 3,242 males
15	1	11	1	38	3	28,323	3,272	24,590	5,558	99,696	21,735	24,377	643	19,039	779	62,765	1,419	
	..	..	...			3,282	570	2,504	899	8,502	3,336	2,795	62	2,558	60	7,562	69	
3		2		8		10,030	966	4,734	1,370	16,499	4,179	9,172	38	5,972	90	16,225	143	
20	2	12	1	66	2	11,775	1,503	9 582	2,287	32,741	7,597	10,222	118	8,844	219	24,620	500	
	...		.	1		178	15	189	46	1,401	735	146	20	64	23	256	141	The figures for the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments do not agree with the figures in other statements, as they only refer to those families who used the more elaborate form of return
	...		...	.		115	22	103	42	1,185	835	112	16	37	21	160	90	
	...	.	..	...	..	92	10	77	61	990	691	91	16	19	8	125	82	
	...	.	.		.	22	1	33	7	177	89	20		18	3	51	7	
1		..		4	...	623	173	661	556	4,515	1,753	493	8	443	5	949	38	
.	.	.	..		..	1,001	33	452	61	1,192	168	952	11	510	35	1 230	31	

Statement of the Population of certain Towns

PERCENTAGES RELATING

DISTRICT.	HINDUS.						MUHAMMADANS.						BUDDHISTS.					
	PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE HINDU POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE MUHAMMADAN POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE BUDDHIST POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.					
	Males.			*Females.*			*Males.*			*Females.*			*Males.*			*Females.*		
	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
Calcutta	19·73	27·07	39·45	6·03	9·51	2·78	5·96	16·69	15·62	4·14	4·82	1·25	14·03	20·22	36·63	...	11·11	5·42
Suburbs of Calcutta	14·1	27·5	26·8	2·1	3·1	1·3	6·7	12·4	12·0	1·3	2·6	1·5	...	20·0	25·5	..	...	7·1
North Suburban Town	18·3	35·6	39·6	2·2	2·2	·9	6·7	13·4	12·0	1·3	2·6	1·5	.....	.....	.....		...	.....
South Suburban Town	13·2	33·6	30·2	·3	1·4	·8	3·9	19·9	15·0	·2	·4	·6	.....	.....	.....	..	...	.....
Howrah	14·3	25·3	26·6	·5	1·4	·7	2·9	13·6	7·9	1·1	1·5	·7	.....	100·0	.....	...	...	.....
Barrackpore Cantonment	.....	21·2	29·4	...	...	6·4	5·9	6·7	16·6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Dum-Dum Cantonment	4·8	18·4	36·1	...	..	3·1	20·0	... .	2·7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Hazareebagh Cantonment ...	10·0	.....	17·5	..	...	...	...	.....	4·5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Burdwan	.....	.....	·2	...	...			... .	5·9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Burisaul	41·9	98·0	48·3	2·3	1·3	4·4	12·7	40·9	18·4	4·4	1·0	·9	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge .	.	.	..	.		...	..		.	.	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	..	

classified according to Education.—(Continued.)

TO EDUCATION.

CHRISTIANS.						OTHERS.						POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.					
PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE OTHER POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.					
Males.			*Females.*			*Males.*			*Females.*			*Males.*			*Females.*		
Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
32·73	92·40	79·58	30·58	81·34	72·07	6·36	13·20	21·68	33·83	11·66	8·00	16·63	26·01	33·01	8·38	12·37	5·34
43·2	70·5	61·0	41·1	73·0	69·0	7·7	55·6	76·7	6·7	9·1	7·9	11·6	22·6	21·8	2·6	4·1	2·3
100·0	100·0	100·0	57·1	100·0	100·0	7·7	55·5	78·1	66·6	9·1	7·8	17·4	35·1	39·2	2·2	2·3	·9
20·9	61·4	78·7	14·9	54·0	20·4	....	.....	60·6	..	..	..	9·6	28·9	25·3	4	1·5	·9
37·9	98·0	83·5	23·4	80·2	89·4	13·3	.....	0·4	10·0	8·3	3·0	12·8	23·9	23·2	1·2	2·5	
13·6	67·7	10·4	21·5	69·7	100·0	.	.....		..	.....	...	8·4	24·3	54·8	13·7	35·9	59·1
22·5	71·7	85·1	17·2	84·0	72·4	.....	.....	..	...	.....	.....	19·1	3·4	70·5	14·3	56·8	53·3
23·1	100·0	74·6	18·6	50·0	75·2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	79·2	69·8	17·7	42·1	63·[illegible]
7·1	100·0	56·4	..	30·0	28·0	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	4·5	21·2	22·0	.....	10·7	13
12·5	100·0	48·6	10·8	.....	30·0	.	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	27·8	77·1	38·8	1·8	1·1	4·0
3·3	13·5	14·9	1·2	6·9	2·5	.	.	.....	.	.....	.....	3·3	13·5	14·0	1·2	6·9	2·[illegible]